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لقد تم إنشاء هذا الملف بنسخة بي دي إف بتاريخ ٢٠١٧/١٠/٠٧ بواسطة مصادر من الإنترنت كجزء من الأرشفة الرقمي لمكتبة قطر الرقمية. يحتوي السجل على الإنترنت على معلومات إضافية وصور عالية الدقة قابلة للتقريب ومخطوطات. بالإمكان مشاهدتها على الرابط التالي:

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المراجع	IOR/L/PS/10/49
العنوان	ملف رقم ١٨٥٥ لسنة ١٩٠٤، الجزء ٥، "الكويت: مستودع الفحم."
التاريخ/ التواريخ	٢٤ أبريل ١٩٠٥-٠٧ فبراير ١٩١٧ (ميلادي)
لغة الكتابة	الإنجليزية في اللاتينية
الحجم والشكل	مجلد واحد (١٨٣ ورقة)
المؤسسة المالكة	المكتبة البريطانية: أوراق خاصة وسجلات من مكتب الهند
حق النشر	<u>رخصة حكومة مفتوحة</u>

حول هذا السجل

يحتوي المجلد على الجزء ٥ من موضوع "الكويت".

تتضمن الأطراف الرئيسية للمراسلات كلاً من المقيم السياسي في الخليج العربي (المقدم بيرسي زكريا كوكس)؛ الوكيل السياسي في الكويت (الرائد ستيفارت جورج نويس، ومن بعده ويليام هنري إرفين شكسبير)؛ قائد عام محطة جزر الهند الشرقية (اللواء إدmond جون وير سليد)؛ الضابط البحري الأول في الخليج العربي؛ إدارة الأشغال العامة، قلعة بومباي؛ ومسؤولين كبار في وزارة الخارجية ومكتب الهند وحكومة الهند والأميرالية.

تشمل الأوراق: اقتراح (قدمه السير نيكولاس رودريك أوكونور، السفير البريطاني في القسطنطينية) لإنشاء مستودع فحم في الكويت بعد انسحاب حكومة الدولة العثمانية من امتيازات الفحم التي تتمتع بها شركات البواخر البريطانية في البصرة، واعتبار هذه الخطوة غير ضرورية بعد استعادة هذه الامتيازات، أبريل - أغسطس ١٩٠٥، (صص. ١٥٨-١٨١)؛ الاقتراح الذي قدمه المقيم السياسي في

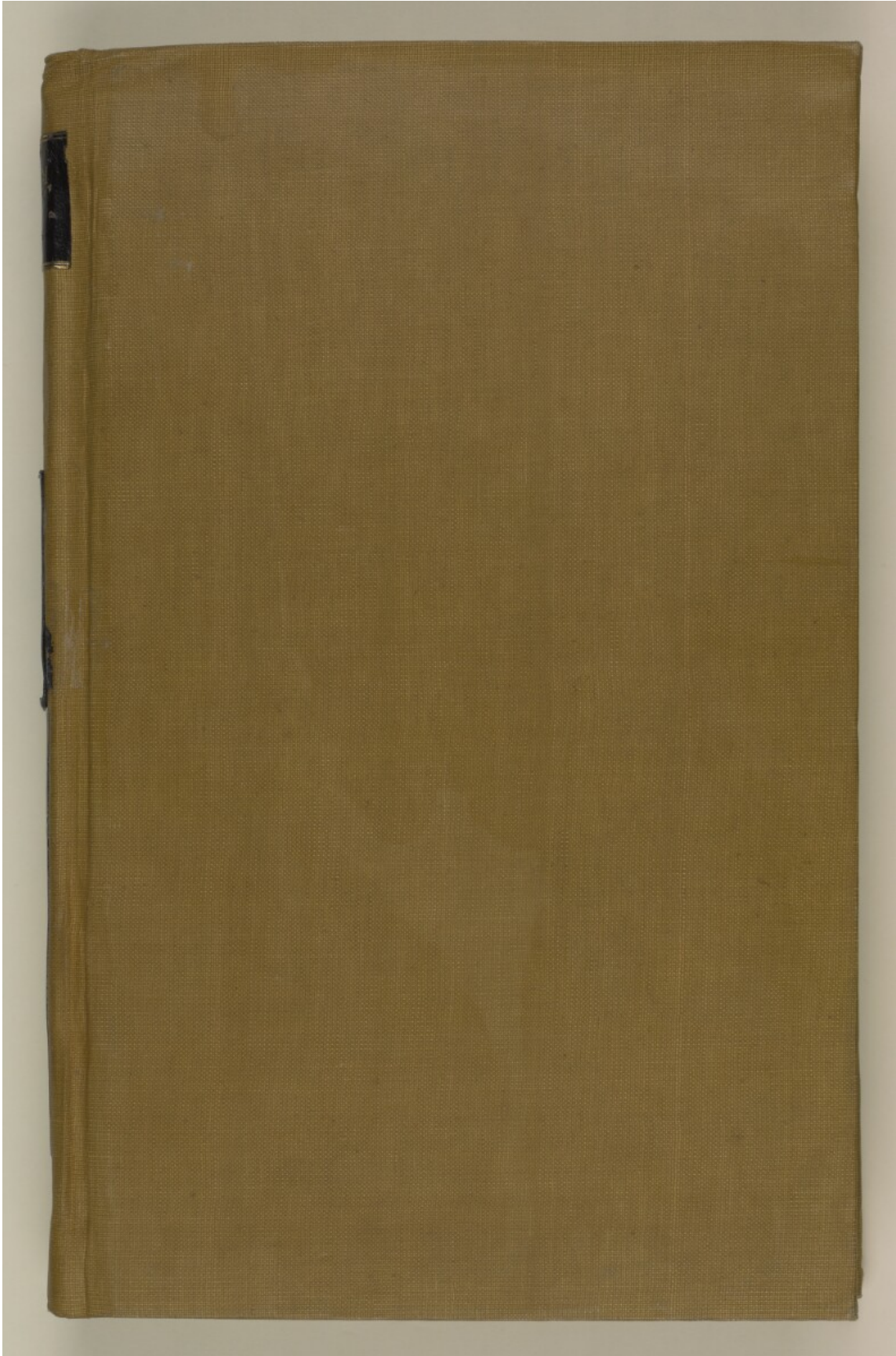
الخليج العربي (كوكس) لاستبدال مستودع الفحم الخاص بالسفن البحرية البريطانية في بوشهر بآخر في الكويت، مايو ١٩٠٧ - يناير ١٩٠٨ (صص. ١٥٣-١٥٧)؛ اختيار حكومة الهند موقعاً مناسباً في الكويت (مع خرائط ورسوم تخطيطية، الأوراق ١٢٥، ١٢٦، ١٢٨)، وموافقة الأميرالية ووزارة الخارجية، يوليو ١٩٠٨ - أغسطس ١٩١٠ (صص. ١٠٦-١٥٢)؛ مراسلات ورسوم تخطيطية وتقديرات أخرى من ضمنها مذكرة بتاريخ ٣١ مارس ١٩١١ (صص. ٨٨-٩٤) بواسطة قائد عام محطة جزر الهند الشرقية (سليد)، ينتقد فيها مخططات لمستودع الفحم المقترح بأنها على نطاق واسع للغاية، وقد تم إرجاء المقترح لحين معرفة نتائج المفاوضات مع الحكومة التركية، أغسطس ١٩١٠ - مايو ١٩١٣ (صص. ٣٦-١٠٥)؛ موافقة وزارة الخارجية على النقل الفوري لمستودع الفحم من بوشهر إلى الكويت، يناير - أغسطس ١٩١٥ (صص. ١٥-٣٥)؛ قرار حكومة الهند بتأجيل نقل المستودع حتى انتهاء الحرب العالمية الأولى، نوفمبر - ديسمبر ١٩١٦ (صص. ٣-١٤).

يشتمل كل جزء على فاصل يوضح الموضوع وأرقام الأجزاء، والسنة التي فُتح فيها الملف المعني، وعنوان الموضوع، وقائمة مراجع المراسلات الواردة في ذلك الجزء مُرتبة بحسب السنة. ويوجد هذا الفاصل في نهاية المراسلات.

نطاق التاريخ يشمل تواريخ جميع الوثائق الموجودة في المجلد، وتشمل أوراق مراجع/محاضر الإدارة السرية (فيما بعد، الإدارة السياسية والسرية)، المؤرخة في ١٩٠٥-١٩١٧.

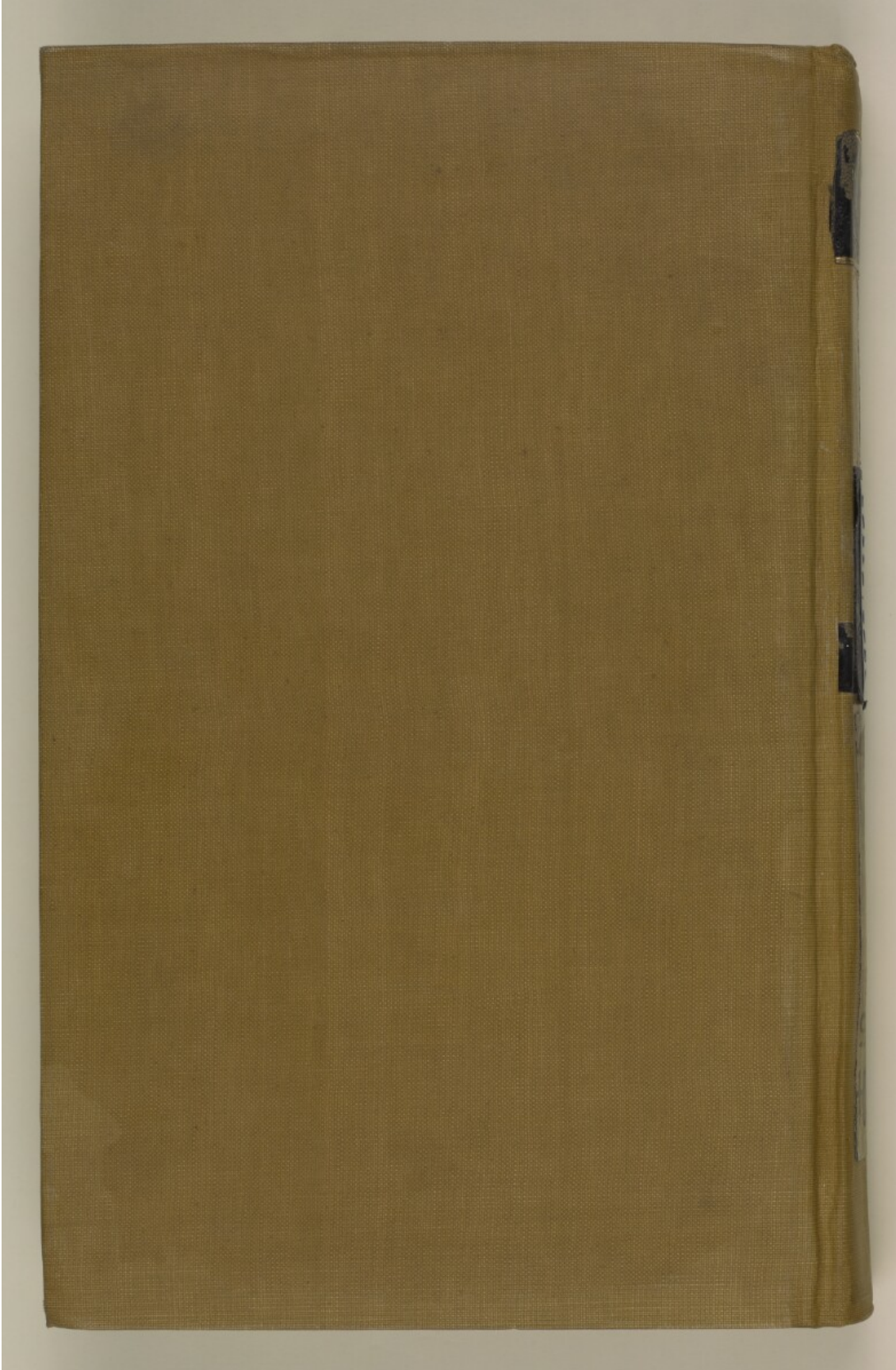


ملف رقم ١٨٥٥ لسنة ١٩٠٤، الجزء ٥، "الكويت: مستودع الفحم." [أمامي]
(٣٧٤/١)





ملف رقم ١٨٥٥ لسنة ١٩٠٤، الجزء ٥، "الكويت: مستودع الفحم." [خلفي]
(٣٧٤/٢)





ملف رقم ١٨٥٥ لسنة ١٩٠٤، الجزء ٥، "الكويت: مستودع الفحم." [صلب] (٣٧٤/٣)





ملف رقم ١٨٥٥ لسنة ١٩٠٤، الجزء ٥، "الكويت: مستودع الفحم." [حافة]
(٣٧٤/٤)





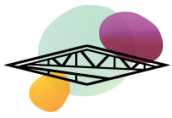
ملف رقم ١٨٥٥ لسنة ١٩٠٤، الجزء ٥، "الكويت: مستودع الفحم." [رأس] (٣٧٤/٥)



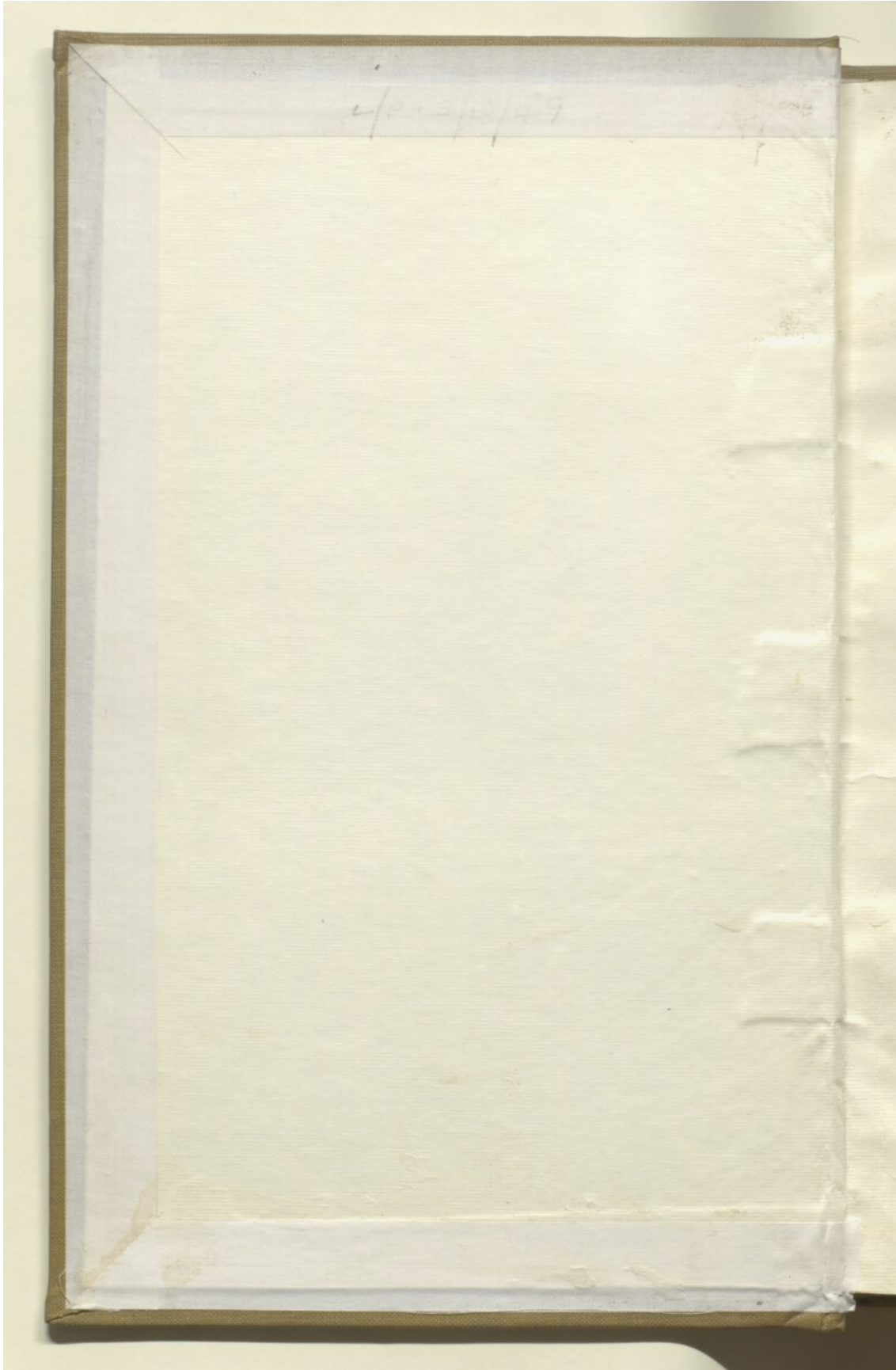


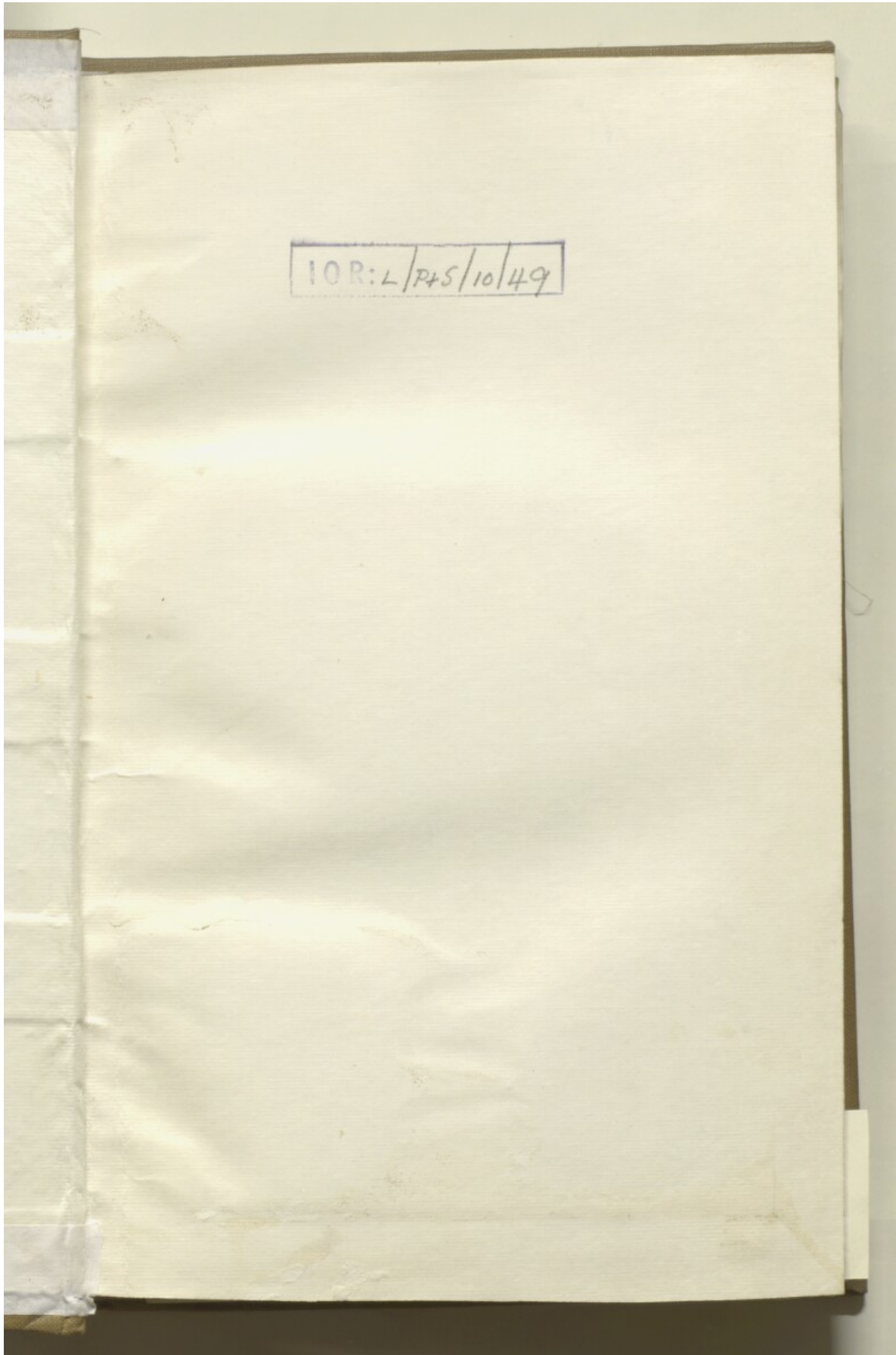
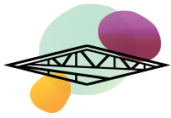
ملف رقم ١٨٥٥ لسنة ١٩٠٤، الجزء ٥، "الكويت: مستودع الفحم." [ذيل] (٣٧٤/٦)





ملف رقم ١٨٥٥ لسنة ١٩٠٤، الجزء ٥، "الكويت: مستودع الفحم." [أمامي-داخلي]
(٣٧٤/٧)







ملف رقم ١٨٥٥ لسنة ١٩٠٤، الجزء ٥، "الكويت: مستودع الفحم." [i-ظ] (٣٧٤/٩)





ملف رقم ١٨٥٥ لسنة ١٩٠٤، الجزء ٥، "الكويت: مستودع الفحم." [١٠/٣٧٤]

Previous File
P.

POLITICAL AND SECRET DEPARTMENT.

P.
1855
1904.

Subject:

Koweit :- coal dept.

This file contains the following papers :—

YEAR.

1905.	P. 1184	3296	1906 P. 1113	2474	1445	1909 P. 360	1183
1910	P. 367	904	3725	1346	1570	1911 P. 2927	783
1912	P. 703	1017	1098	1301	1607	1910 2509	2794
1913	P. 1765	1913	1915 P. 286	385	915	1307	1649
1916	P. 2178	1917 P. 393	1916 P. 2178	1917 P. 393			

Memoranda.

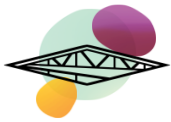
48 If any papers are removed from this File, please inform the Political Registry.

6827 500 4/28



ملف رقم ١٨٥٥ لسنة ١٩٠٤، الجزء ٥، "الكويت: مستودع الفحم." [١ظ] (٣٧٤/١١)





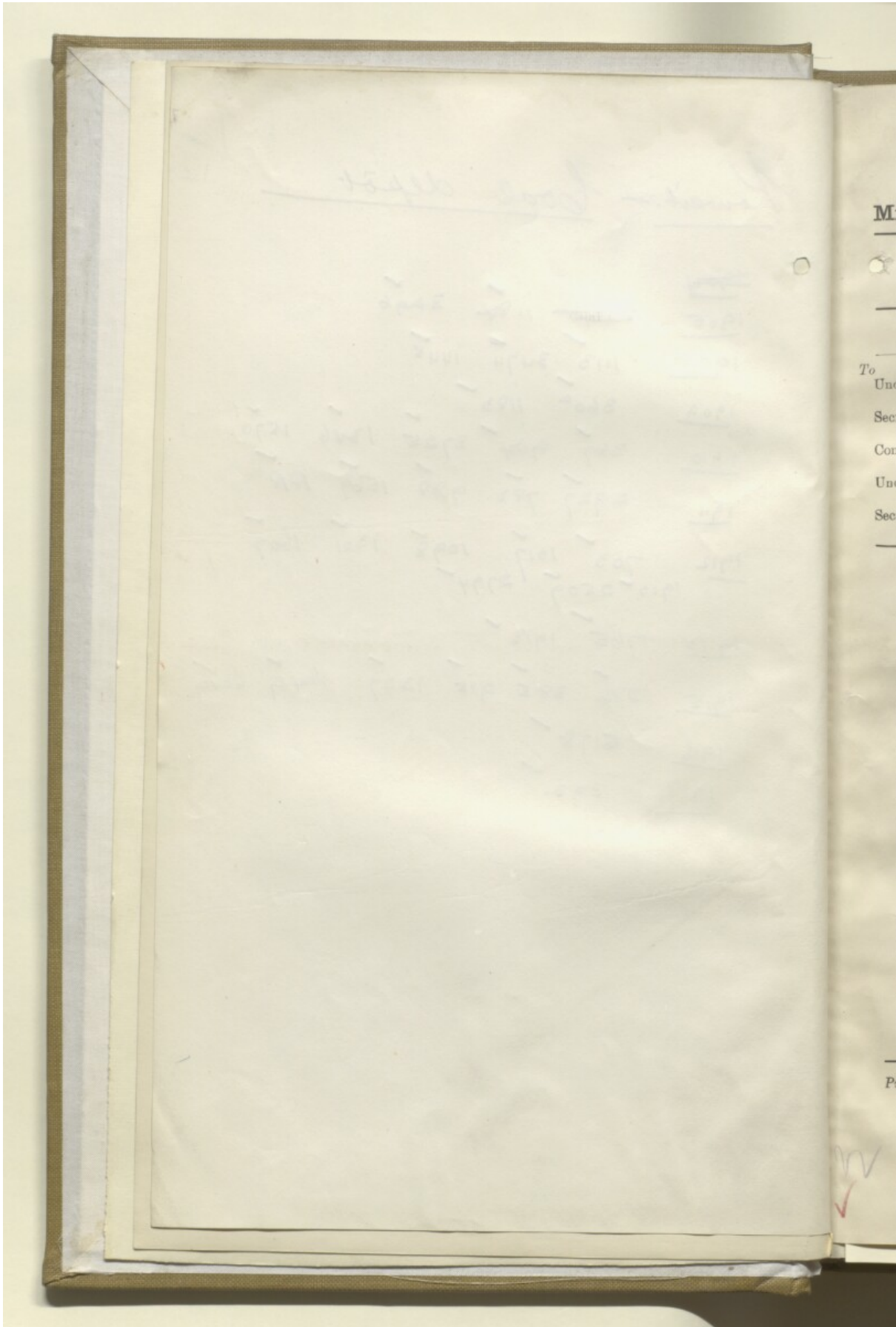
(2)

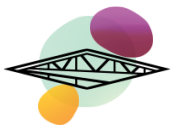
Koweit: - Coal depôt

1904	3296	1184	3296
1905	3296	1184	3296
1908	1113	3474	1445
1909	3600	1183	
1910	367	904	3725 1346 1570
1911	2927	783	988 1569 1818
1912	703	1017	1098 1301 1607
	1910	2509	2774
1913	1765	1913	
1915	386	385	915 1307 1649 4019
1916	6178		
1917	393		



ملف رقم ١٨٥٥ لسنة ١٩٠٤، الجزء ٥، "الكويت: مستودع الفحم." [٢ظ] (٣٧٤/١٣)





(3)

Put away with 1017/12

Register No. 393

Minute Paper. Secret Department.

Dated 22 Dec. 1916
Rec. 27 Jan 1917.

Letter from India No. 106

	Date.	Initials.	SUBJECT.
To Under Secretary...	30 Jan	WA	Persian Gulf.
Secretary of State...	31	J. L. H.	Transfer of coal depot from Bushire to Koweit postponed.
Committee.....			
Under Secretary....			
Secretary of State...			

Copy to F.O. } 27 Feb. 1917.
Adm. }

FOR INFORMATION.

Only the covering despatch and enclosure no. 5 are new. See minute on P. 5178/16 below.

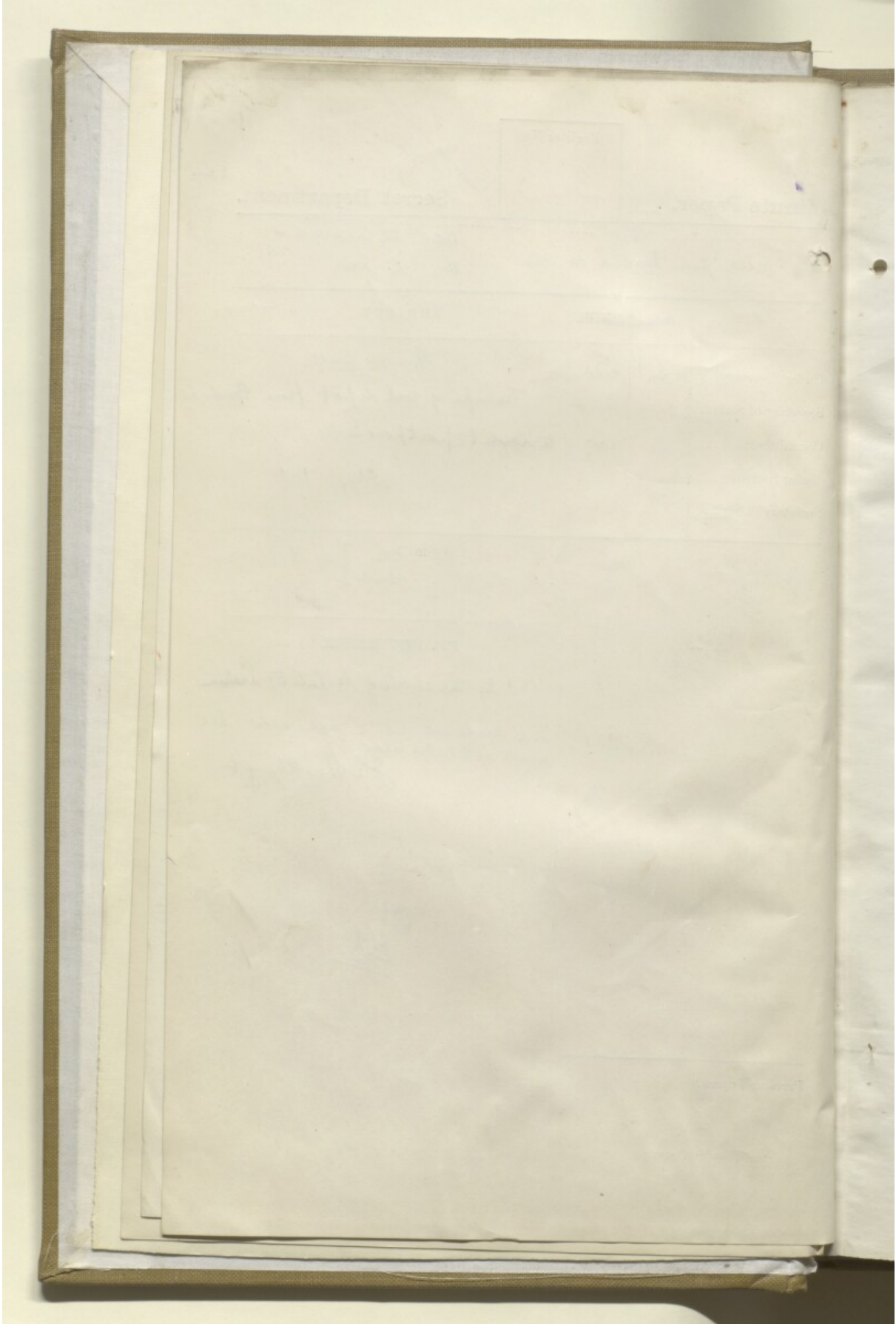
J. E. Shuckling

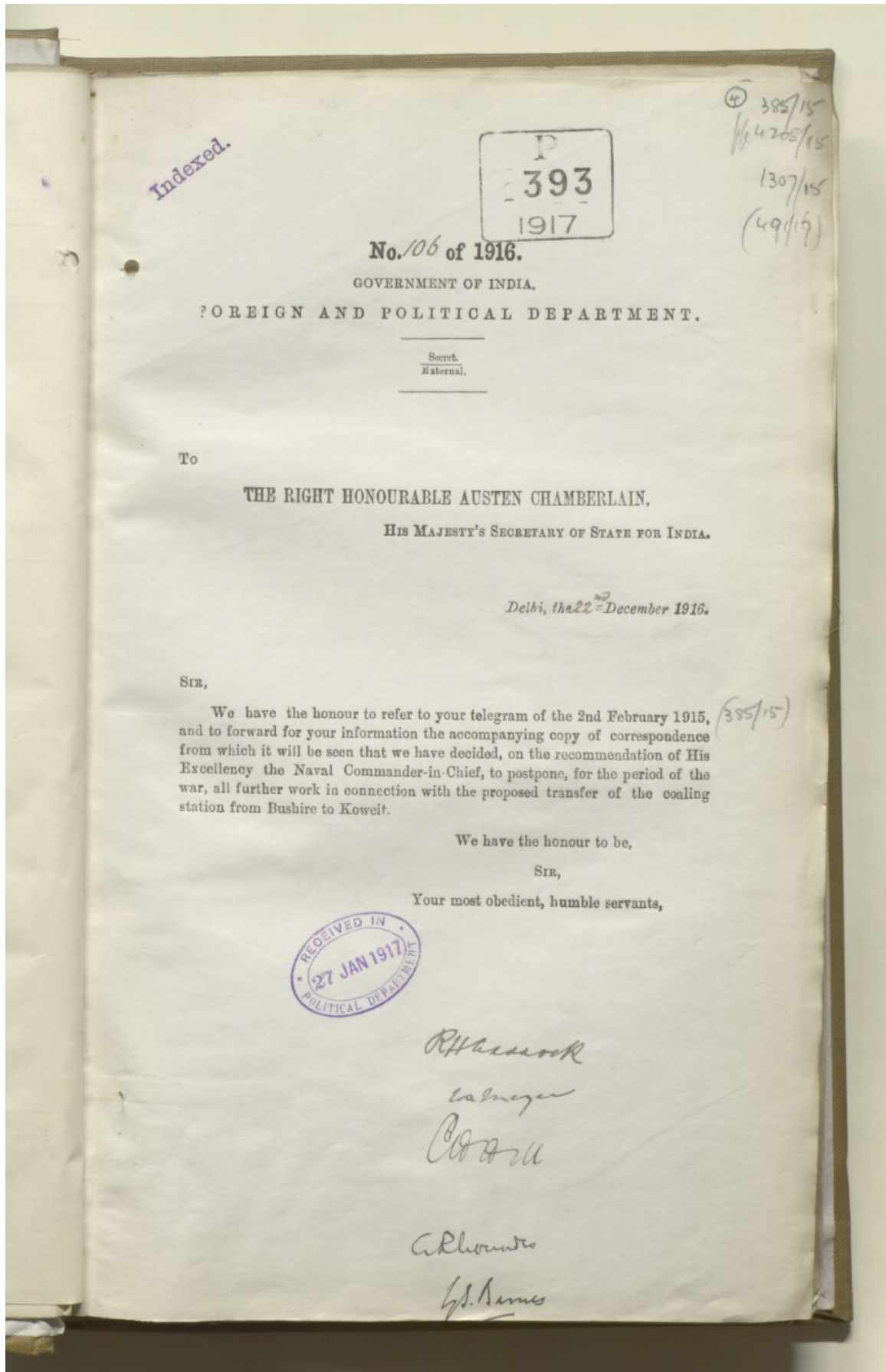
Previous Papers:—
4208/5-rc

21517 11500 2000 11/16



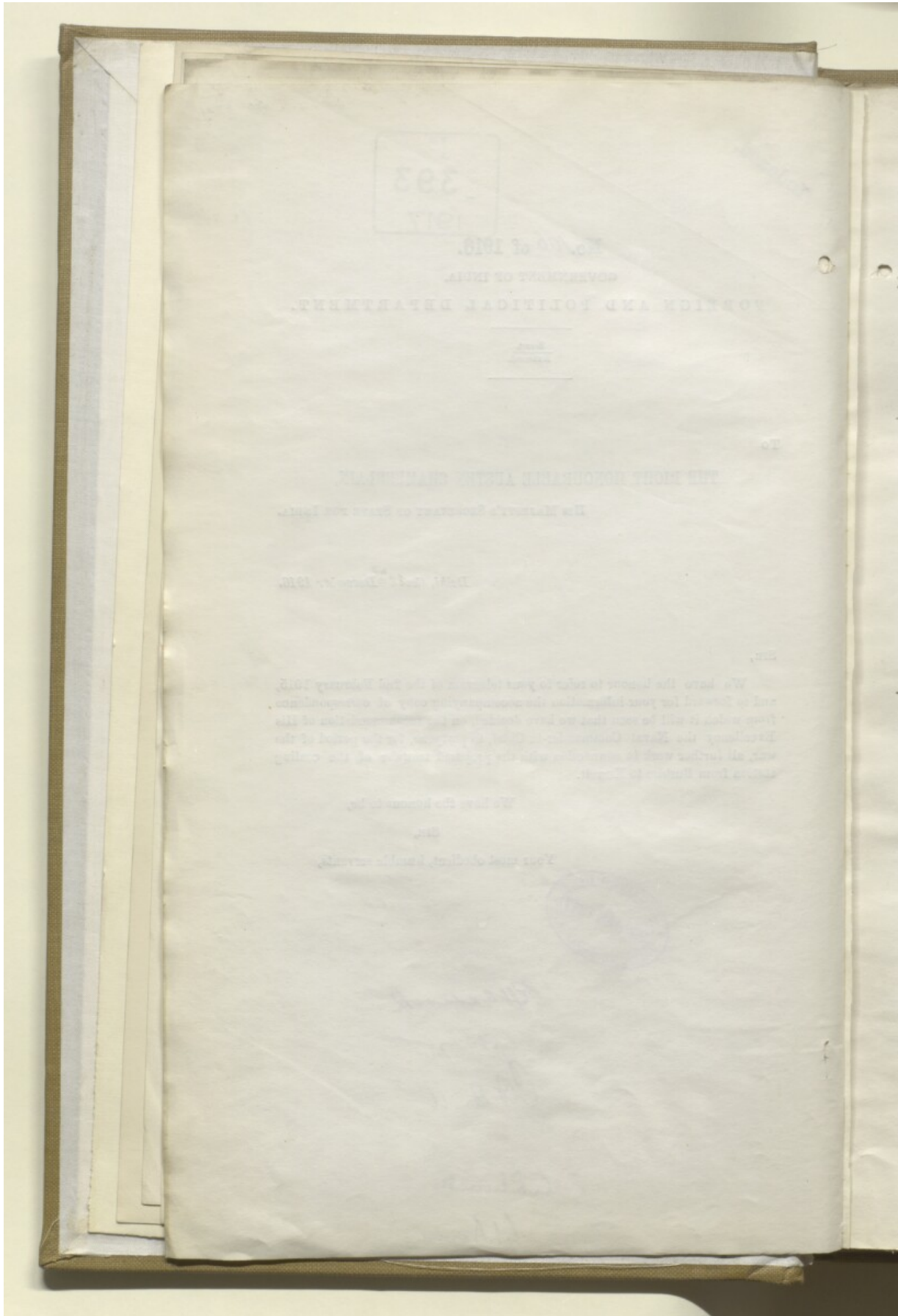
ملف رقم ١٨٥٥ لسنة ١٩٠٤، الجزء ٥، "الكويت: مستودع الفحم." [٣ظ] (٣٧٤/١٥)







ملف رقم ١٨٥٥ لسنة ١٩٠٤، الجزء ٥، "الكويت: مستودع الفحم." [٤ظ] (٣٧٤/١٧)

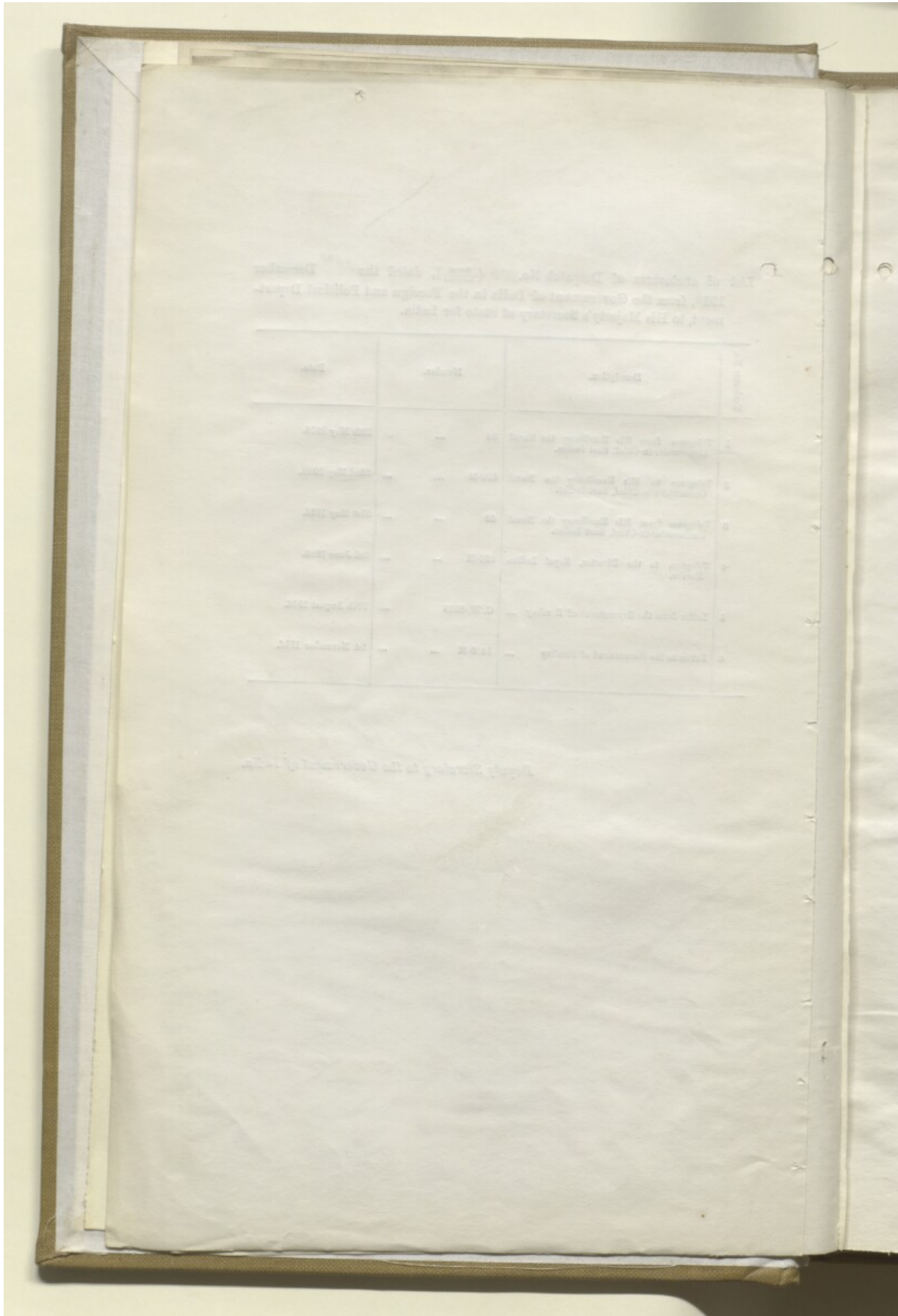




List of enclosures of Despatch No. 106 (^{Secret}_{External}), dated the 22nd December 1916, from the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, to His Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

Enclosure No.	Description.	Number.	Date.
1	Telegram from His Excellency the Naval Commander-in-Chief, East Indies.	36 ...	13th May 1916.
2	Telegram to His Excellency the Naval Commander-in-Chief, East Indies.	570-M ...	22nd May 1916.
3	Telegram from His Excellency the Naval Commander-in-Chief, East Indies.	42 ...	31st May 1916.
4	Telegram to the Director, Royal Indian Marine.	632-M ...	3rd June 1916.
5	Letter from the Government of Bombay ...	C. W. 8339 ...	10th August 1916.
6	Letter to the Government of Bombay ...	1410-M ...	1st November 1916.

R. S. Hand
Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.





CONFIDENTIAL.

Secret
External

Enclosures to Despatch No. 106/ (Foreign and Political), dated the 22nd December 1916.

Enclosure No. 1.

Telegram No. 36, dated Bushire, the 13th May 1916.

From—The Naval Commander-in-Chief,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Marine Department.

Will you kindly postpone till end of the War the consideration of any question of the transfer of coaling depôts from Bushire to Koweit.

Enclosure No. 2.

Telegram No. 570-M, dated Simla, the 22nd May 1916.

From—The Secretary to the Government of India, Marine Department,

To—His Excellency the Naval Commander-in-Chief, Bombay.

Will you kindly refer to Marine Department telegram No. 1671-7-M, dated the 10th February 1915. The Secretary of State for India having approved the transfer of the coaling depôt from Bushire to Koweit, the Government of Bombay was asked to issue the necessary instructions for the construction of works at Koweit. With Marine Department letter No. 1671-14-M, dated the 31st March 1915, a copy of this order was sent to the Senior Naval Officer, Persian Gulf. Will your Excellency kindly inform me of the reasons why you recommend the postponement of the transfer in order that the position may be explained to the Secretary of State for India.

This is with reference to your Excellency's telegram No. 36, dated the 13th May 1916.

Enclosure No. 3.

Telegram No. 42, dated 31st May 1916.

From—The Naval Commander-in-Chief, East Indies,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Marine Department.

But for strategical reasons, I have no objection to coal depôts being commenced at Koweit. During the war His Majesty's ships must coal at Bushire and therefore it is undesirable at present to remove coaling station from Bushire. There are also no telegraph cable or wireless telegraph station at Koweit. This is with reference to your telegram No. 573-M, dated the 22nd May 1916.

Encls 924.

Telegram No. 632-M, dated the 3rd June 1916.

From—The Secretary to the Government of India, Marine Department,

To—The Director, Royal Indian Marine.

It has been represented by His Excellency the Naval Commander-in-Chief that it is not desirable to remove the coaling station to Koweit from Bushire. Until further orders no action is therefore to be taken to remove the depôt. This is with reference to the correspondence ending with Marine Department endorsement, dated the 27th September 1915, No. 885-M.



2

Enclosure No. 5.

No. C.W.-8338, dated Bombay Castle, the 10th August 1916.

From—ALI AKBAR, Esq., M. Inst. C.E., Acting Joint Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Public Works Department,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Marine Department.

With reference to my telegram No. 6143-T of the 14th June 1916, I am directed to forward herewith, for sanction, two abstracts of revised estimates for constructing—

- (1) a coal shed, and
- (2) fencing at Koweit, together with a recapitulation and two comparative statements.

It will be seen that according to the revised recapitulation the total cost of "works" amounts to Rs. 1,00,071 as against the original sanctioned estimates amounting to Rs. 51,601 and with the addition of Rs. 1,501 on account of tools and plant charges the amount of the revised estimate stands at Rs. 1,01,572. I am to observe that no provision for establishment has been made in the estimate as the Accountant-General reported that the establishment in the Persian Gulf being Imperial will carry out this work which is also Imperial and the net charges under this head remain at debit of the head "Establishment" under "Imperial" and are not distributed over individual works. The provision for tools and plant is, however, necessary as all the tools in the Karachi Buildings District are Provincial and credit will have to be given to that head by *per contra* debit to Imperial.

2. The increased cost is due to the enormous rise in the price of cement and iron work, particularly the latter, and the high cost of carriage and labour due to the war conditions in the Persian Gulf. In consequence of this excessive rise in the cost of the work the Governor in Council suggests, for the consideration of the Government of India, that unless these works are of extreme urgency they might stand over for the present. If, however, the fencing is considered imperatively necessary it could be constructed this year.

3. I am to request that the orders of the Government of India may be communicated at an early date, as there is a provision of Rs. 35,000 in the current year's budget of Imperial Civil Works.

Enclosure No. 6.

No. 1410-M, dated Simla, the 1st November 1916.

From—MAJOR-GENERAL A. H. BINGLEY, C.I.E., I.A., Secretary to the Government of India, Marine Department,

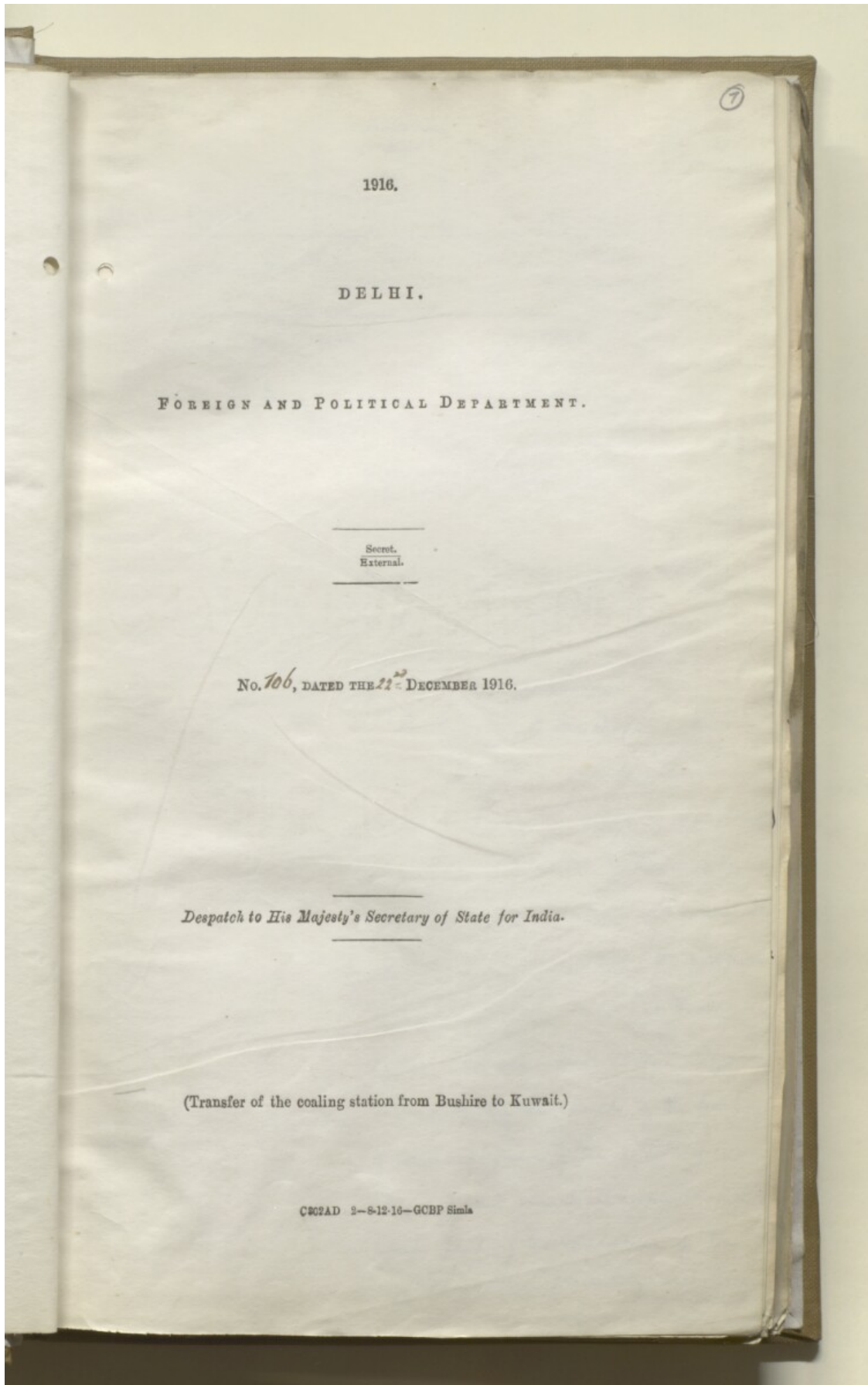
To—The Joint Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Public Works Department.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. C.W.-8338, dated the 10th August 1916, forwarding abstract of revised estimates for the construction of (1) a coal shed, and (2) fencing at Koweit, in connection with the proposed transfer of the coaling depôts from Bushire to that place.

2. In reply I am to say that the Government of India have decided not to carry out these works until the conclusion of the war as the removal of the coaling station from Bushire to Koweit has, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Naval Commander-in-Chief, been postponed.

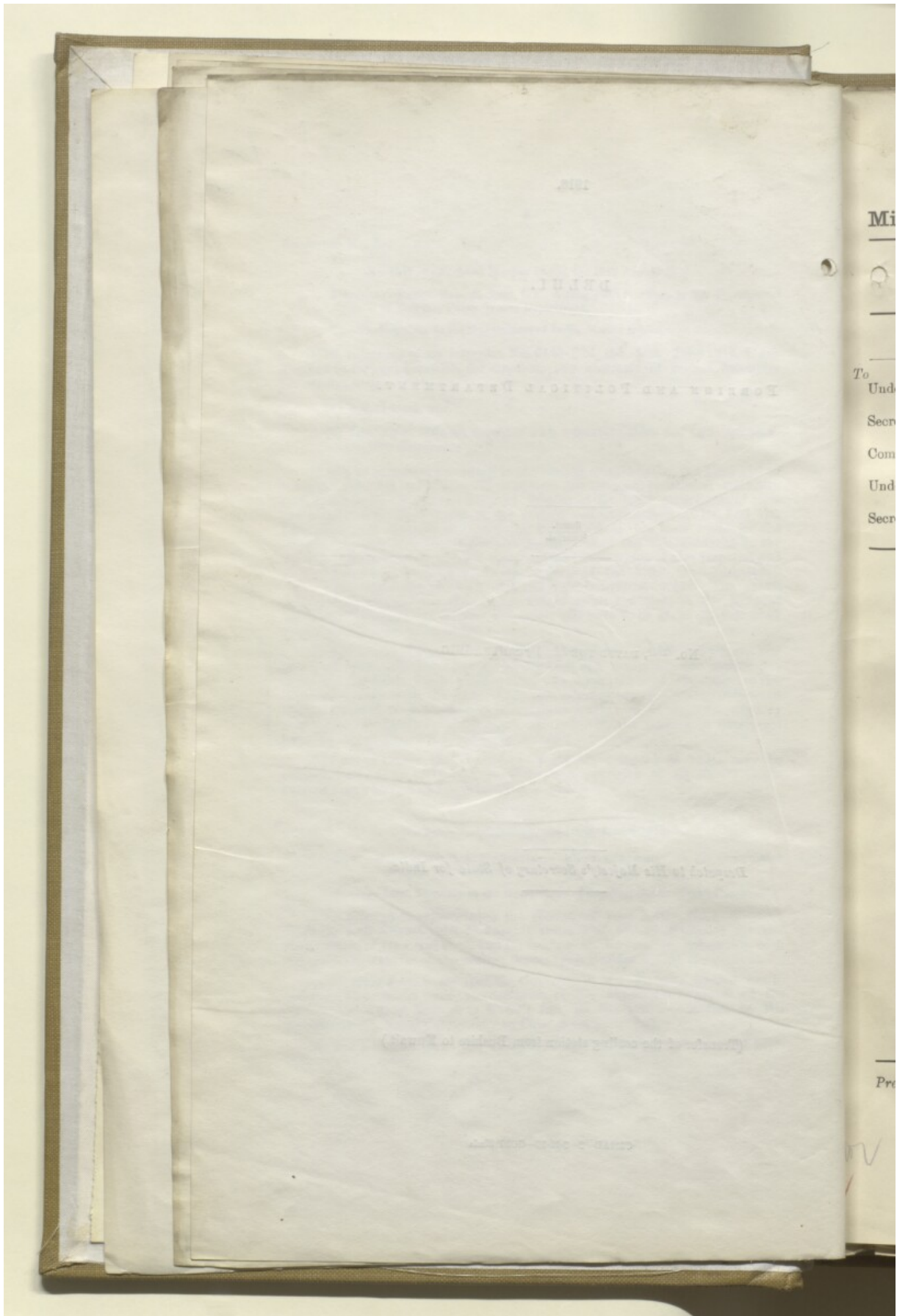
3. The estimates forwarded with your letter under reply are returned herewith.

C302AD-2-8-12-16-GCBP Simla





ملف رقم ١٨٥٥ لسنة ١٩٠٤، الجزء ٥، "الكويت: مستودع الفحم." [٧ظ] (٣٧٤/٢٣)





(8)

1017
12

Register No. 5178

Minute Paper. Secret Department.

Seap's Letter from India, 86 m Dated 10 November 1916.
Rec. 8 December

	Date.	Initials.	SUBJECT.
To Under Secretary...	15 Dec.	Att	Persian Gulf
Secretary of State...	16	J.W.H	Transfer of coal depôt from Basrah to Koweit postponed.
Committee.....			
Under Secretary...			
Secretary of State...			

Copy to JD } 12 Dec.
Army }

FOR INFORMATION.

The transfer of the Basrah coal depôt to Koweit was ^{recommended} ~~approved~~ by the G. of I. in June 1910 (P.904/10) on the ground that the harbour at Koweit was "much more sheltered and convenient for large vessels", and that "the more frequent appearance of our ships [at Koweit] would have a useful effect in other ways." It was eventually sanctioned by the Secretary of State's telegram of the 21st May 1912 (P.1910/12); but immediate action was postponed pending the conclusion of the negotiations then proceeding with the Turkish

Previous Papers:— 409/15

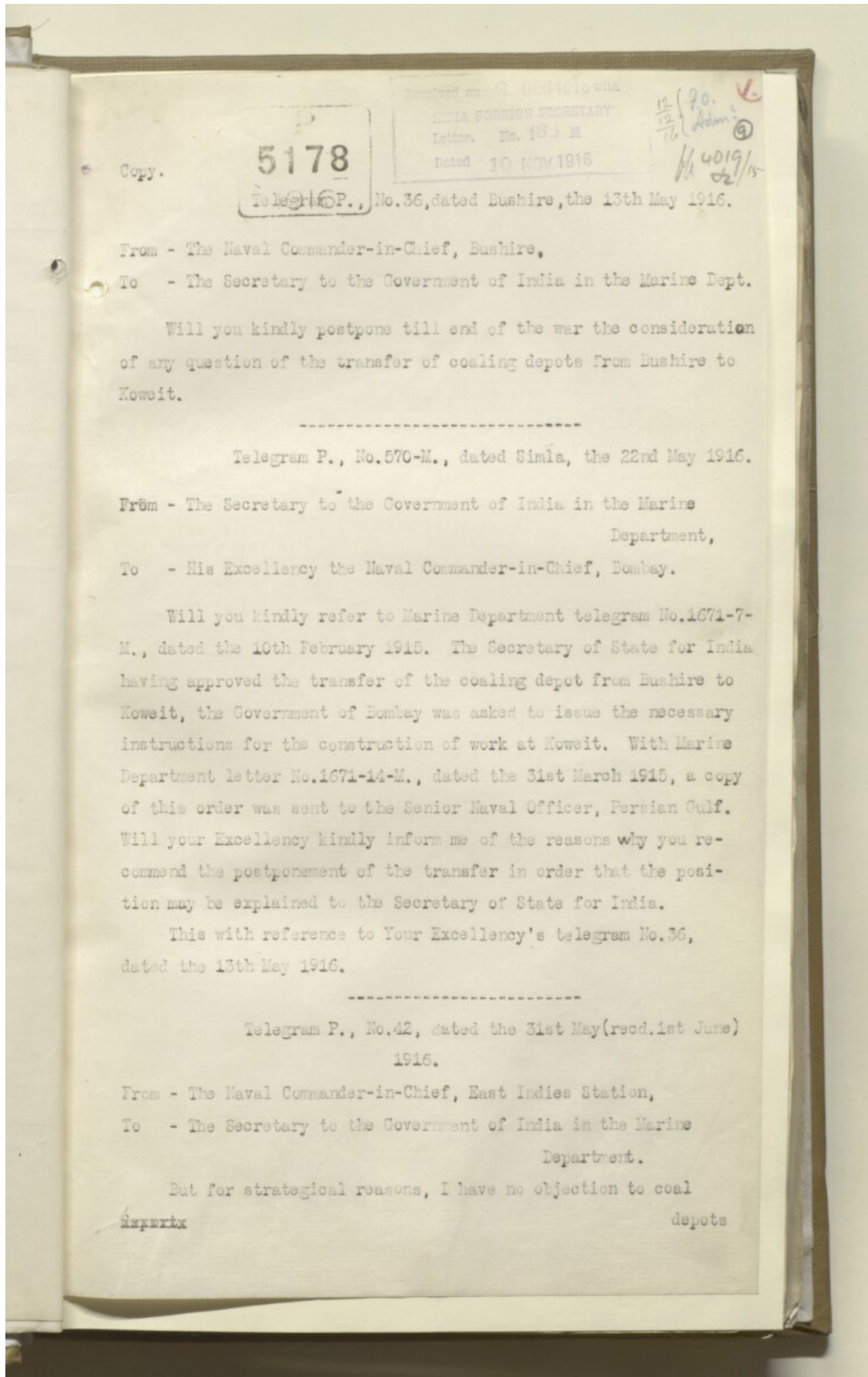
21517 1 1500 2000 11/16

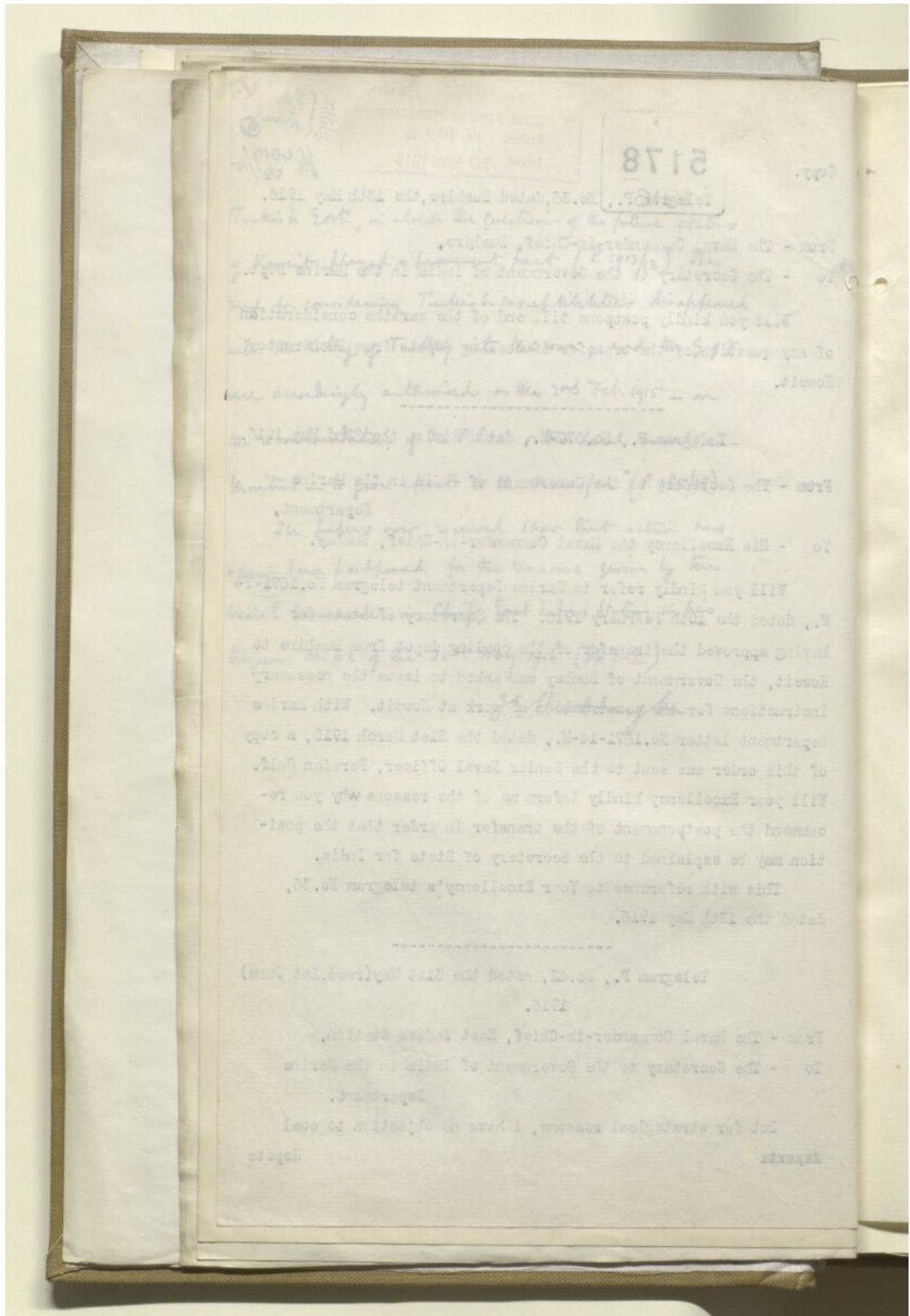


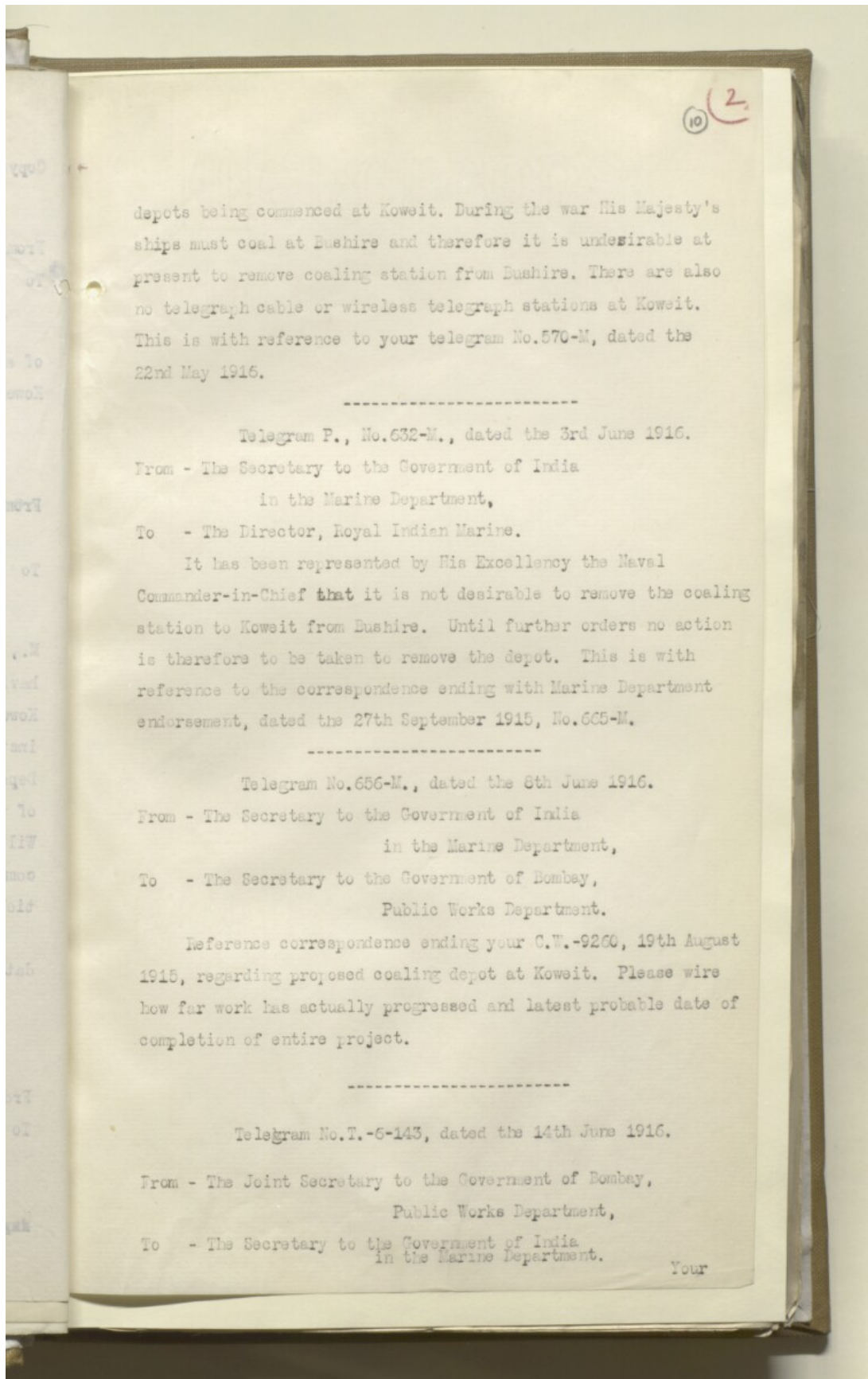
Turkish East, in which the question of the future status of Kuwait played a prominent part (P. 1913/13). The need for considering Turkish susceptibilities disappeared with the entry of Turkey into the war; and the G. of I. were accordingly authorised on the 2nd Feb. 1915 - on the recommendation of Sir P. Cox & the local naval authorities - to give effect to the transfer. (P. 385/15)

The papers now received show that action has again been postponed for the reasons given by the Naval Commander-in-Chief, East Indies Station, in his telegram No. 42 of the 31st May 1916 (pp 1-2)

J. E. Shuckburgh

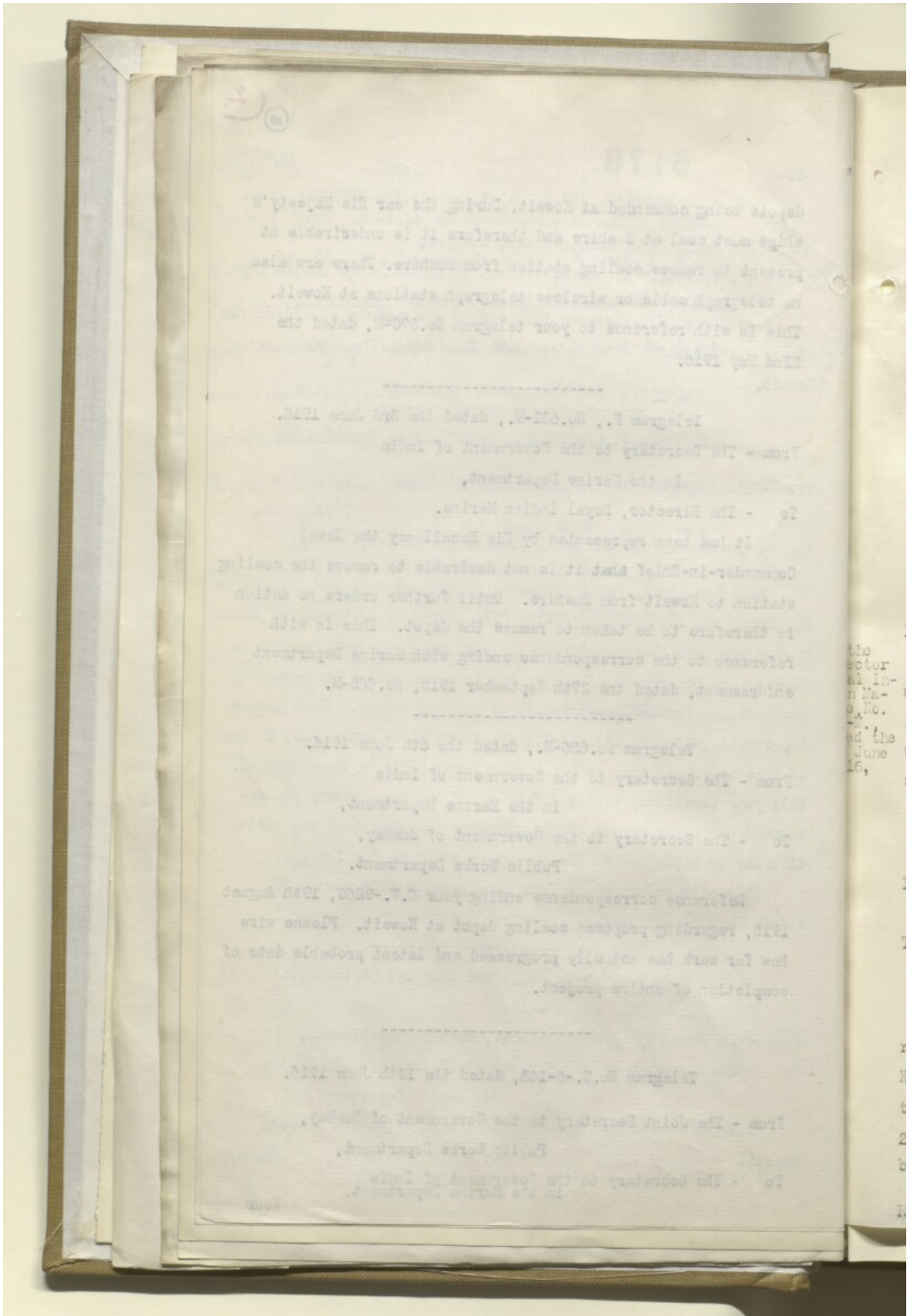








ملف رقم ١٨٥٥ لسنة ١٩٠٤، الجزء ٥، "الكويت: مستودع الفحم." [١٠ظ]
(٣٧٤/٢٩)





ملف رقم ١٨٥٥ لسنة ١٩٠٤، الجزء ٥، "الكويت: مستودع الفحم." [١١و]
(٣٧٤/٣٠)

3.

Your telegram 656-M. of 8th instant, pier at Koweit completed, servants' quarters stopped by Political Agent though materials collected. Revised estimate for coal shed and fencing received and will be submitted shortly.

XXXXXXXX No.733-M., dated Simla, the 24th June 1916.

From - The Secretary to the Government of India in the Marine Department,
To - His Excellency the Vice-Admiral Sir R.E.Wemyss, K.C.B.,
C.M.G., M.V.O.,
Commander-in-Chief, His Majesty's Ships and Vessels,
East Indies Squadron.

the
ector
al in-
n Ma-
e No.
-M.
ed the
June
16,
With reference to the correspondence ending with Your Excellency's telegram No.42, dated the 31st May 1916, I am directed to forward, for information, a copy of the telegram noted in the margin from which Your Excellency will see that the Director, Royal Indian Marine, has been asked not to take any action in connection with the removal of the coaling station from Bushire to Koweit until he receives further orders from the Government of India.

No. 159-E.A., dated Simla, the 1st July 1916.

From - The Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department,
To - Major A.P.Trevor, C.I.E., Deputy Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, Bushire.

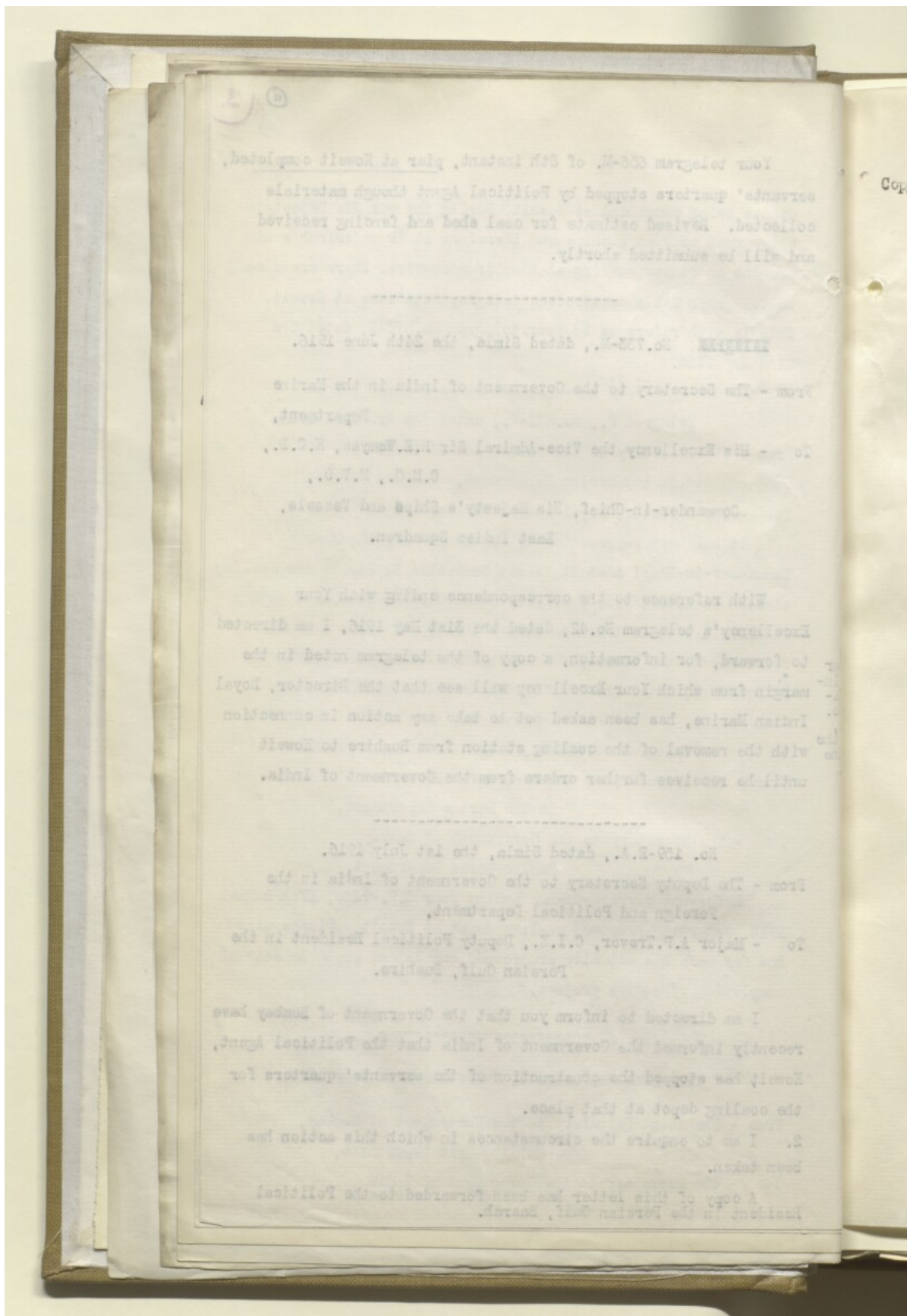
I am directed to inform you that the Government of Bombay have recently informed the Government of India that the Political Agent, Koweit, has stopped the construction of the servants' quarters for the coaling depot at that place.

2. I am to enquire the circumstances in which this action has been taken.

A copy of this letter has been forwarded to the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, Basrah.

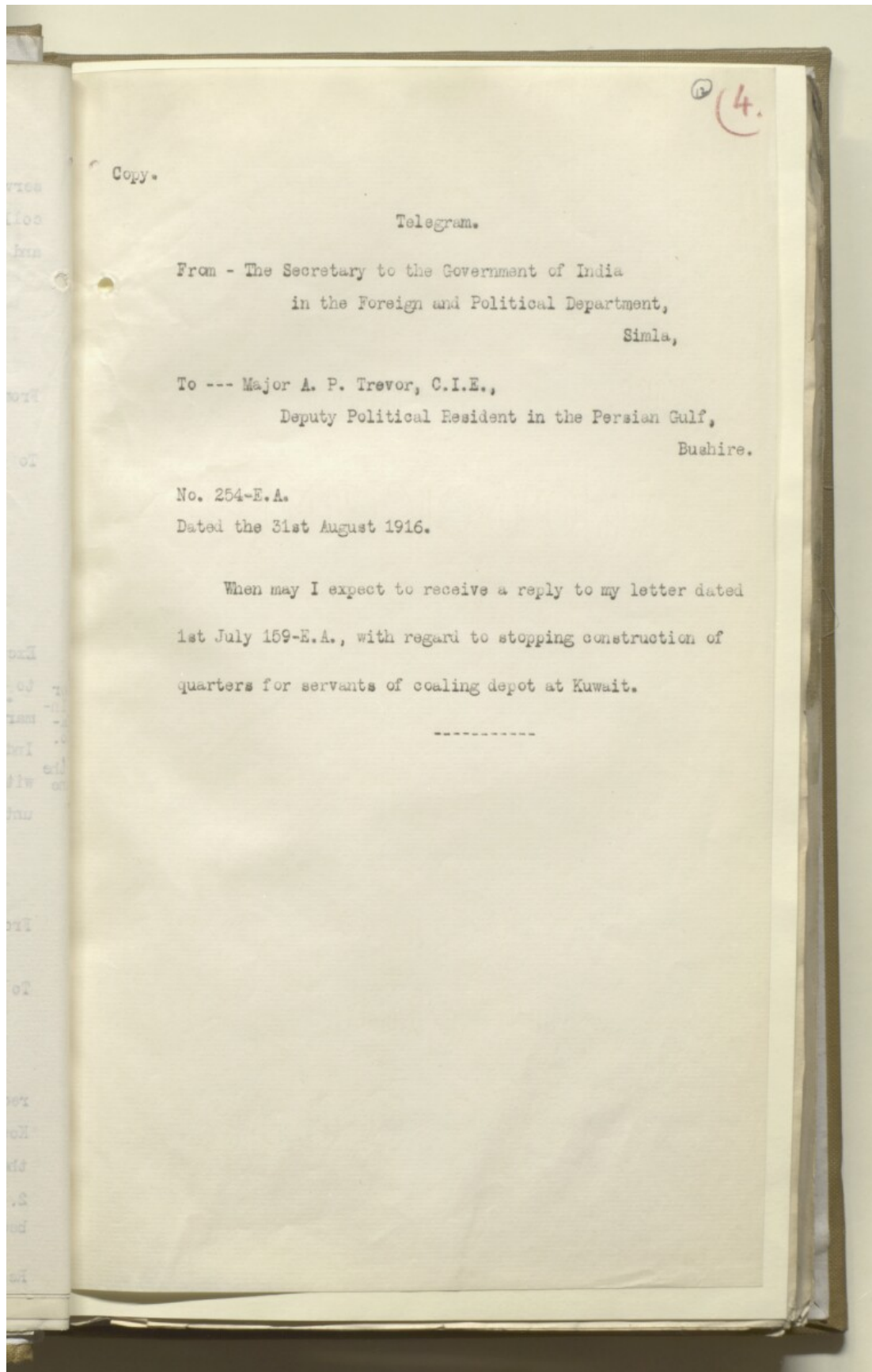


ملف رقم ١٨٥٥ لسنة ١٩٠٤، الجزء ٥، "الكويت: مستودع الفحم." [١١ ظ]
(٣٧٤/٣١)



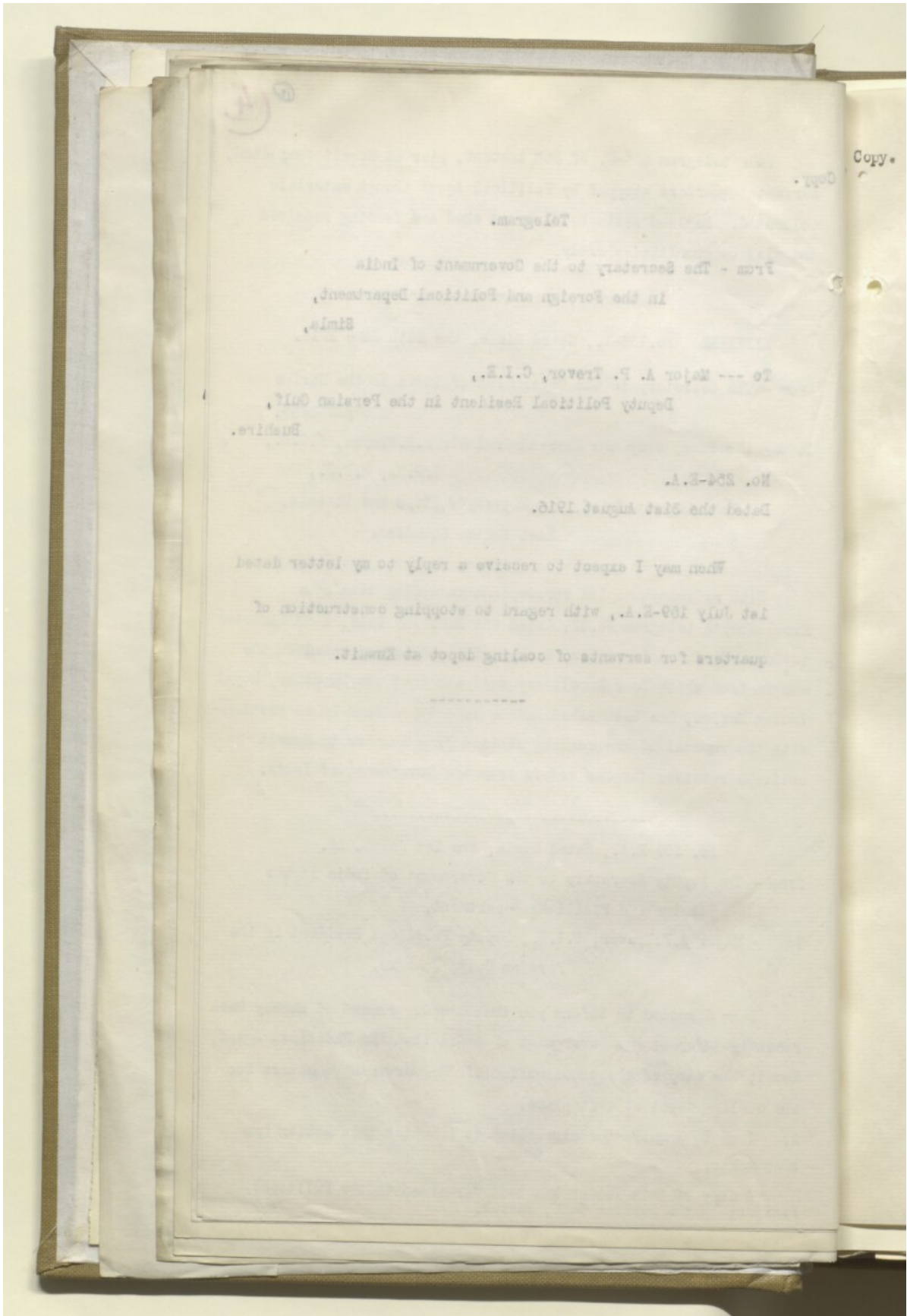


ملف رقم ١٨٥٥ لسنة ١٩٠٤، الجزء ٥، "الكويت: مستودع الفحم." [١٢و]
(٣٧٤/٣٢)



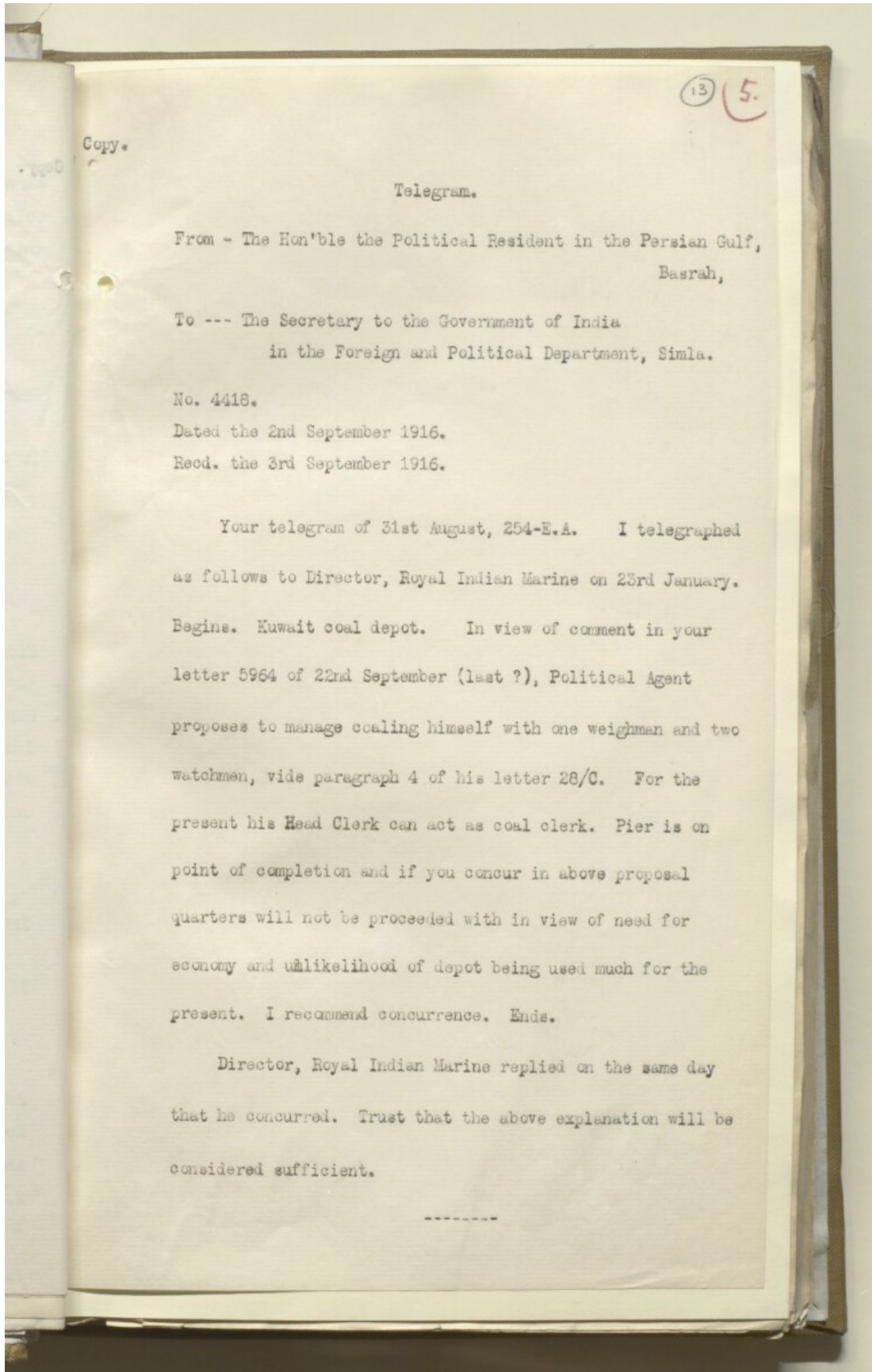


ملف رقم ١٨٥٥ لسنة ١٩٠٤، الجزء ٥، "الكويت: مستودع الفحم." [١٢ ظ]
(٣٧٤/٣٣)



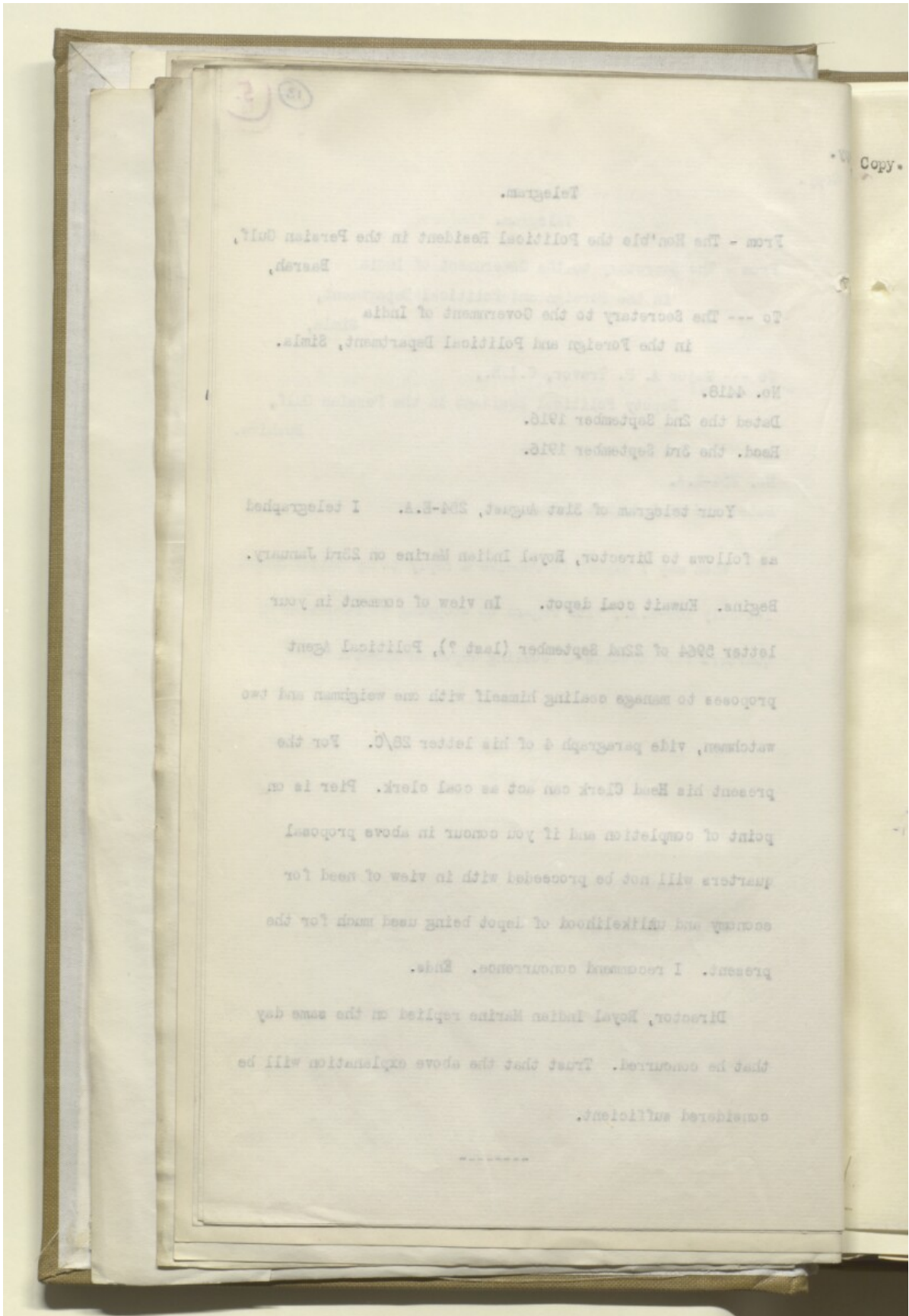


ملف رقم ١٨٥٥ لسنة ١٩٠٤، الجزء ٥، "الكويت: مستودع الفحم." [١٣و]
(٣٧٤/٣٤)



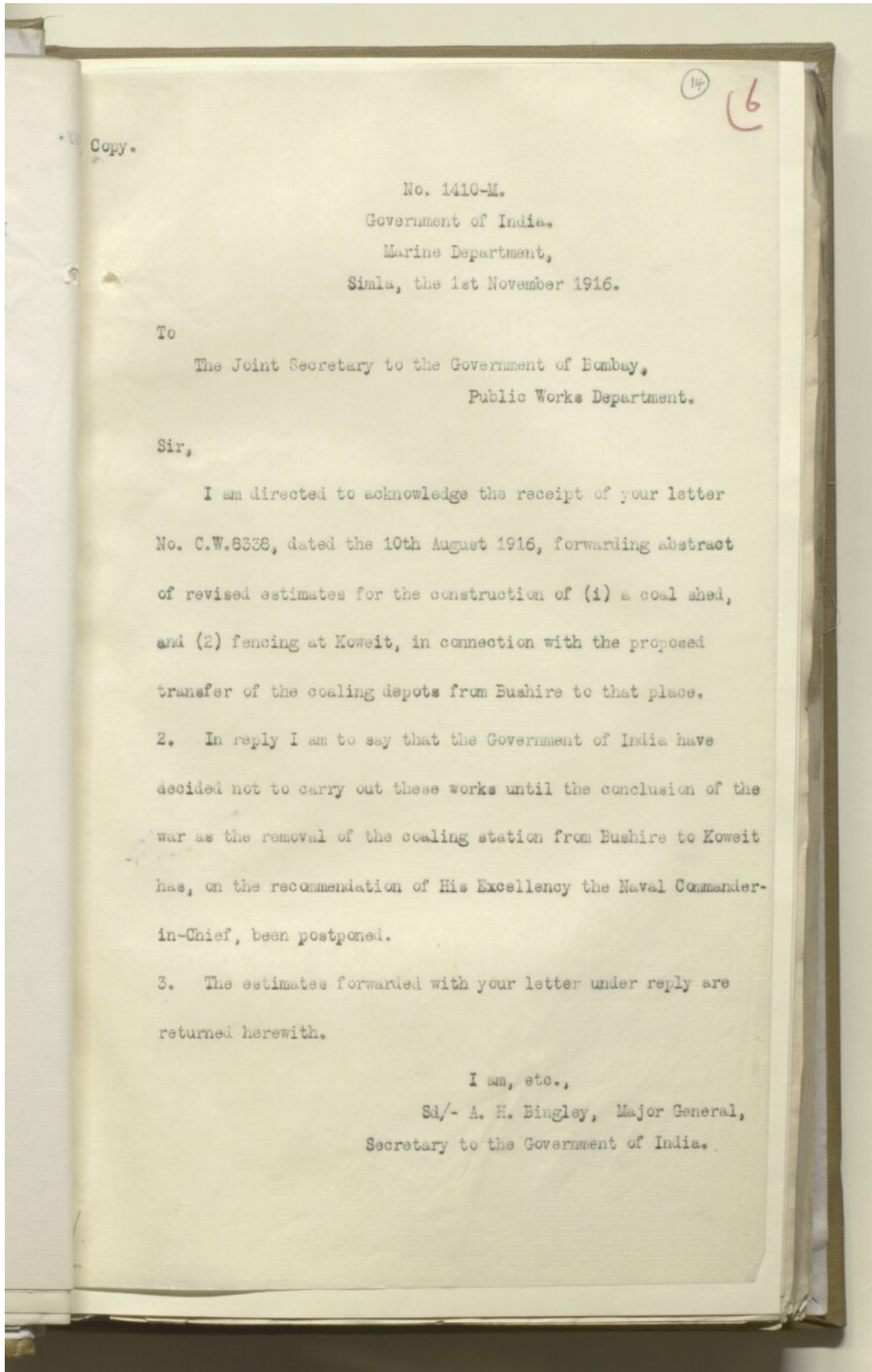


ملف رقم ١٨٥٥ لسنة ١٩٠٤، الجزء ٥، "الكويت: مستودع الفحم." [١٣ ظ]
(٣٧٤/٣٥)



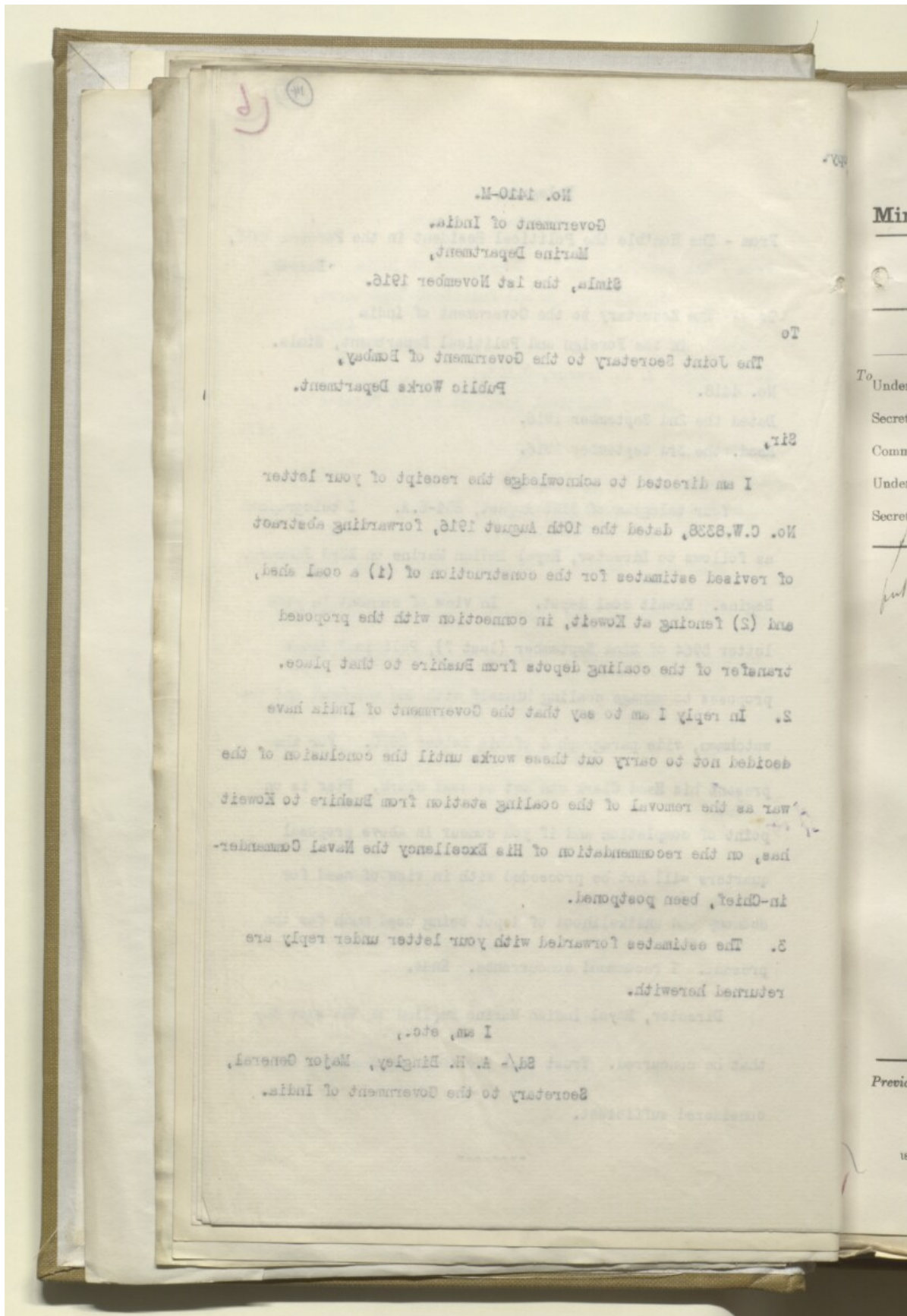


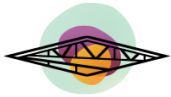
ملف رقم ١٨٥٥ لسنة ١٩٠٤، الجزء ٥، "الكويت: مستودع الفحم." [١٤/٥]
(٣٧٤/٣٦)





ملف رقم ١٨٥٥ لسنة ١٩٠٤، الجزء ٥، "الكويت: مستودع الفحم." [٤١ظ]
(٣٧٤/٣٧)





ملف رقم ١٨٥٥ لسنة ١٩٠٤، الجزء ٥، "الكويت: مستودع الفحم." [١٥]
(٣٧٤/٣٨)

(15)

Minute Paper.

Register No. 4019

Part away with 1017/12

Secret Department.

Received on 2 NOV 1915 with
INDIA FOREIGN SECRETARY'S
Letter. No. 27 M

Dated 3 OCT 1915

Dated 3 OCT 1915

Initials.

SUBJECT.

To Under Secretary..... 5 hrs. M

Secretary of State.....

Committee.....

Under Secretary.....

Secretary of State.....

Persian Gulf

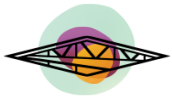
Transfer of coal depôt from Bushie
to Koweit : construction of pier, etc.

Copy to
Admiralty 8. 11. 15.

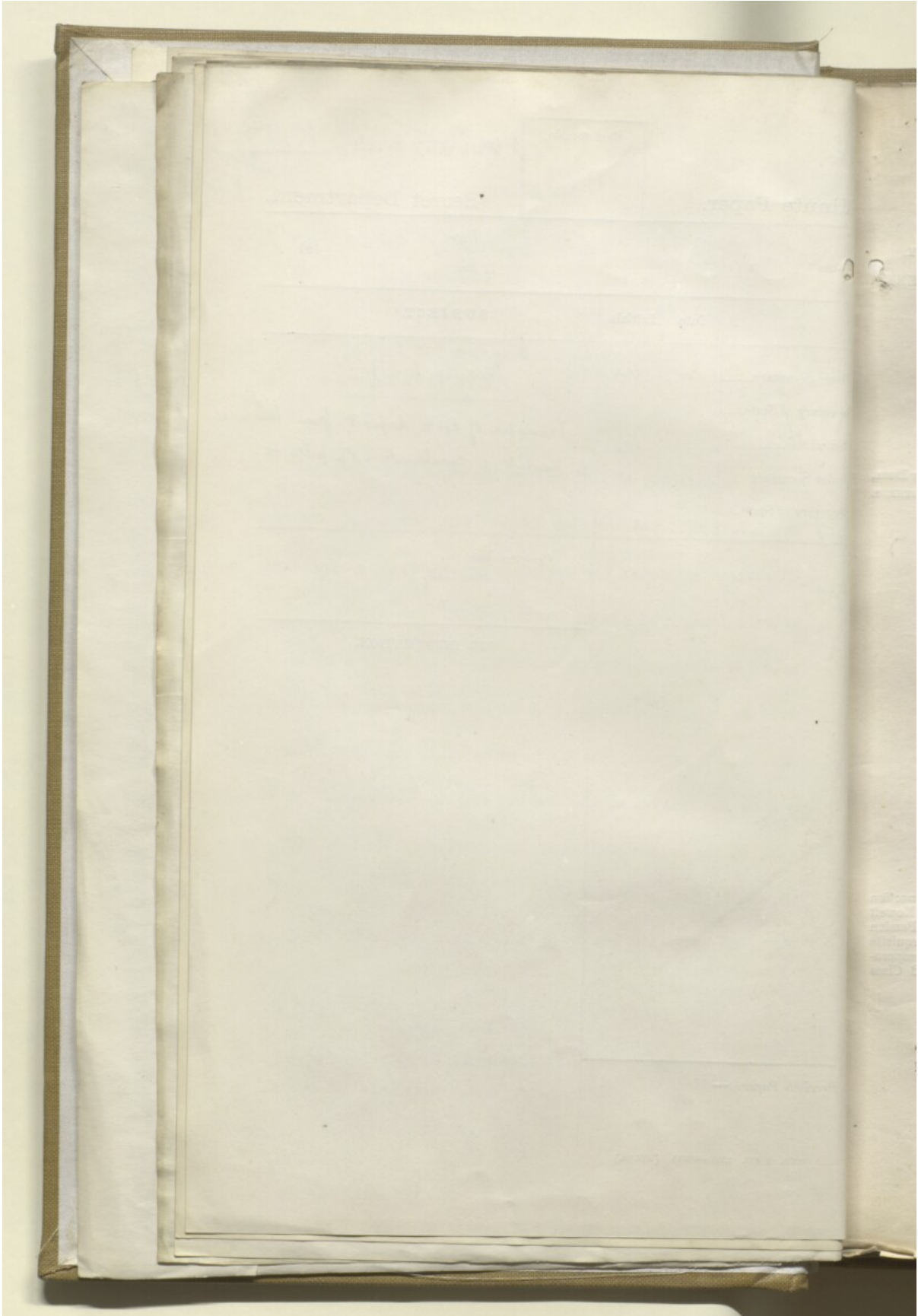
FOR INFORMATION.

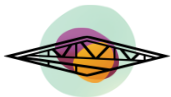
Previous Papers :—
16219

18698. I. 483. 2000.—4/1915. [1000/14.]



ملف رقم ١٨٥٥ لسنة ١٩٠٤، الجزء ٥، "الكويت: مستودع الفحم." [١٥ظ]
(٣٧٤/٣٩)





ملف رقم ١٨٥٥ لسنة ١٩٠٤، الجزء ٥، "الكويت: مستودع الفحم." [١٦و]
(٣٧٤/٤٠)

16

Confidential.

No. C.W.—9260 of 1915.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 19th August 1915.

From
LIEUT.-COL. W. V. SCUDAMORE, R.E.,
Joint Secretary to the Government of Bombay ;

To
THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
Marine Department.

Civil Works.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 573—M., dated the 12th July 1915, intimating that the expenditure on the construction of a coaling depôt at Koweit should be borne entirely by Indian revenues and to say that instructions have accordingly been communicated to the Accountant General, Bombay.

2. With reference to paragraph 4 of the Government of India's letter No. 1671—13-M., dated the 26th March 1915, I am to state that the works in connection with the new coaling station at Koweit have not been let to the Anglo-Persian Oil Company for the reasons mentioned by the Executive Engineer, Karachi Buildings District, in his letter No. C—6465 of 2nd July 1915, addressed to the Superintending Engineer, Indus Right Bank Division, a copy of which together with its accompaniment is appended for the information of the Government of India.

3. In the current official year it is proposed to construct the Pier and Servants' quarters at an aggregate cost of Rs. 16,380, and the requisite money has been sanctioned by reappropriation from the funds provided for B Class Works as suggested in paragraph 5 of the Government of India's letter of the 26th March last quoted in paragraph 2 above.

£ 1092

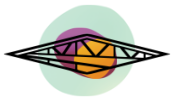
I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
W. V. SCUDAMORE,
Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.,
Joint Secretary to Government.

Accompaniments to this letter —
Copy of letter No. C.—6465 of
2nd July 1915 from the
Executive Engineer, Karachi
Buildings District, and
accompaniment.

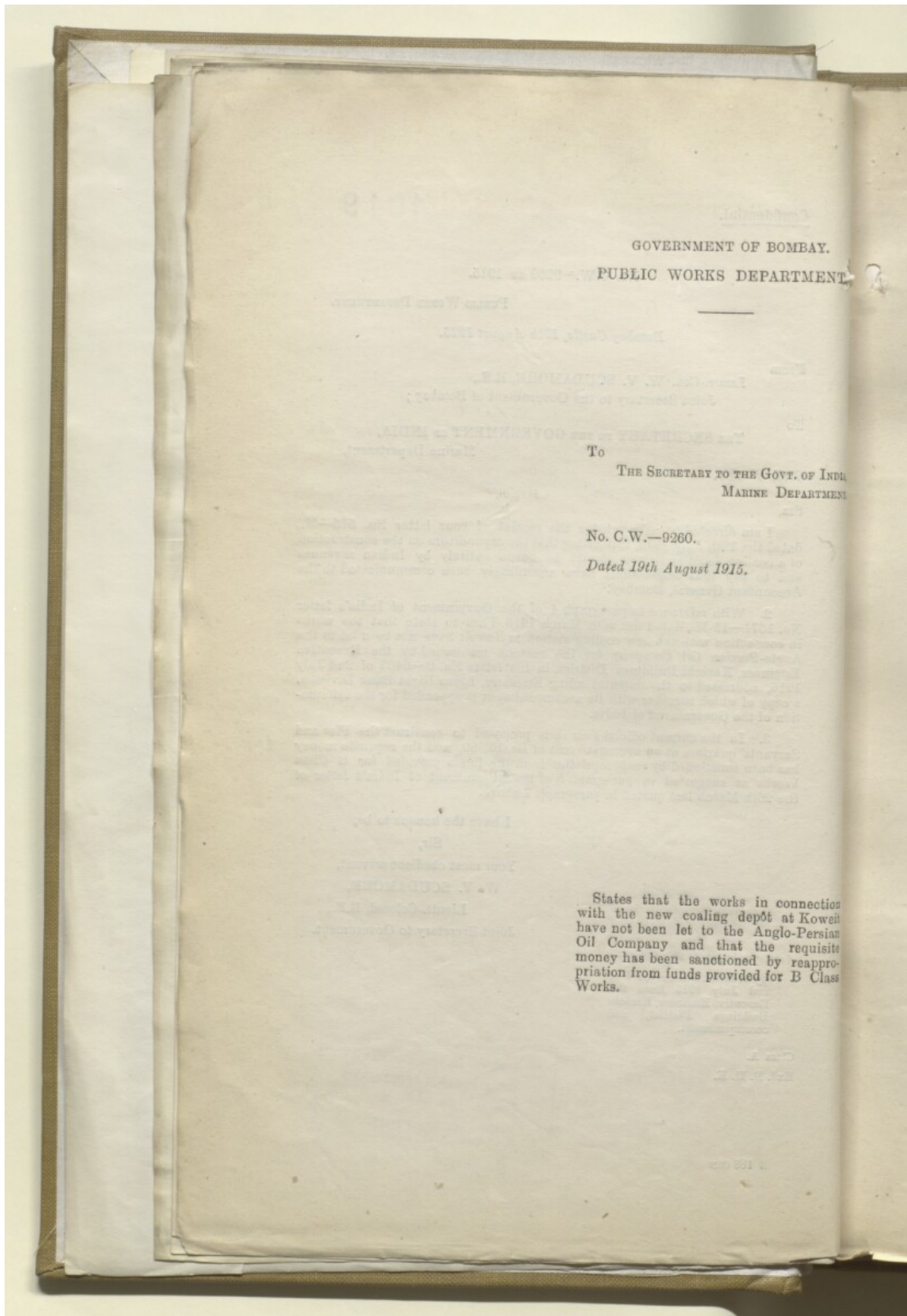
Class A.
Exd. R. D. K.

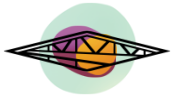
Received on 2 NOV 1915 with
INDIA FOREIGN SECRETARY'S
Letter. No. 47 M
Dated 8 OCT 1915

H 188 CON

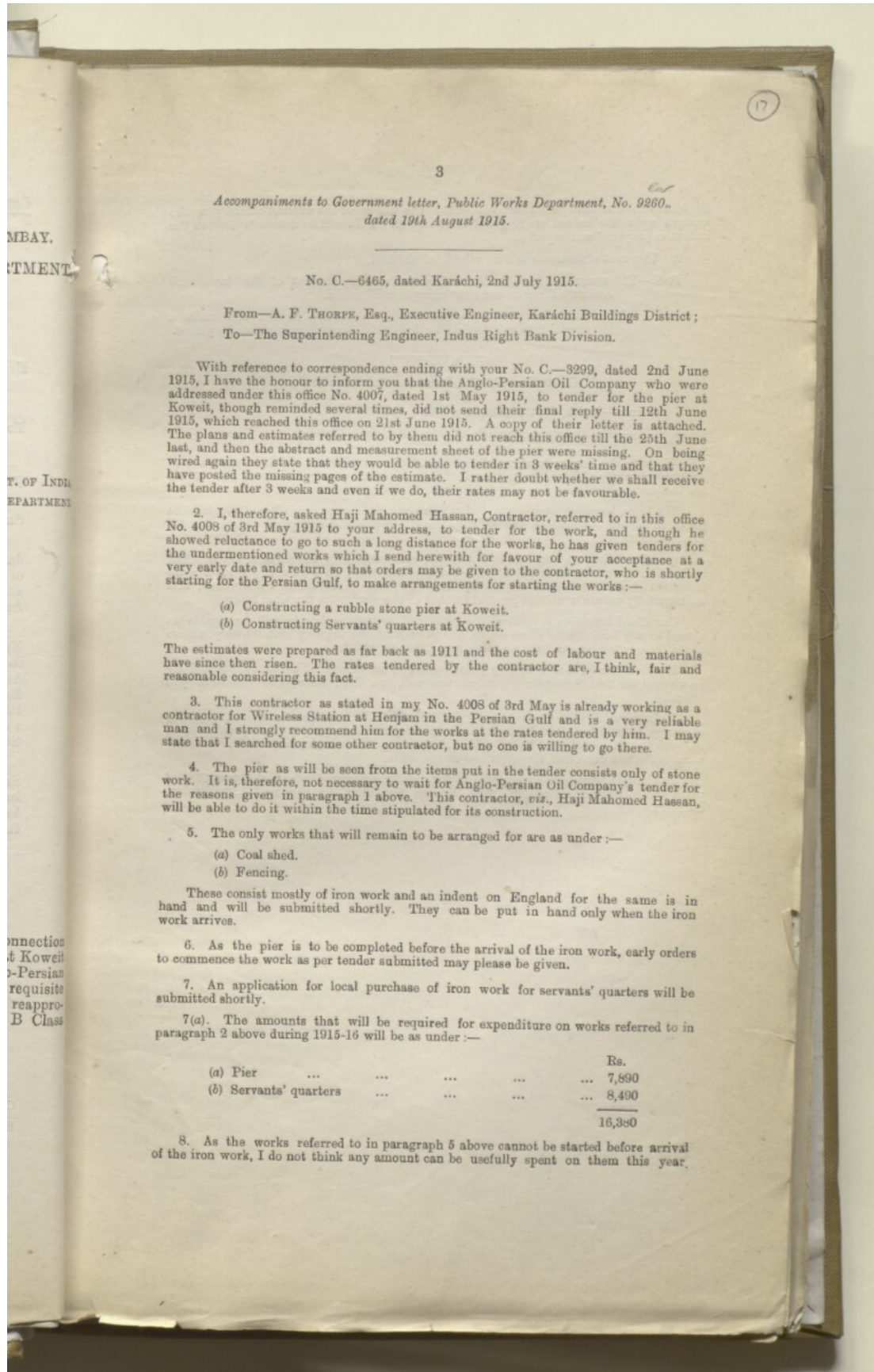


ملف رقم ١٨٥٥ لسنة ١٩٠٤، الجزء ٥، "الكويت: مستودع الفحم." [١٦ ظ]
(٣٧٤/٤١)





ملف رقم ١٨٥٥ لسنة ١٩٠٤، الجزء ٥، "الكويت: مستودع الفحم." [١٧]
(٣٧٤/٤٢)



3

Accompaniments to Government letter, Public Works Department, No. 9260.,
dated 19th August 1915.

MBAY.

PARTMENT

No. C.—6465, dated Karachi, 2nd July 1915.

From—A. F. THORPE, Esq., Executive Engineer, Karachi Buildings District ;
To—The Superintending Engineer, Indus Right Bank Division.

With reference to correspondence ending with your No. C.—3299, dated 2nd June 1915, I have the honour to inform you that the Anglo-Persian Oil Company who were addressed under this office No. 4007, dated 1st May 1915, to tender for the pier at Koweit, though reminded several times, did not send their final reply till 12th June 1915, which reached this office on 21st June 1915. A copy of their letter is attached. The plans and estimates referred to by them did not reach this office till the 25th June last, and then the abstract and measurement sheet of the pier were missing. On being wired again they state that they would be able to tender in 3 weeks' time and that they have posted the missing pages of the estimate. I rather doubt whether we shall receive the tender after 3 weeks and even if we do, their rates may not be favourable.

T. OF INDIA
EPARTMENT

2. I, therefore, asked Haji Mahomed Hassan, Contractor, referred to in this office No. 4008 of 3rd May 1915 to your address, to tender for the work, and though he showed reluctance to go to such a long distance for the works, he has given tenders for the undermentioned works which I send herewith for favour of your acceptance at a very early date and return so that orders may be given to the contractor, who is shortly starting for the Persian Gulf, to make arrangements for starting the works :—

- (a) Constructing a rubble stone pier at Koweit.
- (b) Constructing Servants' quarters at Koweit.

The estimates were prepared as far back as 1911 and the cost of labour and materials have since then risen. The rates tendered by the contractor are, I think, fair and reasonable considering this fact.

3. This contractor as stated in my No. 4008 of 3rd May is already working as a contractor for Wireless Station at Henjam in the Persian Gulf and is a very reliable man and I strongly recommend him for the works at the rates tendered by him. I may state that I searched for some other contractor, but no one is willing to go there.

4. The pier as will be seen from the items put in the tender consists only of stone work. It is, therefore, not necessary to wait for Anglo-Persian Oil Company's tender for the reasons given in paragraph 1 above. This contractor, viz., Haji Mahomed Hassan, will be able to do it within the time stipulated for its construction.

5. The only works that will remain to be arranged for are as under :—

- (a) Coal shed.
- (b) Fencing.

These consist mostly of iron work and an indent on England for the same is in hand and will be submitted shortly. They can be put in hand only when the iron work arrives.

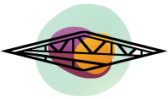
6. As the pier is to be completed before the arrival of the iron work, early orders to commence the work as per tender submitted may please be given.

7. An application for local purchase of iron work for servants' quarters will be submitted shortly.

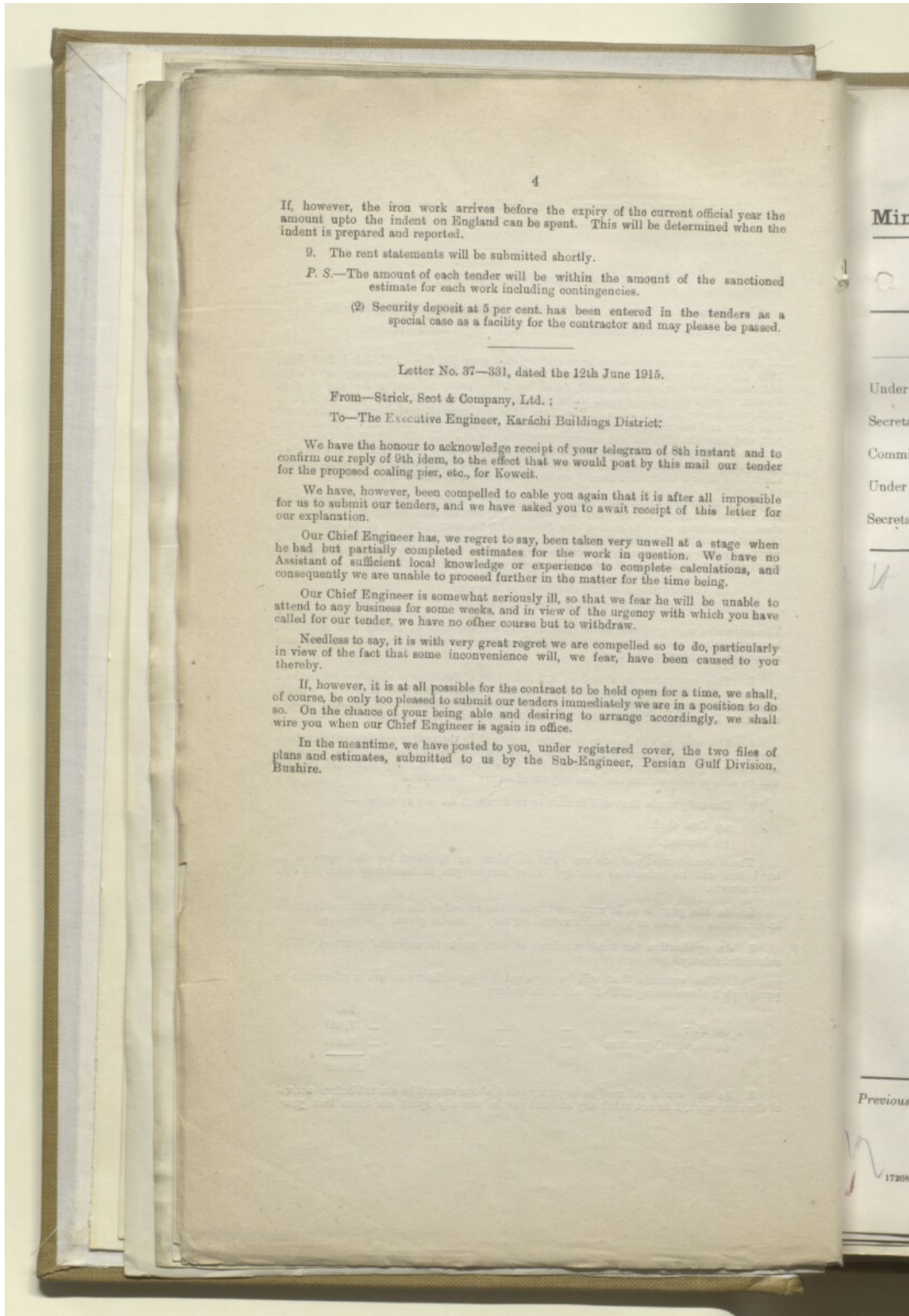
7(a). The amounts that will be required for expenditure on works referred to in paragraph 2 above during 1915-16 will be as under :—

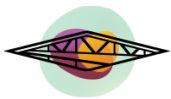
	Rs.
(a) Pier	7,890
(b) Servants' quarters	8,490
	16,380

8. As the works referred to in paragraph 5 above cannot be started before arrival of the iron work, I do not think any amount can be usefully spent on them this year.



ملف رقم ١٨٥٥ لسنة ١٩٠٤، الجزء ٥، "الكويت: مستودع الفحم." [١٧ظ]
(٣٧٤/٤٣)





ملف رقم ١٨٥٥ لسنة ١٩٠٤، الجزء ٥، "الكويت: مستودع الفحم." [١٨٠]
(٣٧٤/٤٤)

(18)

Register No.
1649
(1307)
(915)

Put away with **1017**
12

Minute Paper.

Enclosure in { 6 M
10 M
Enclosure in 14 M.

Secret Department.

Dated 18 Apr. 1915.
Rec. { 11 Apr.
25 Apr.
3 May
6 May.

	Date.	Initials.	SUBJECT.
Under Secretary.....	6 May	AK	Koweit. Transfer of coal depot from Bushire
Secretary of State.....	7	P.W.H.	
Committee.....	7	C.	
Under Secretary.....			
Secretary of State.....			

Copy to
Adm. (of all encls) - sent 10.V.15

FOR INFORMATION.

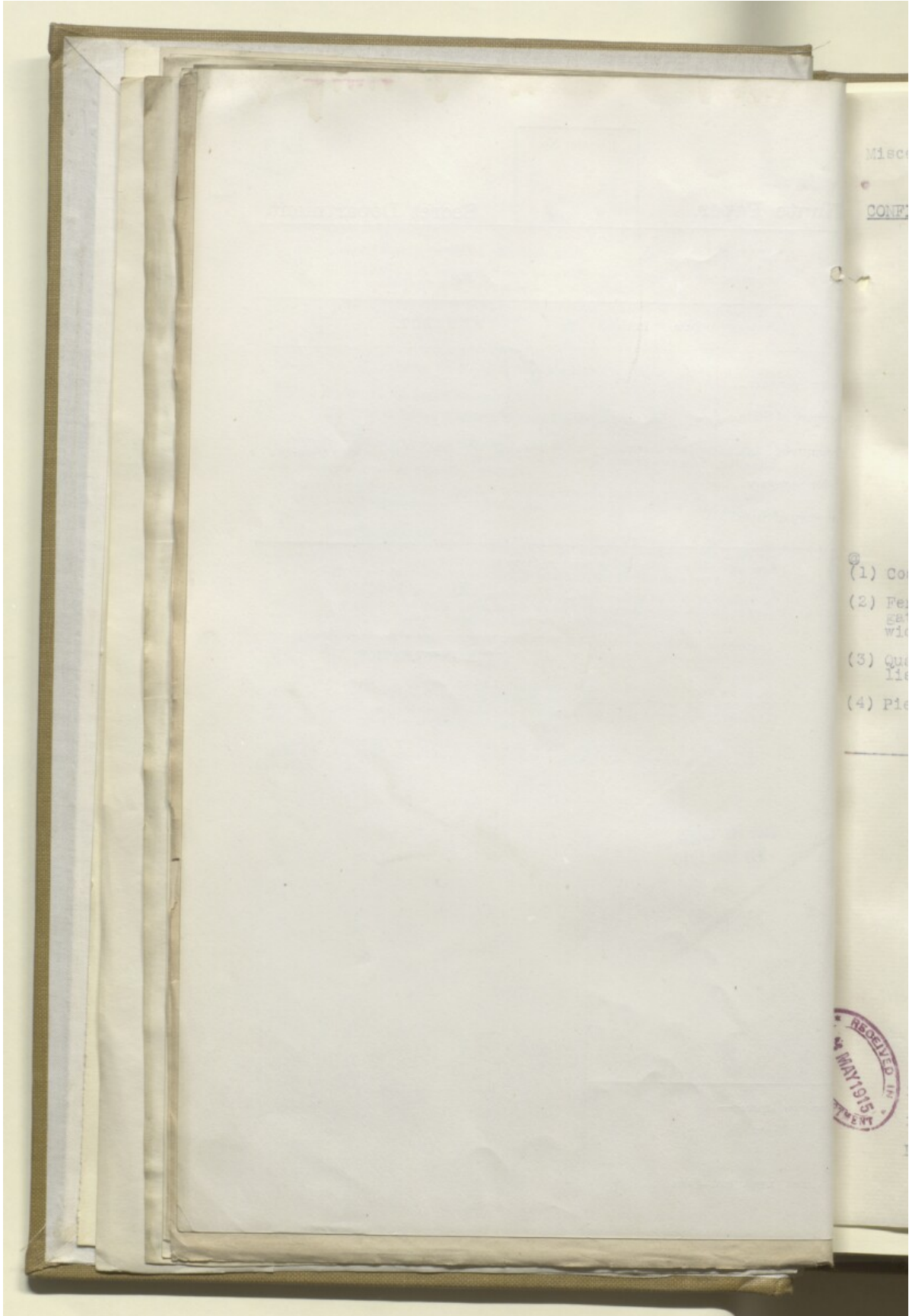
Seen Pol. Comtee.,
10 MAY 1915

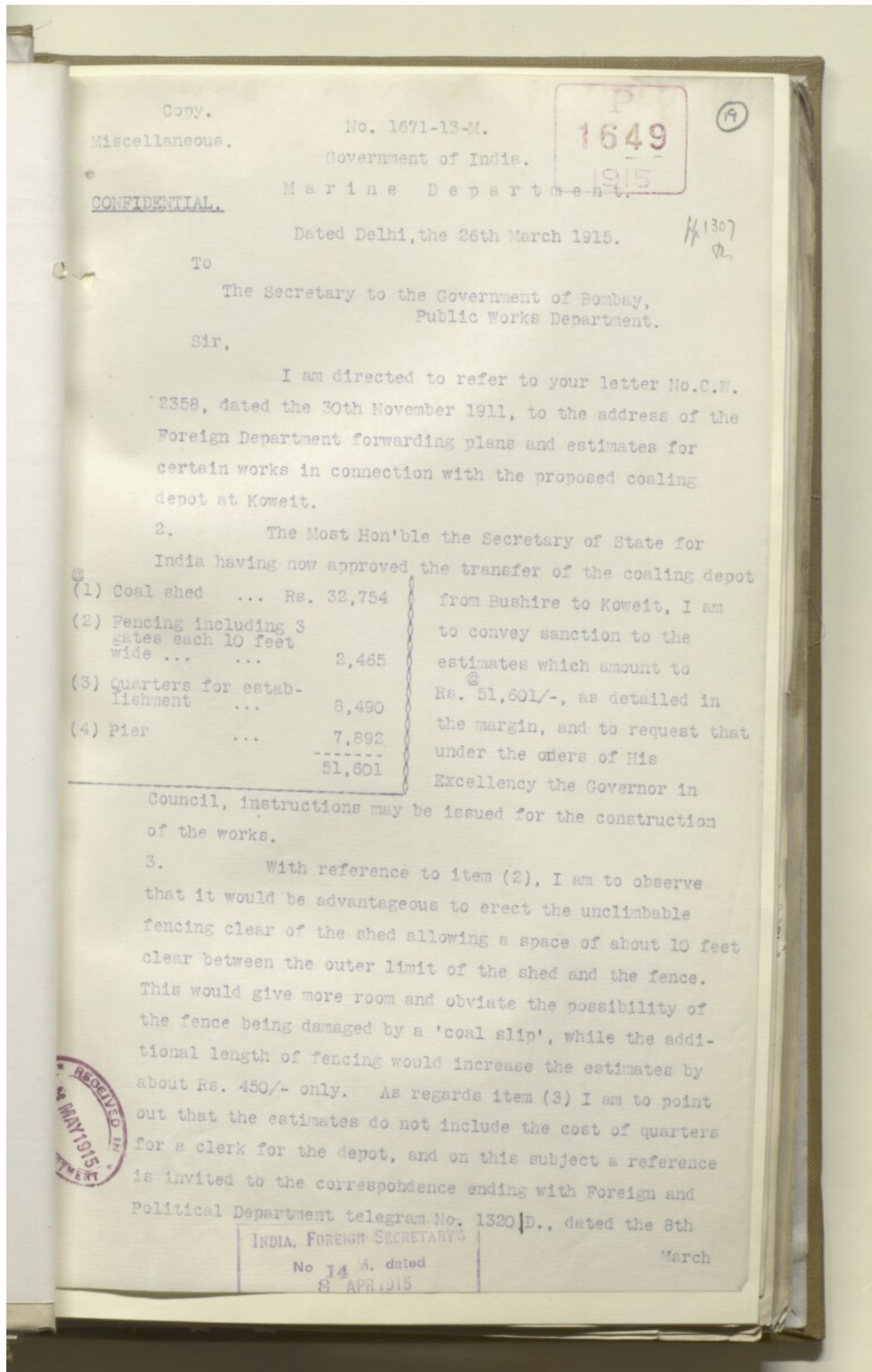
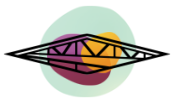
Previous Papers:—
1727 etc.

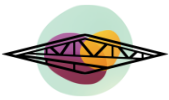
17265. I. 10.6. 2000.—7/1914.



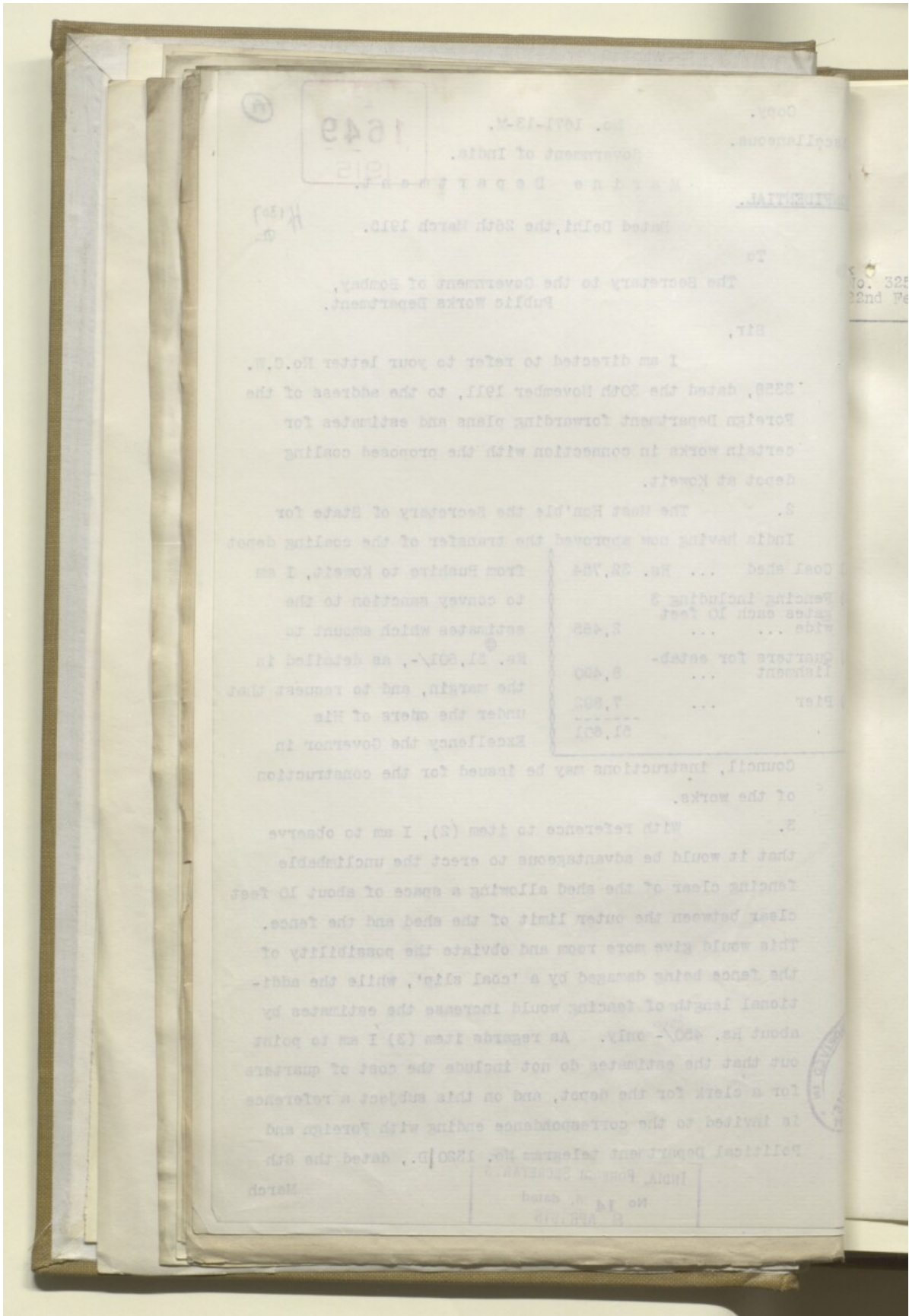
ملف رقم ١٨٥٥ لسنة ١٩٠٤، الجزء ٥، "الكويت: مستودع الفحم." [١٨ظ]
(٣٧٤/٤٥)

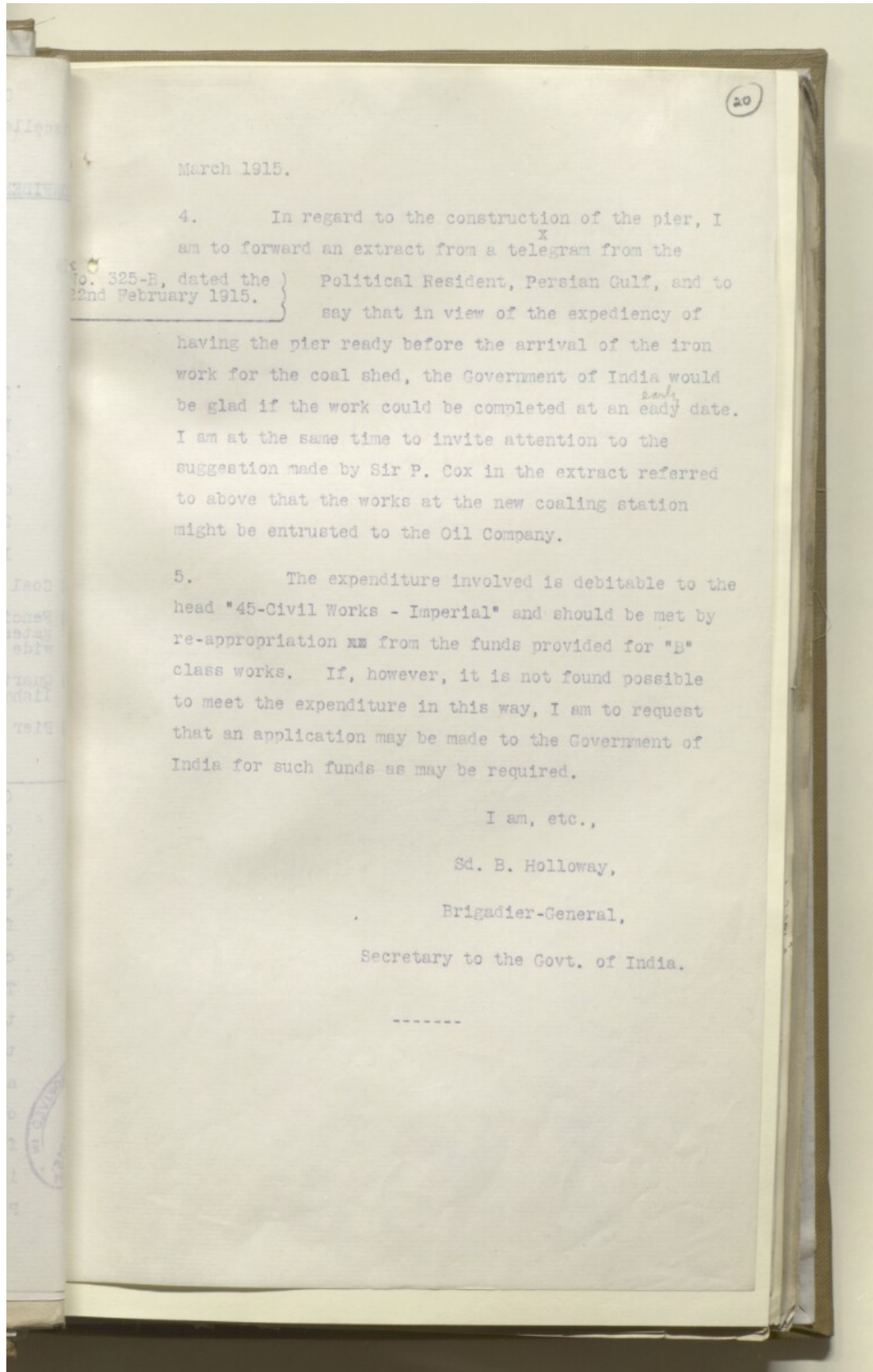
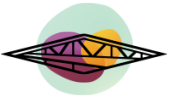


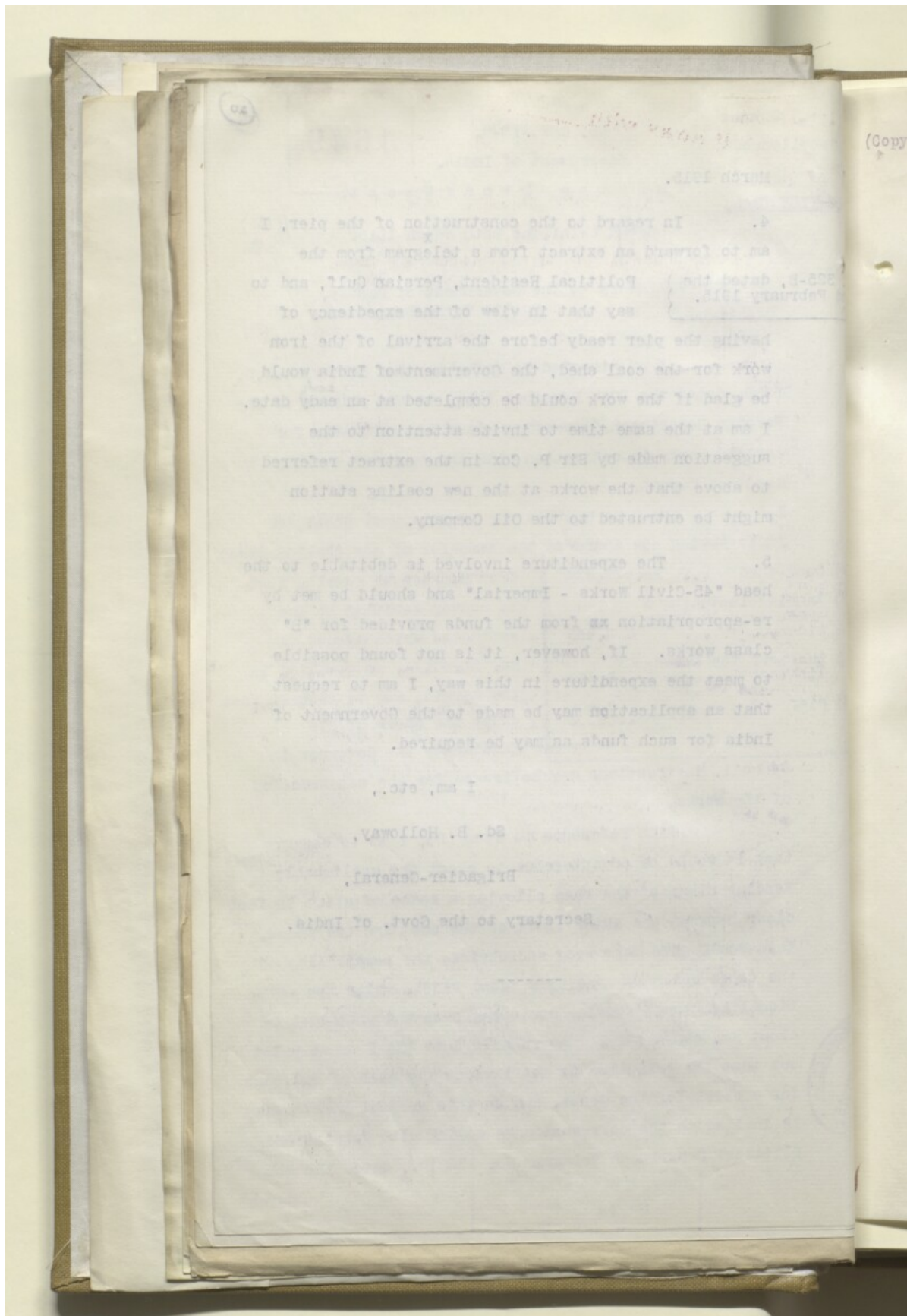




ملف رقم ١٨٥٥ لسنة ١٩٠٤، الجزء ٥، "الكويت: مستودع الفحم." [١٩ ظ]
(٣٧٤/٤٧)









ملف رقم ١٨٥٥ لسنة ١٩٠٤، الجزء ٥، "الكويت: مستودع الفحم." [٢١ و]
(٣٧٤/٥٠)

(Copy)

Put away with 1017/12
Telegram 1307
1915

From--- The Hon'ble Lieut: Colonel Sir P.Z. Cox, K.C.I.E.,
C.S.I.,
Political Resident in the Persian Gulf,
Mohammerah,

To----- The Secretary to the Government of India in the
Foreign and Political Department, Delhi.

No. 325 B. Dated the 22nd (received 23rd) February 1915.

Your letter dated 3rd February 686 D. Coaling station at Koweit. Seems to me unnecessary to build quarters for clerk on site coaling station. If appointed he could be more conveniently accommodated in hired house in town vide Shakespear's letter C 57 inclosed in your letter dated 20th March 1912 635 B.A. Furthermore as for the present stock of coal stored Koweit will not be large, office of Political Agent, Koweit, could at first take charge of it without extra clerk, as at Muscat and in Bushire.

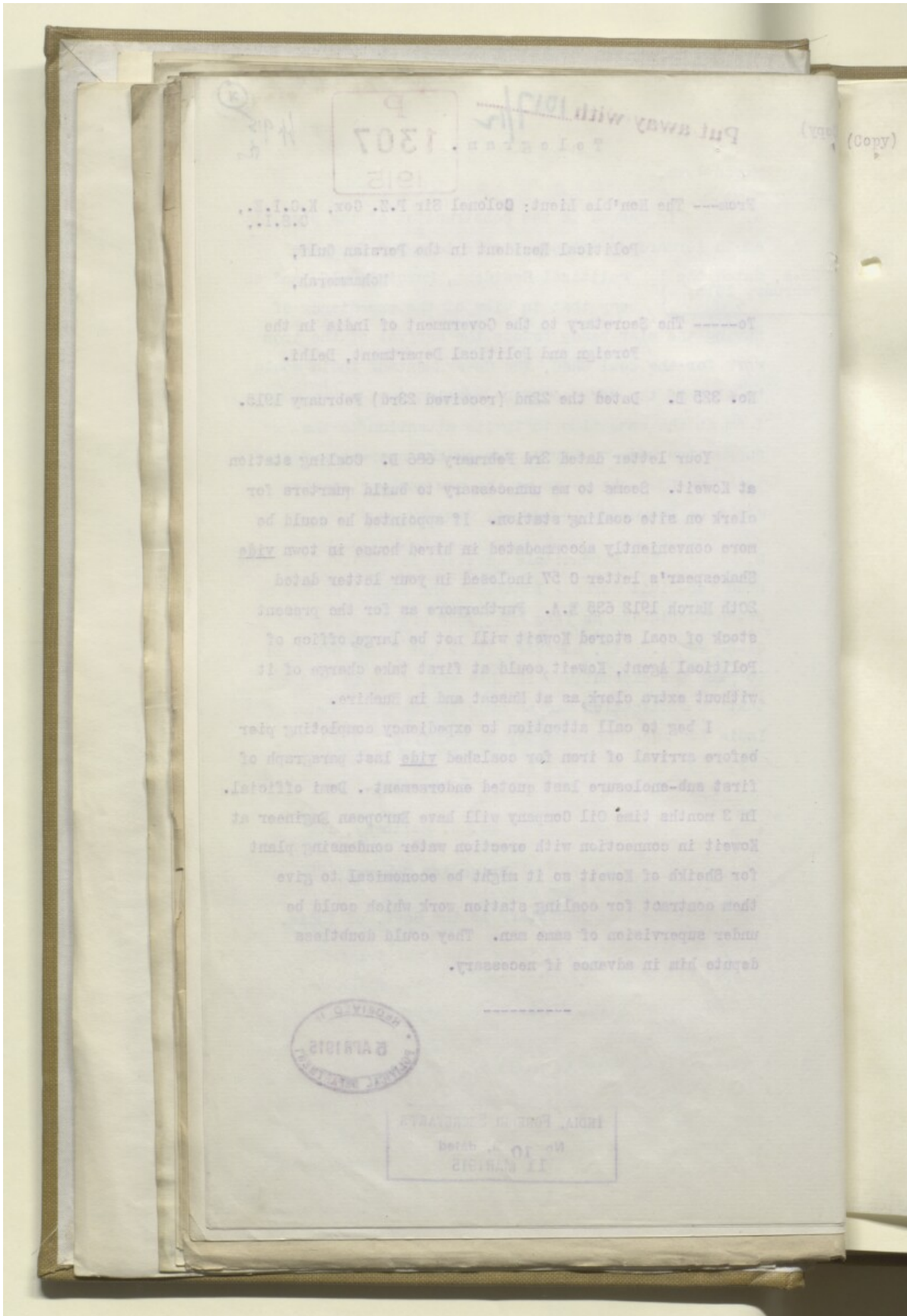
I beg to call attention to expediency completing pier before arrival of iron for coalshed vide last paragraph of first sub-enclosure last quoted endorsement. Demi official. In 3 months time Oil Company will have European Engineer at Koweit in connection with erection water condensing plant for Sheikh of Koweit so it might be economical to give them contract for coaling station work which could be under supervision of same man. They could doubtless depute him in advance if necessary.

RECEIVED
5 APR 1915
POLITICAL DEPARTMENT

INDIA, FOREIGN SECRETARYS
No. 10 A, dated
11 MAR 1915

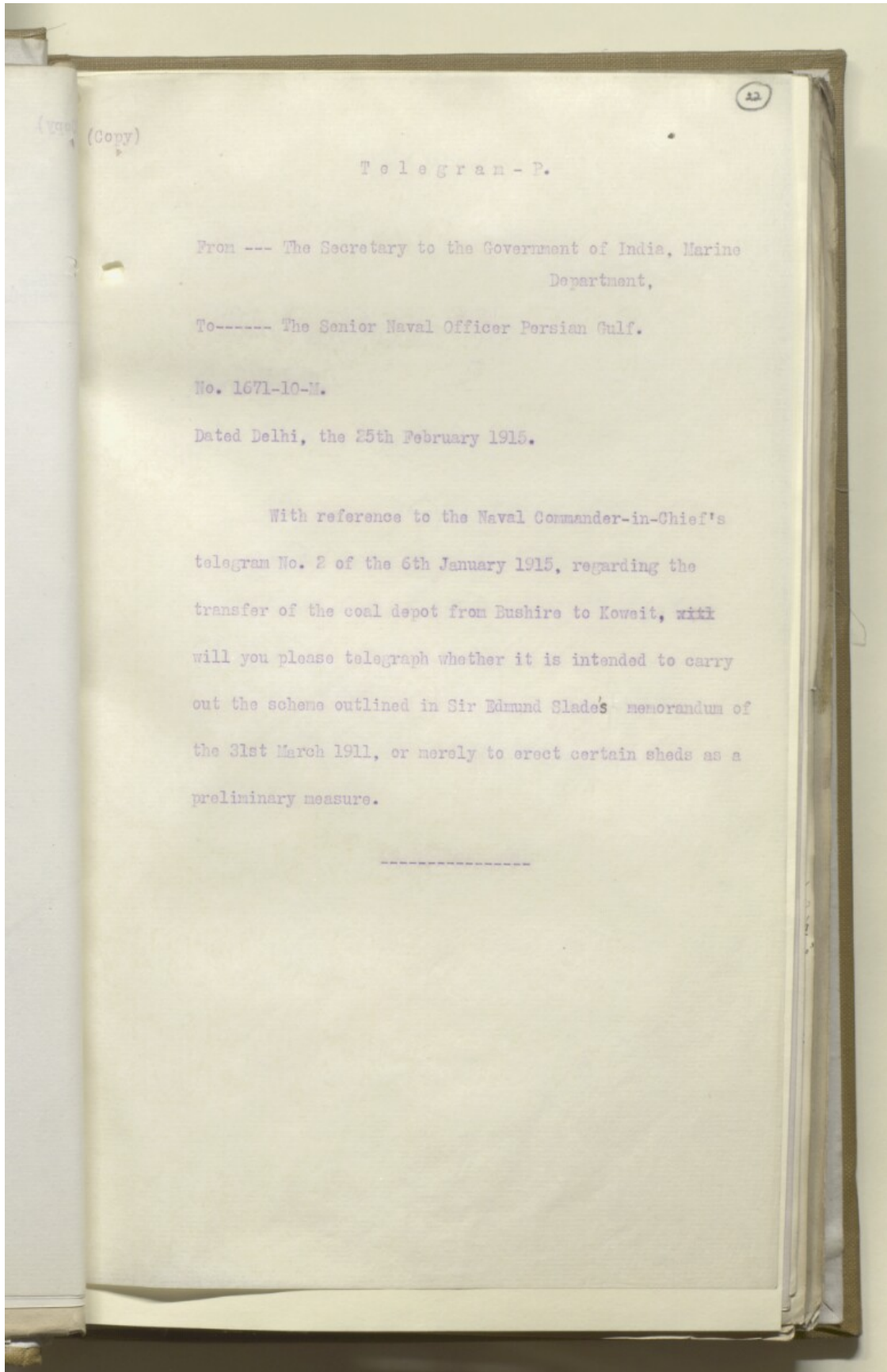


ملف رقم ١٨٥٥ لسنة ١٩٠٤، الجزء ٥، "الكويت: مستودع الفحم." [٢١ظ]
(٣٧٤/٥١)



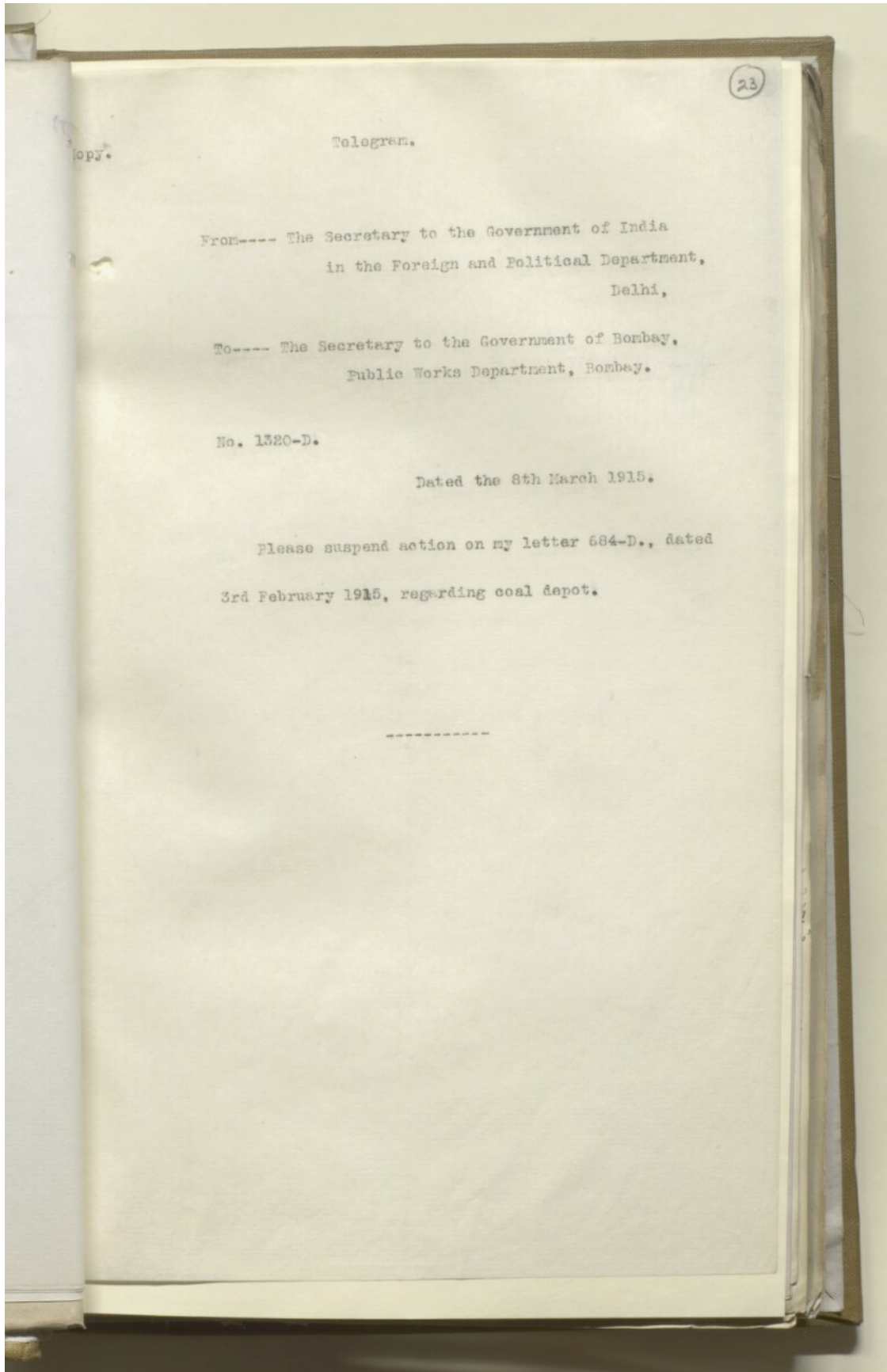


ملف رقم ١٨٥٥ لسنة ١٩٠٤، الجزء ٥، "الكويت: مستودع الفحم." [٢٢و]
(٣٧٤/٥٢)



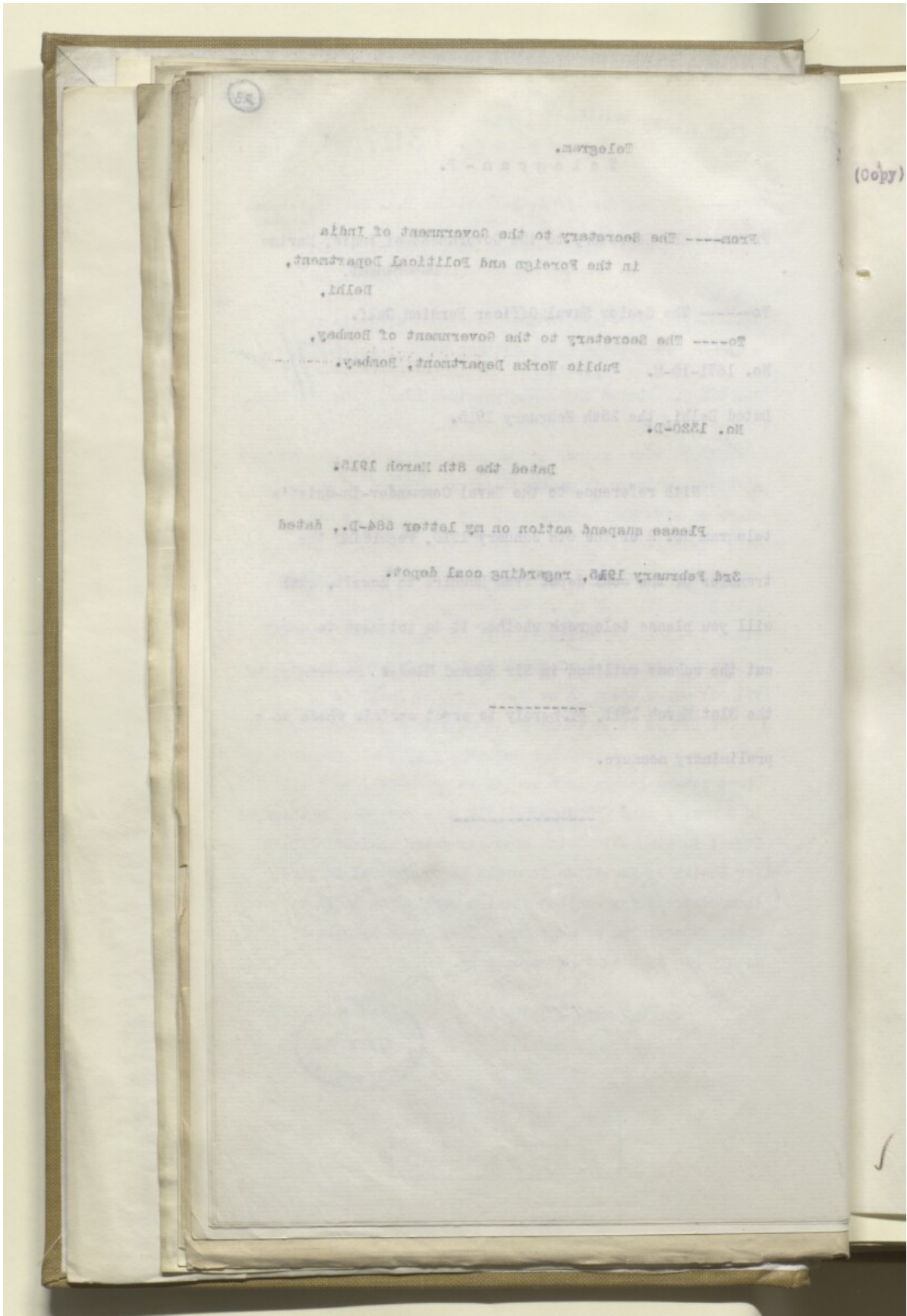


ملف رقم ١٨٥٥ لسنة ١٩٠٤، الجزء ٥، "الكويت: مستودع الفحم." [٢٣و]
(٣٧٤/٥٤)



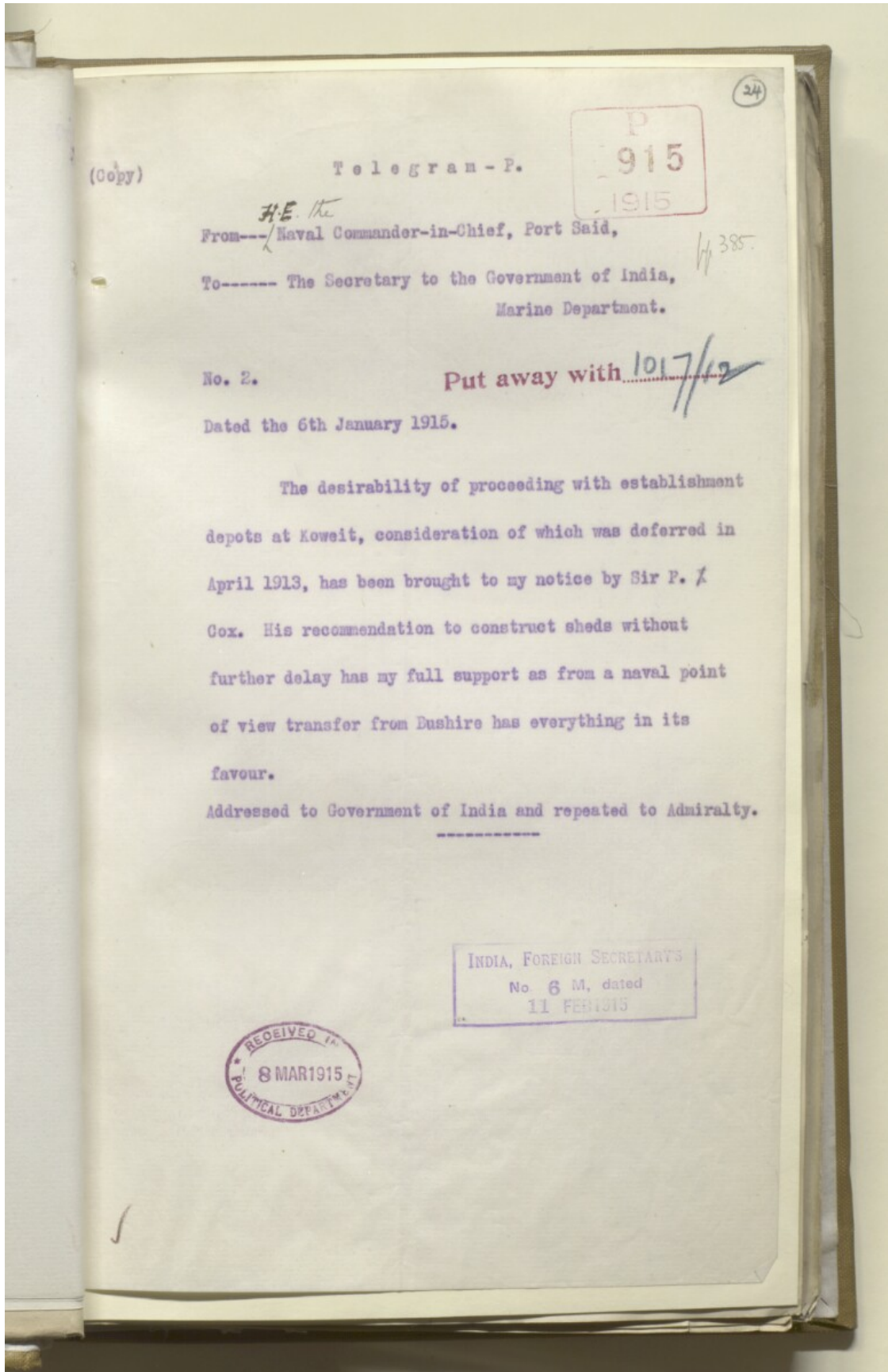


ملف رقم ١٨٥٥ لسنة ١٩٠٤، الجزء ٥، "الكويت: مستودع الفحم." [٢٣ظ]
(٣٧٤/٥٥)



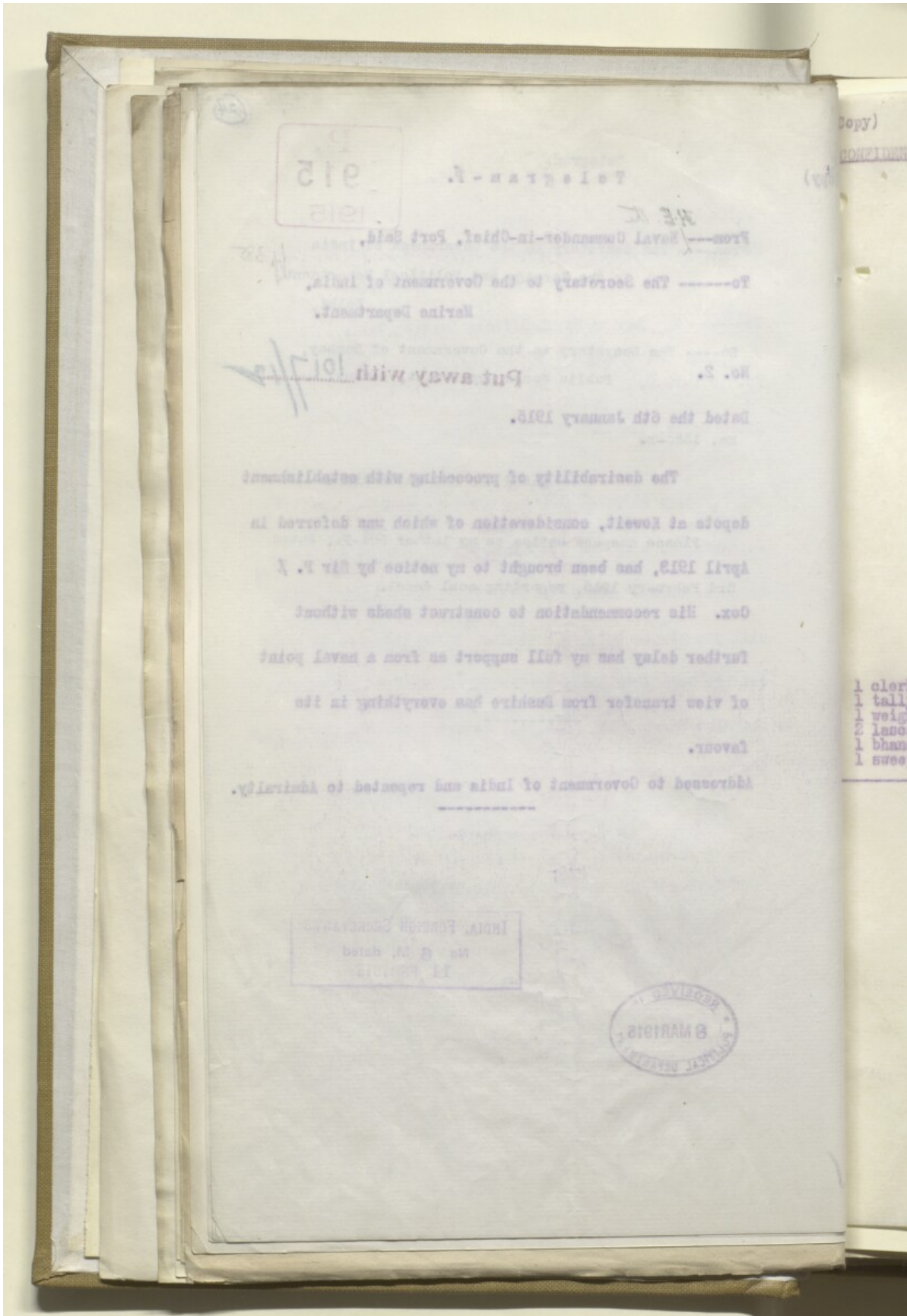


ملف رقم ١٨٥٥ لسنة ١٩٠٤، الجزء ٥، "الكويت: مستودع الفحم." [٢٤و]
(٣٧٤/٥٦)



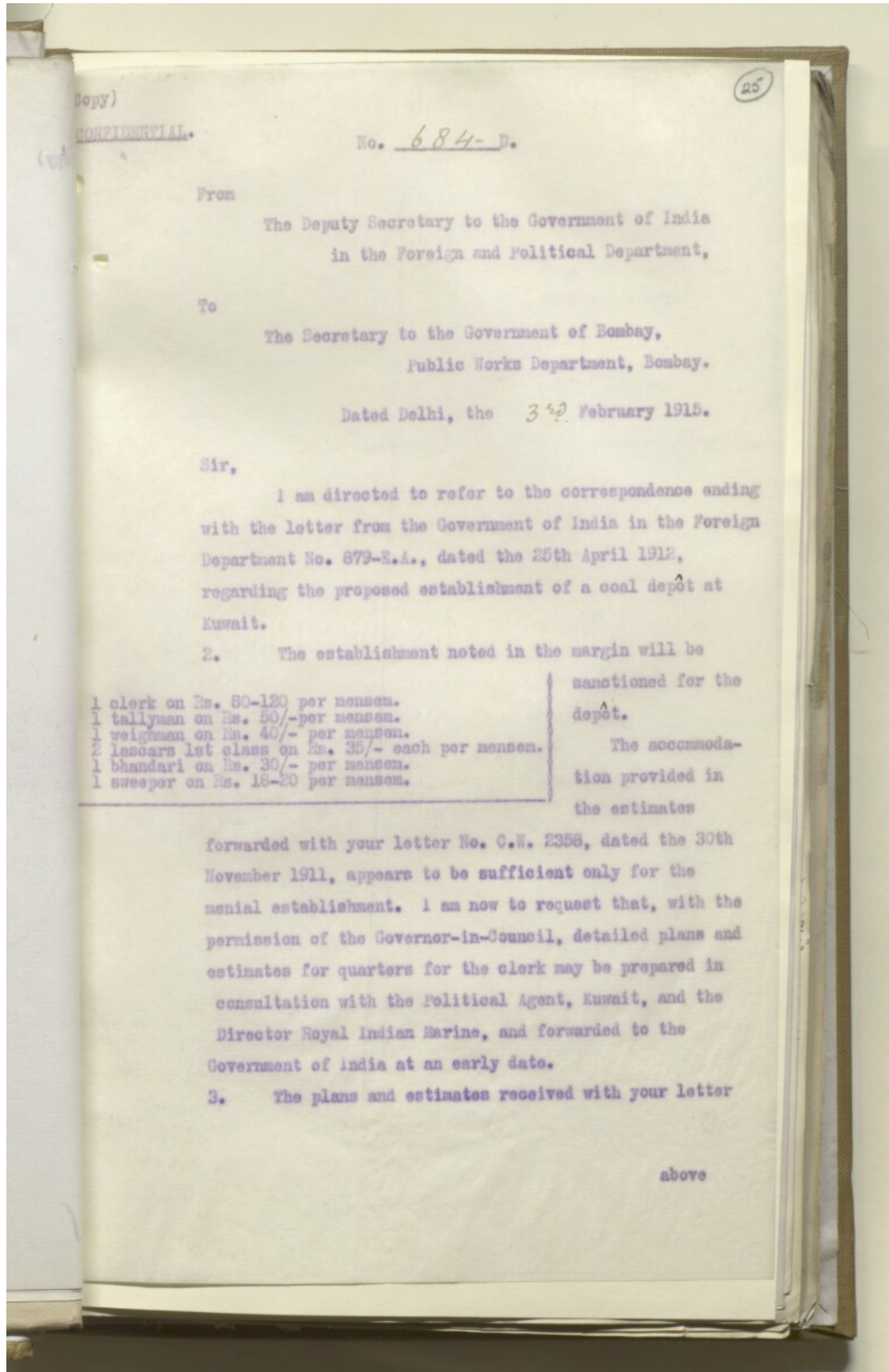


ملف رقم ١٨٥٥ لسنة ١٩٠٤، الجزء ٥، "الكويت: مستودع الفحم." [٢٤ظ]
(٣٧٤/٥٧)



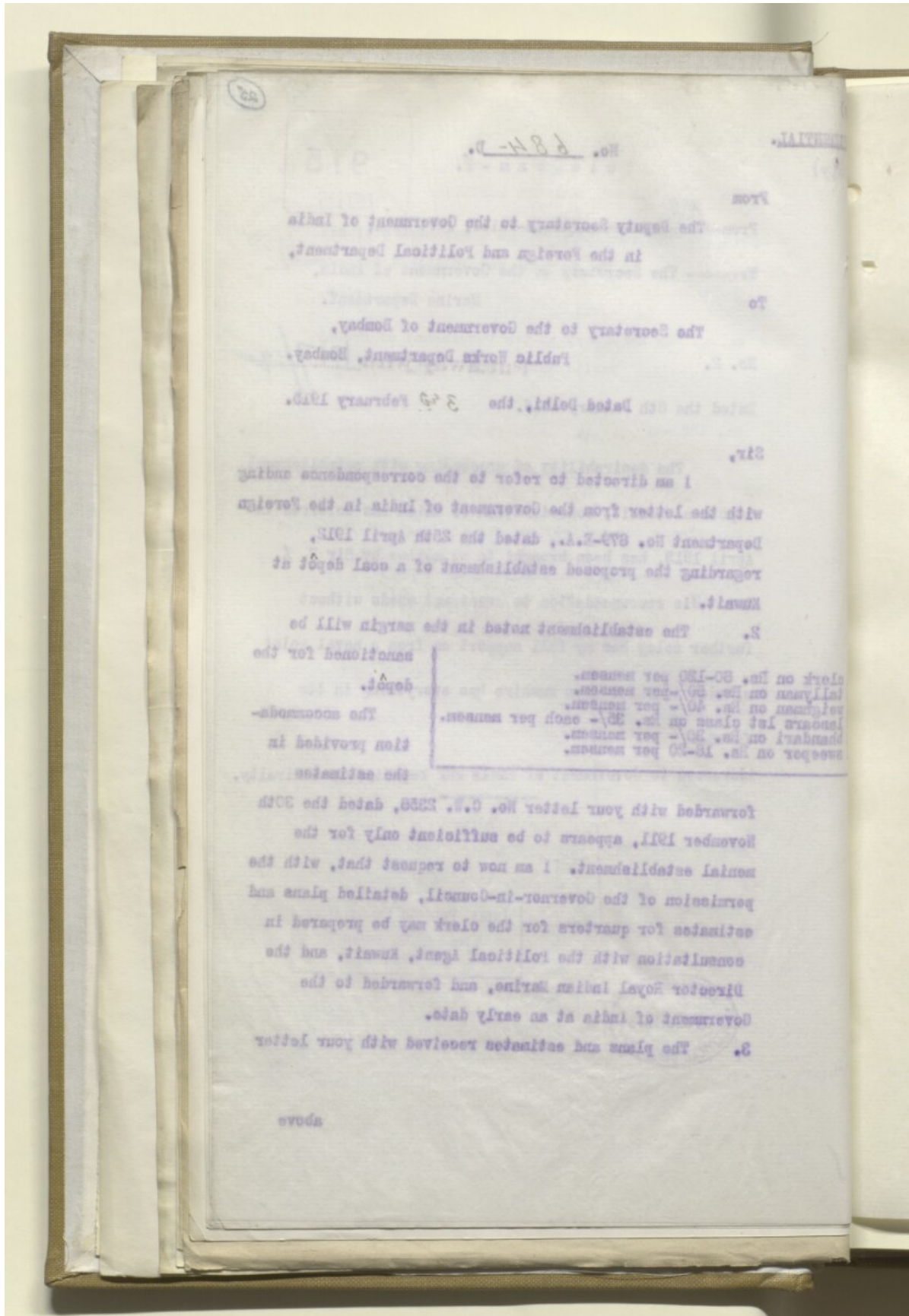


ملف رقم ١٨٥٥ لسنة ١٩٠٤، الجزء ٥، "الكويت: مستودع الفحم." [٢٥٠]
(٣٧٤/٥٨)



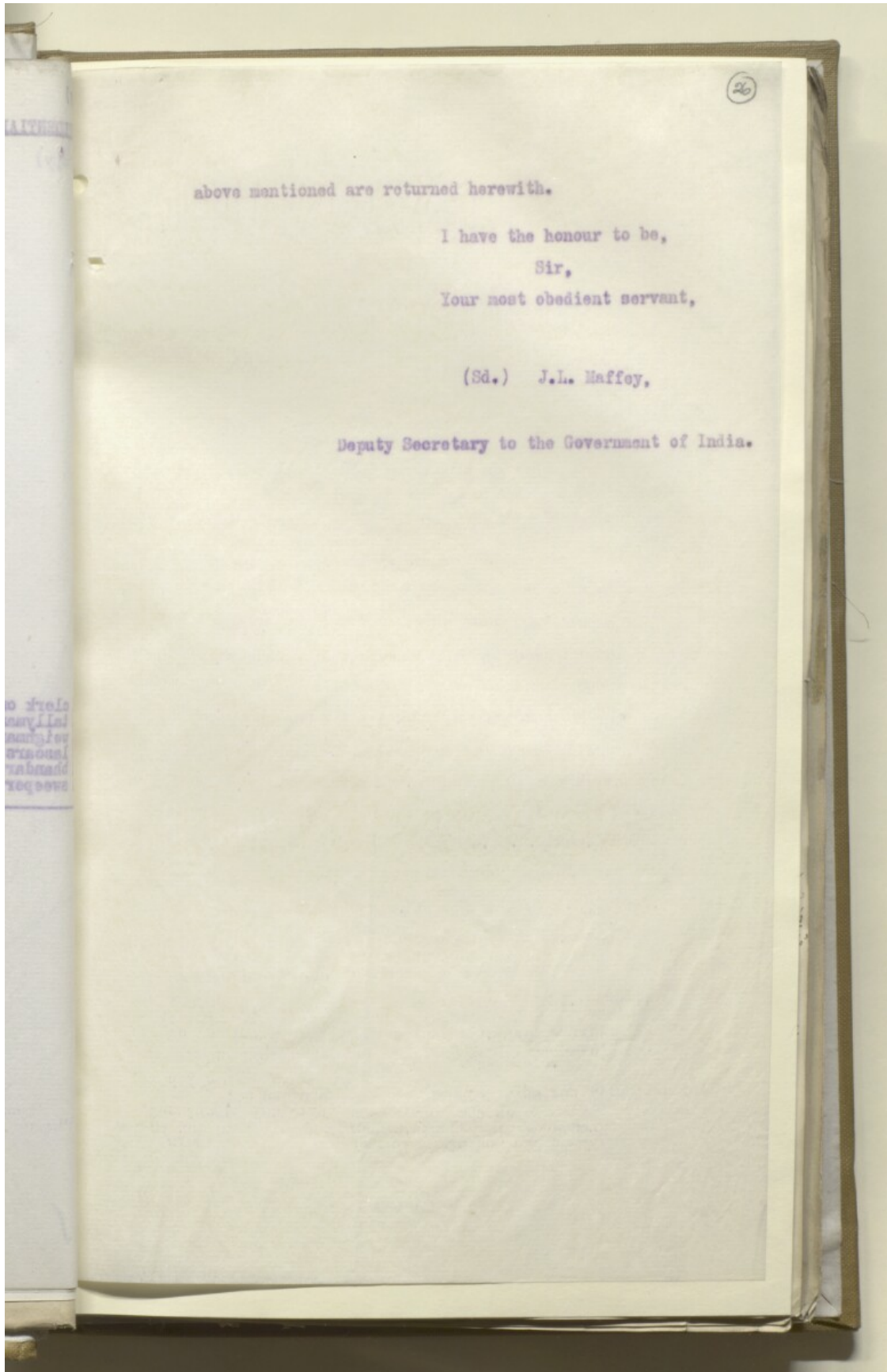


ملف رقم ١٨٥٥ لسنة ١٩٠٤، الجزء ٥، "الكويت: مستودع الفحم." [٢٥ظ]
(٣٧٤/٥٩)



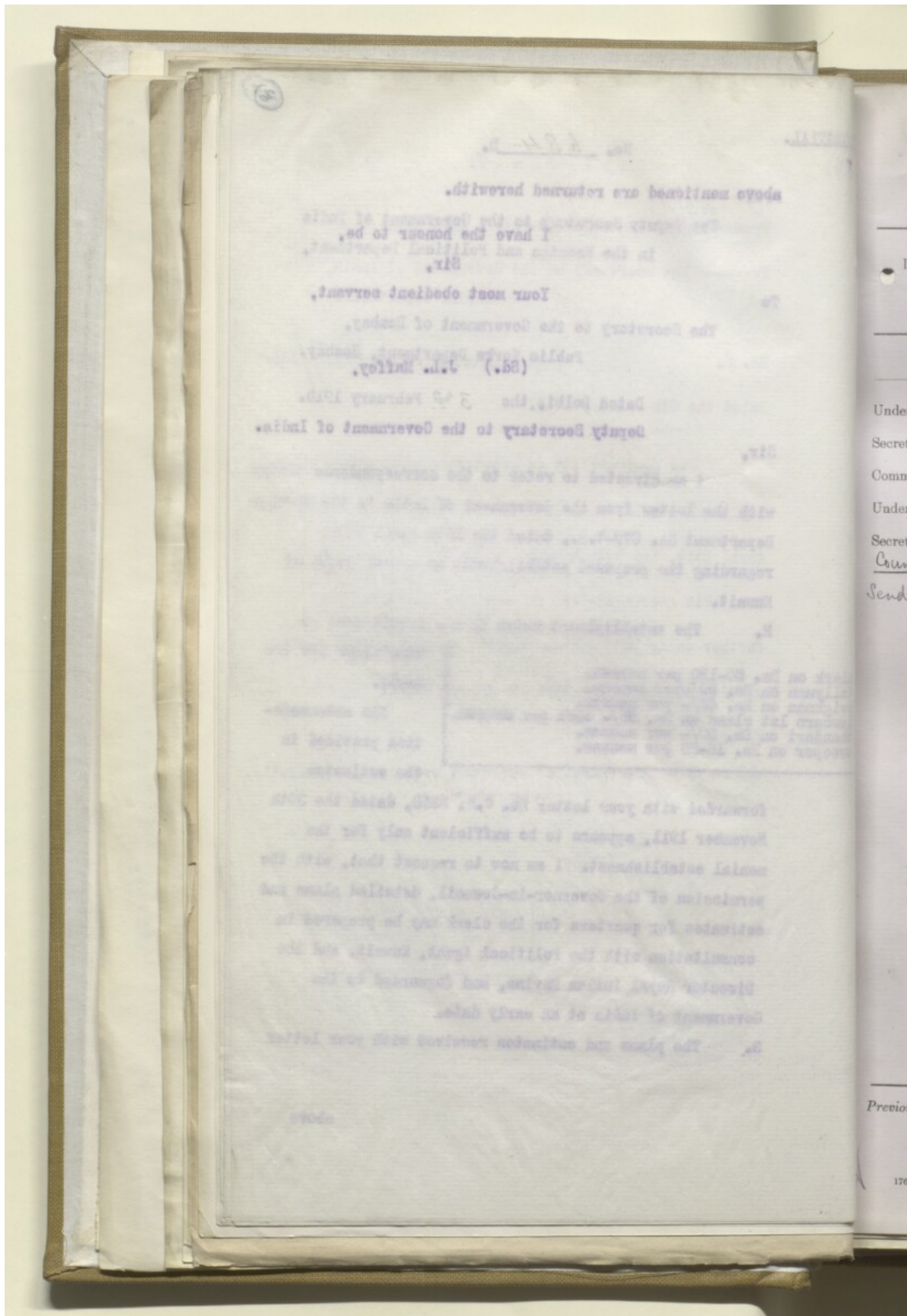


ملف رقم ١٨٥٥ لسنة ١٩٠٤، الجزء ٥، "الكويت: مستودع الفحم." [٢٦ و]
(٣٧٤/٦٠)





ملف رقم ١٨٥٥ لسنة ١٩٠٤، الجزء ٥، "الكويت: مستودع الفحم." [٢٦ظ]
(٣٧٤/٦١)





ملف رقم ١٨٥٥ لسنة ١٩٠٤، الجزء ٥، "الكويت: مستودع الفحم." [٢٧و]
(٣٧٤/٦٢)

(27)

Register No.
385

Put away with 1017
12

Secret Department.

Letter from F.O.
Adm'y.

Dated 30 Jan
Rec. 1 Feb 1915.

Formally acknowledged _____

	Date.	Initials.	SUBJECT.
Under Secretary.....	1 Feb.	Ad	<u>Persian Gulf.</u> Proposed transfer of coal depot from Bushire to Kuwait. F.O. & Adm'y. Concurs
Secretary of State.....			
Committee.....			
Under Secretary.....			
Secretary of State.....			
Council Table	2	J. W. H.	

Send in anticipation
2/2 J. W. H.

Copy to
F.O. 5/2
Adm'y. 9/2
See within
Box (170 + 171 + 172)

FOR USE BY DEPARTMENTS ONLY.

Att. telegram to H. of L. approving

2 February - telegram to Viceroy

APPROVED COUNCIL

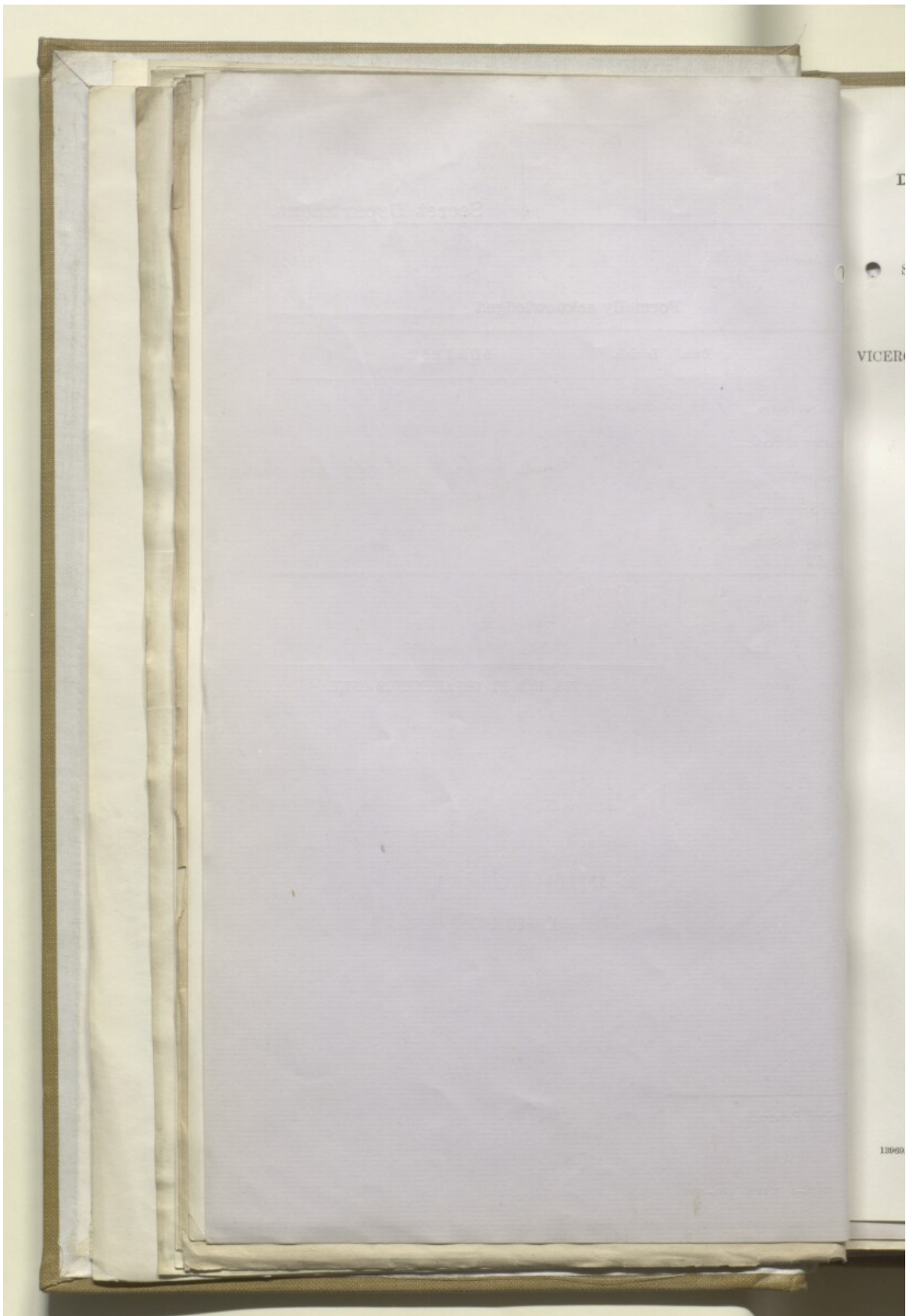
9 FEB 1915

Previous Papers:—
286

17826.—L. I. 1855. 1000.—9/1914.



ملف رقم ١٨٥٥ لسنة ١٩٠٤، الجزء ٥، "الكويت: مستودع الفحم." [٢٧ظ]
(٣٧٤/٦٣)





ملف رقم ١٨٥٥ لسنة ١٩٠٤، الجزء ٥، "الكويت: مستودع الفحم." [٢٨و]
(٣٧٤/٦٤)

(28)

DRAFT TELEGRAM.

SECRETARY OF STATE

TO

VICEROY, FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.
(Retamilla)

Despatched 2 February 1915. [†]

(P.) *Sm.*

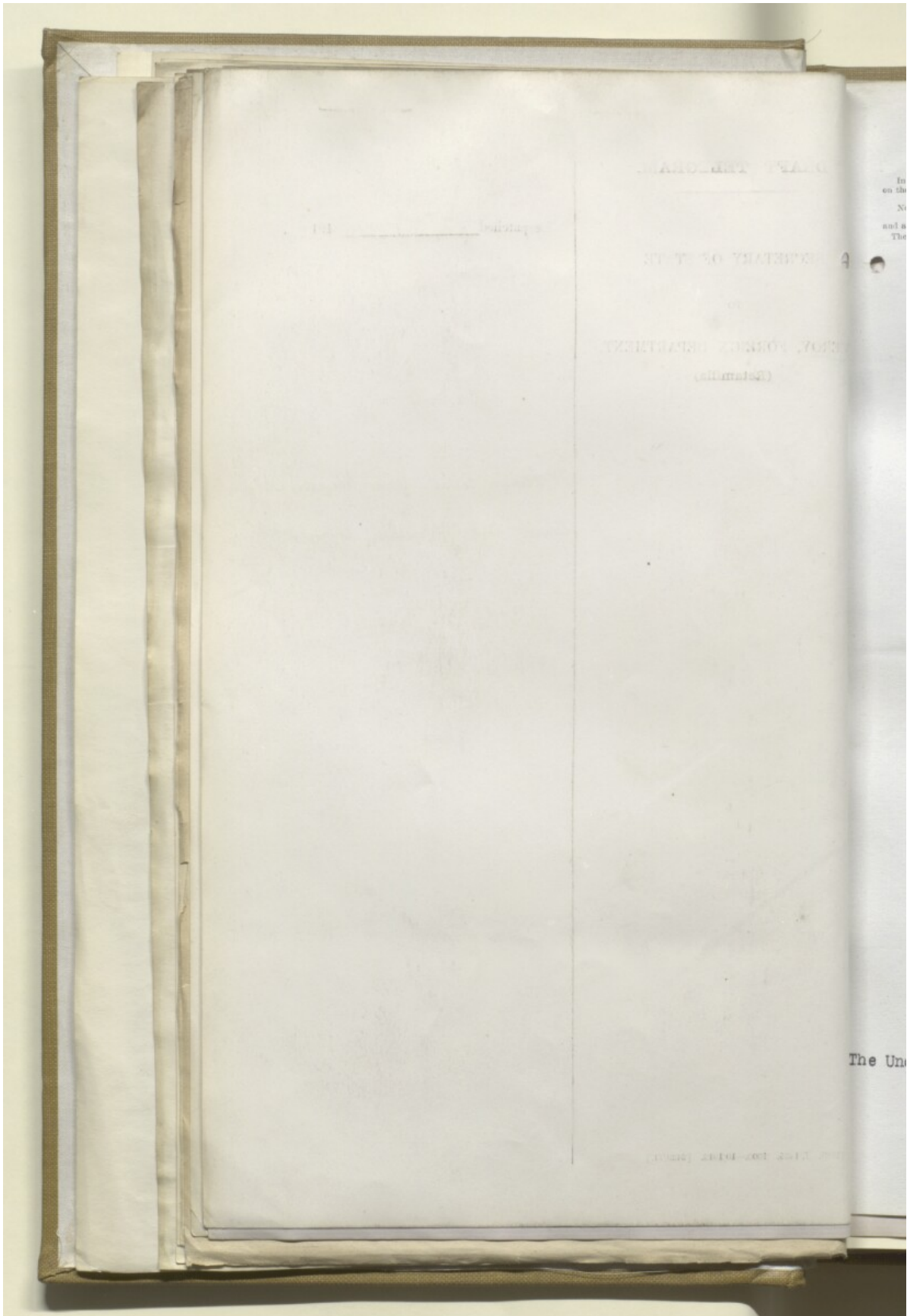
Foreign secret: your telegram 22nd Jan!
Koweit wal. Transfer approved.

APPROVED COUNCIL
9 FEB 1915
rbw

13969. I. 1435. 1000.—10/1912. [3429/11.]

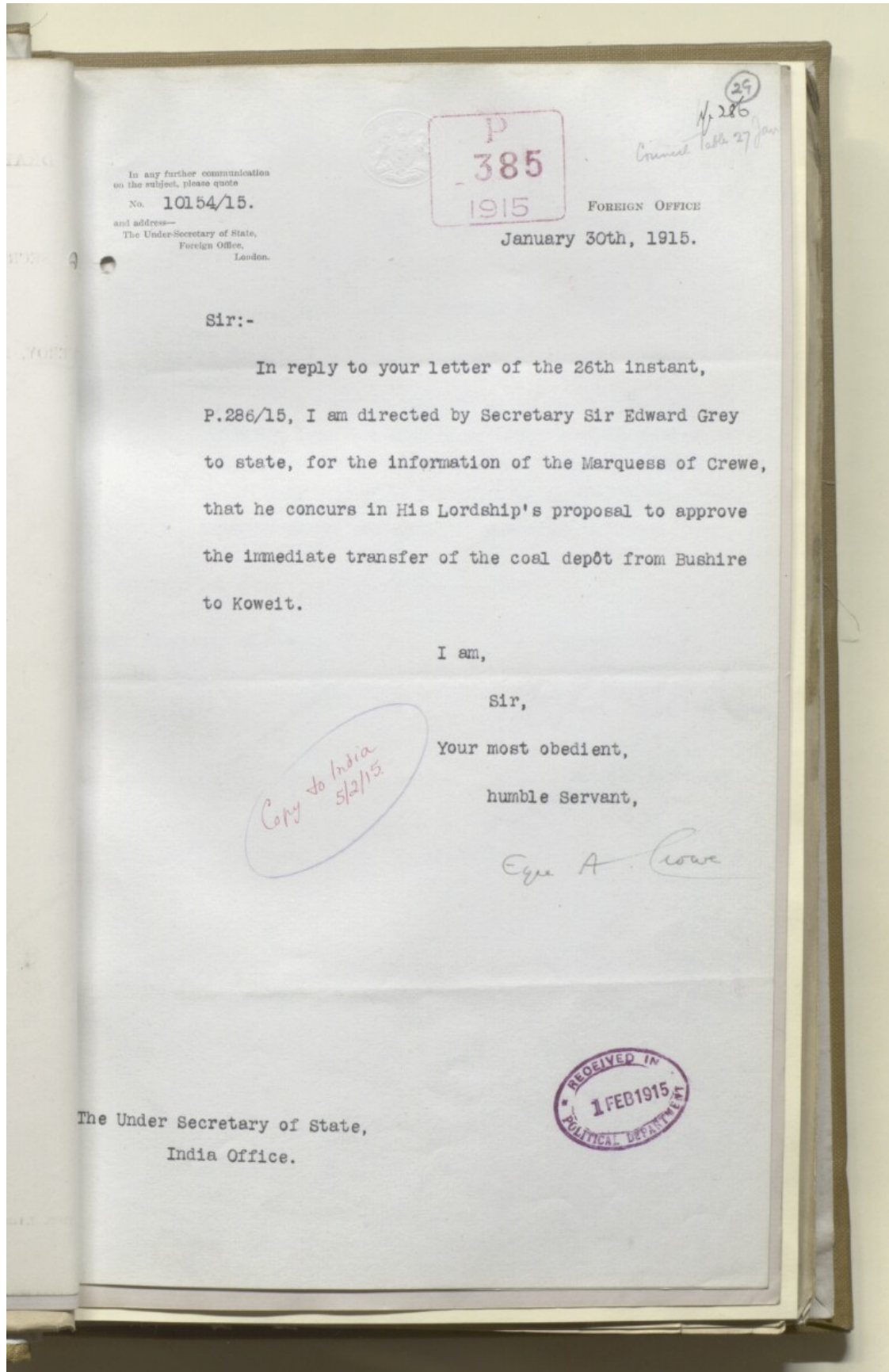


ملف رقم ١٨٥٥ لسنة ١٩٠٤، الجزء ٥، "الكويت: مستودع الفحم." [٢٨ظ]
(٣٧٤/٦٥)



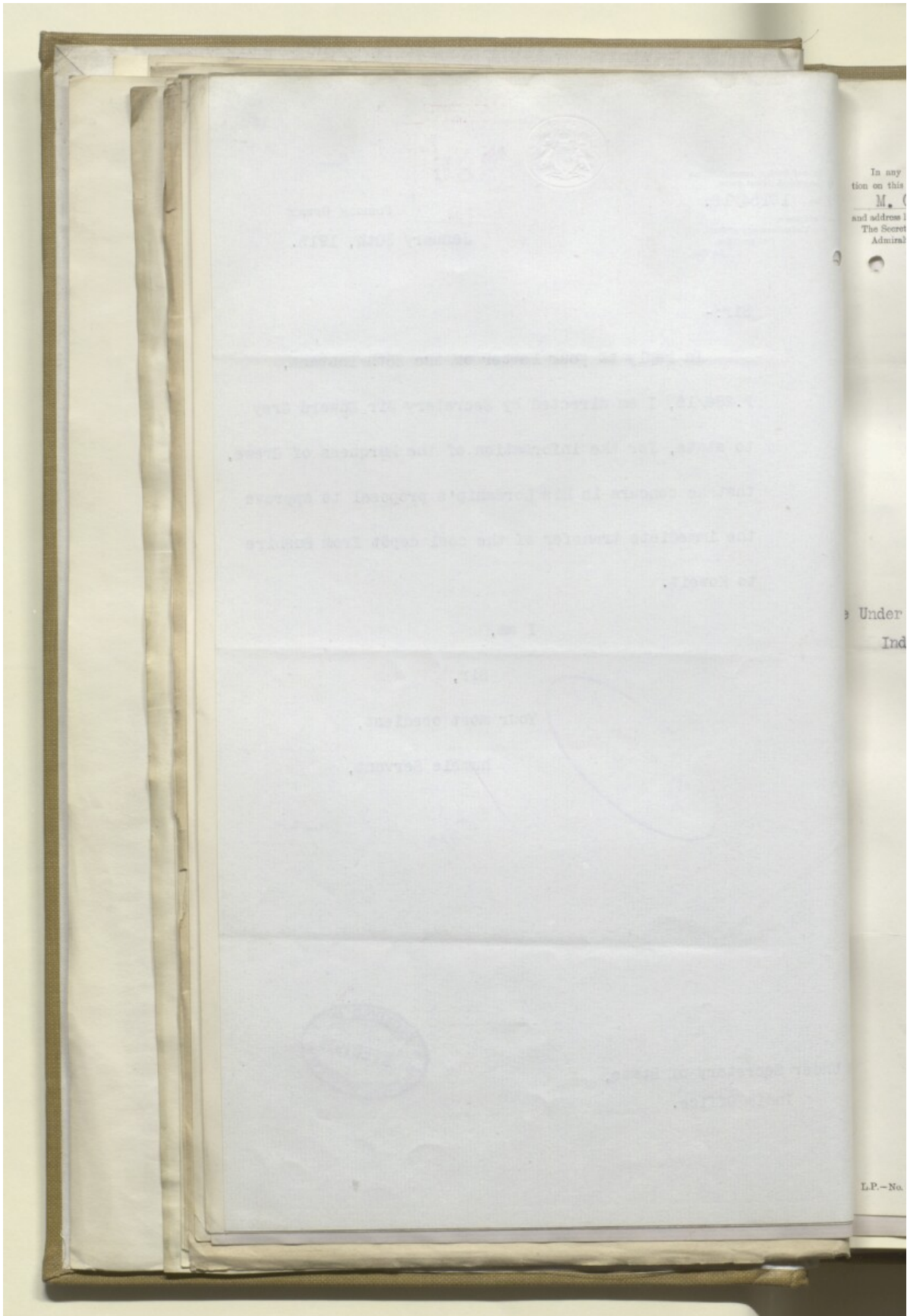


ملف رقم ١٨٥٥ لسنة ١٩٠٤، الجزء ٥، "الكويت: مستودع الفحم." [٢٩و]
(٣٧٤/٦٦)



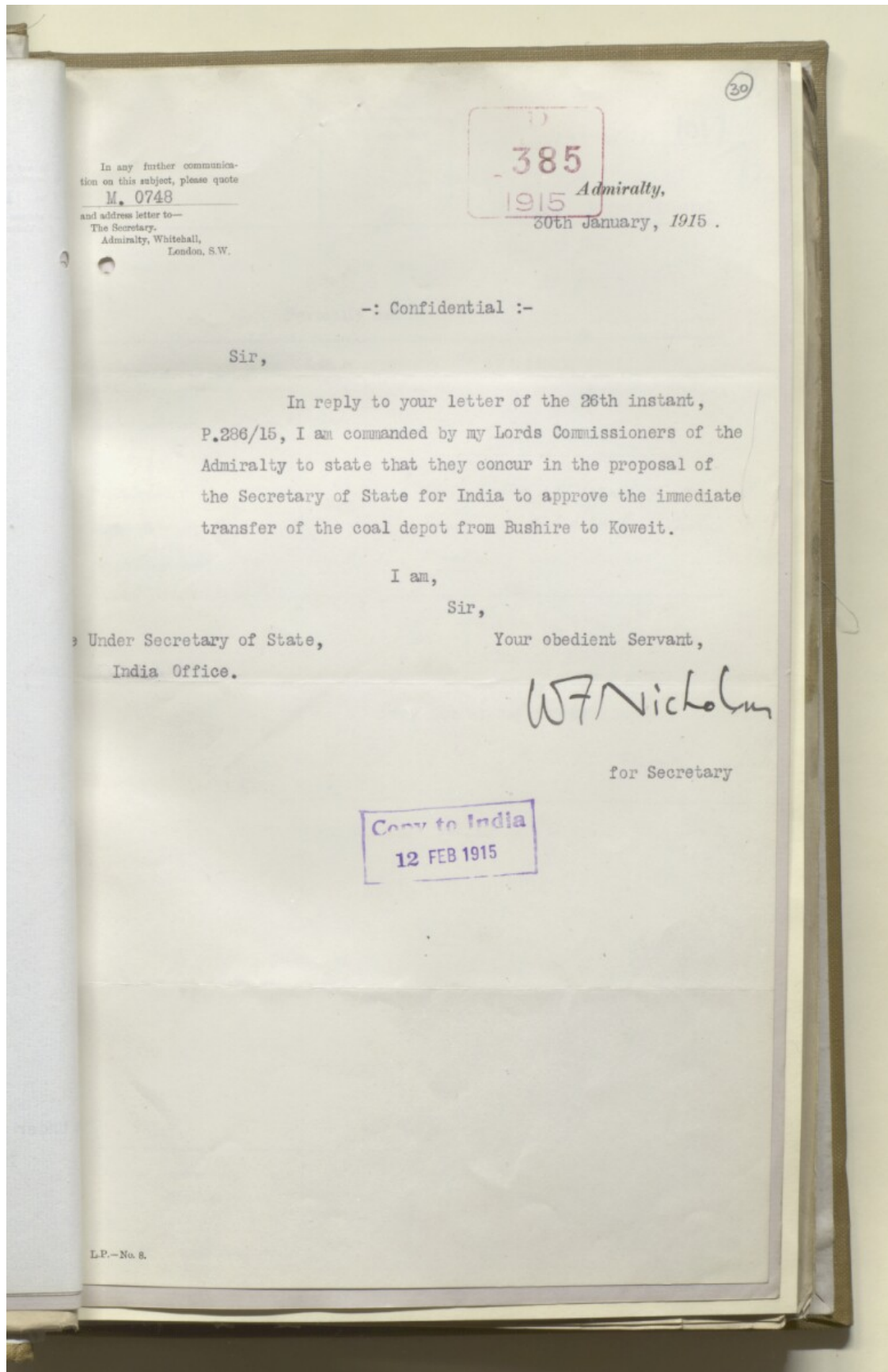


ملف رقم ١٨٥٥ لسنة ١٩٠٤، الجزء ٥، "الكويت: مستودع الفحم." [٢٩ظ]
(٣٧٤/٦٧)



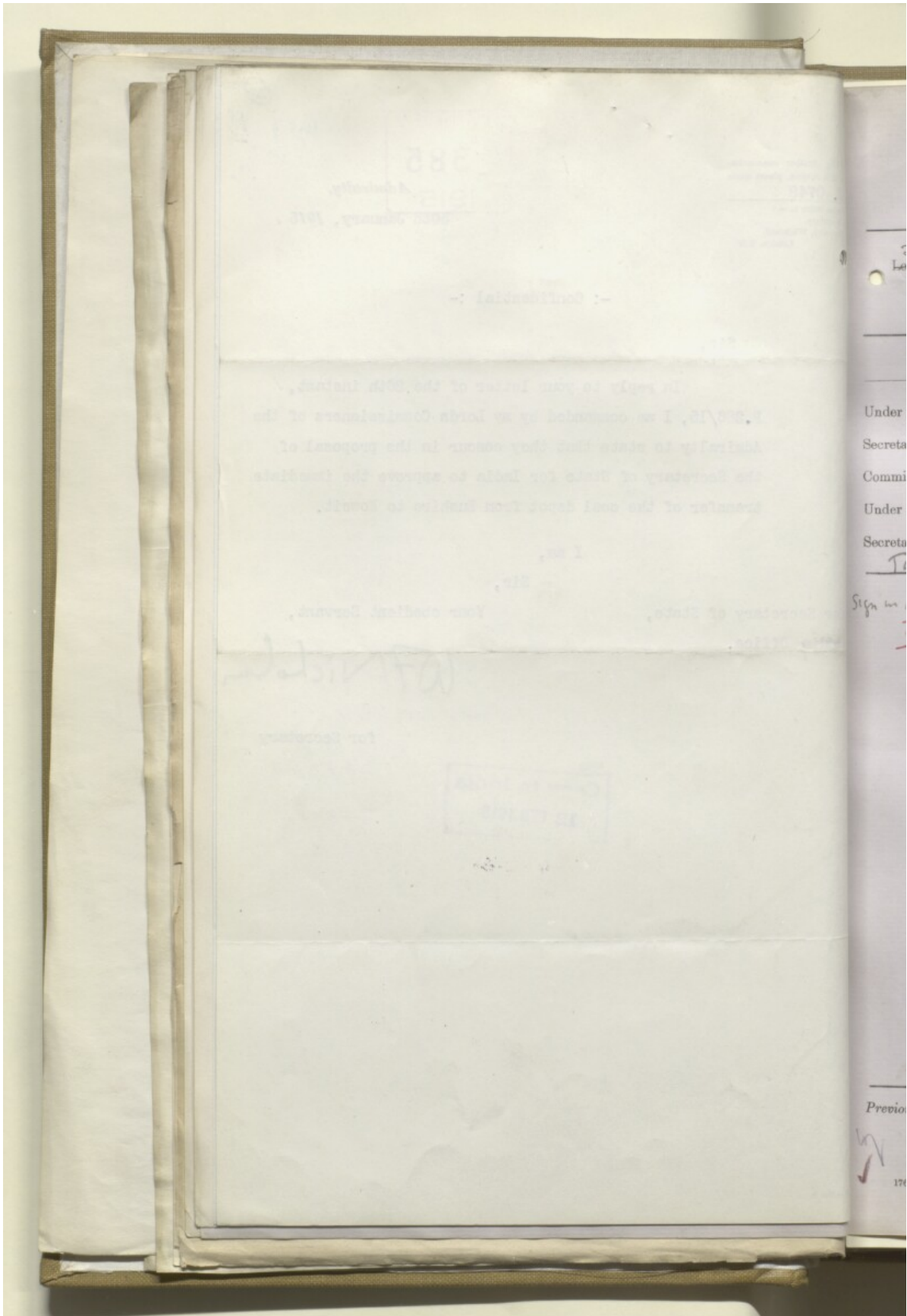


ملف رقم ١٨٥٥ لسنة ١٩٠٤، الجزء ٥، "الكويت: مستودع الفحم." [٣٠ و]
(٣٧٤/٦٨)





ملف رقم ١٨٥٥ لسنة ١٩٠٤، الجزء ٥، "الكويت: مستودع الفحم." [٣٠ظ]
(٣٧٤/٦٩)





ملف رقم ١٨٥٥ لسنة ١٩٠٤، الجزء ٥، "الكويت: مستودع الفحم." [٣١ و]
(٣٧٤/٧٠)

(31)

Register No. 286

Put away with 1017/12

Secret Department.

Tel. Letter from Viceroy

Dated 22 Jan 1915.
Rec. 22 Jan

Formally acknowledged

	Date.	Initials.	SUBJECT.
Under Secretary.....	25/Jan	Abb	Persian Gulf.
Secretary of State.....			
Committee.....			
Under Secretary.....			
Secretary of State.....	25	7. W. H.	
Table	26	E.	

Sign in auto inspection
C 26. I. 15

Copy to India

Copy to India
20 JAN 1915

FOR USE BY DEPARTMENTS ONLY.

Off. letters to F.O. & Admiralty proposing to approve

26 January. Letters to F.O. and Admiralty

APPROVED COUNCIL

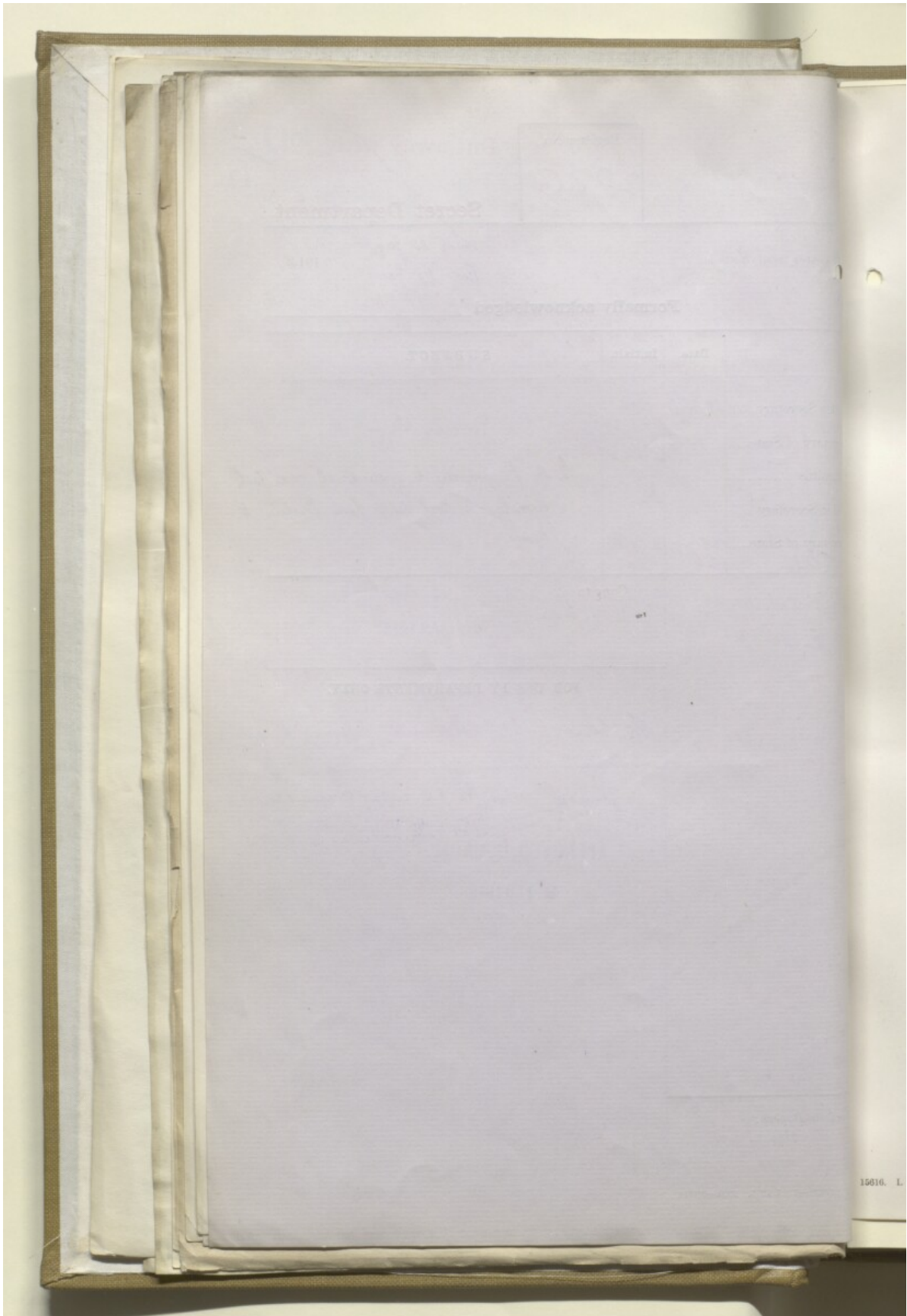
9 FEB 1915

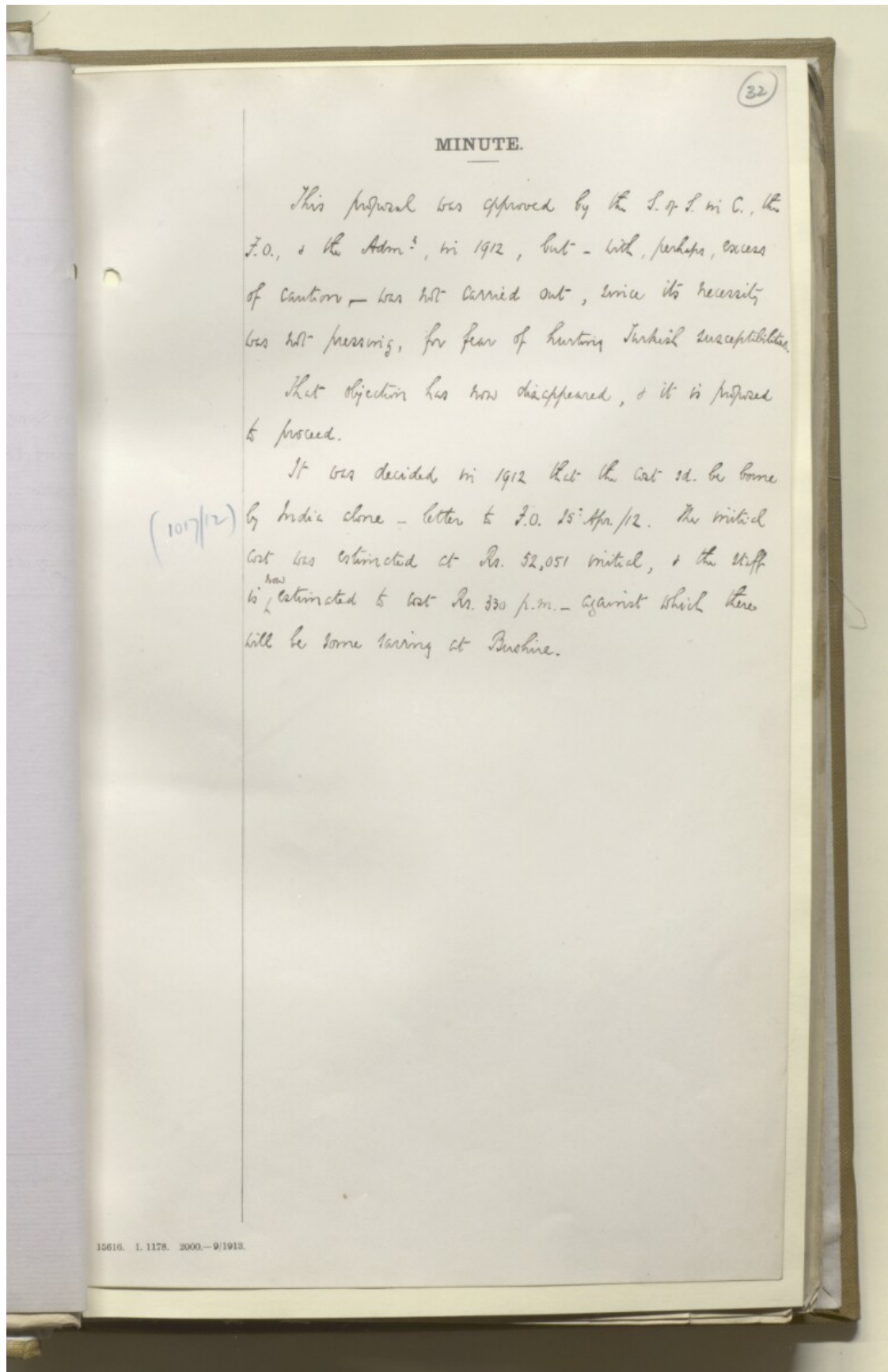
Previous Papers:—
2509 / 12
1017 / 12

17820.—1. I. 1855. 1000.—9/1914.



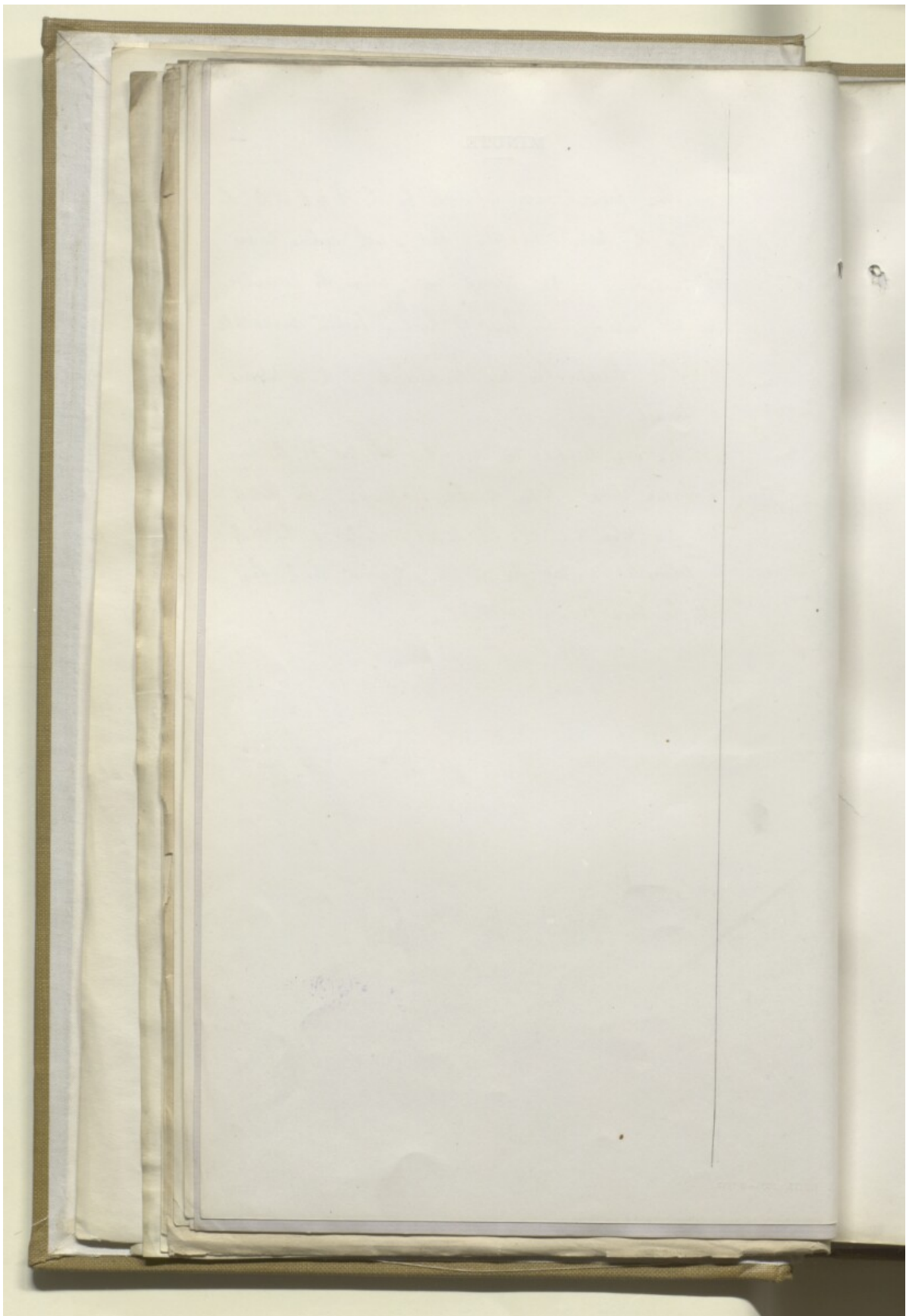
ملف رقم ١٨٥٥ لسنة ١٩٠٤، الجزء ٥، "الكويت: مستودع الفحم." [٣١ظ]
(٣٧٤/٧١)

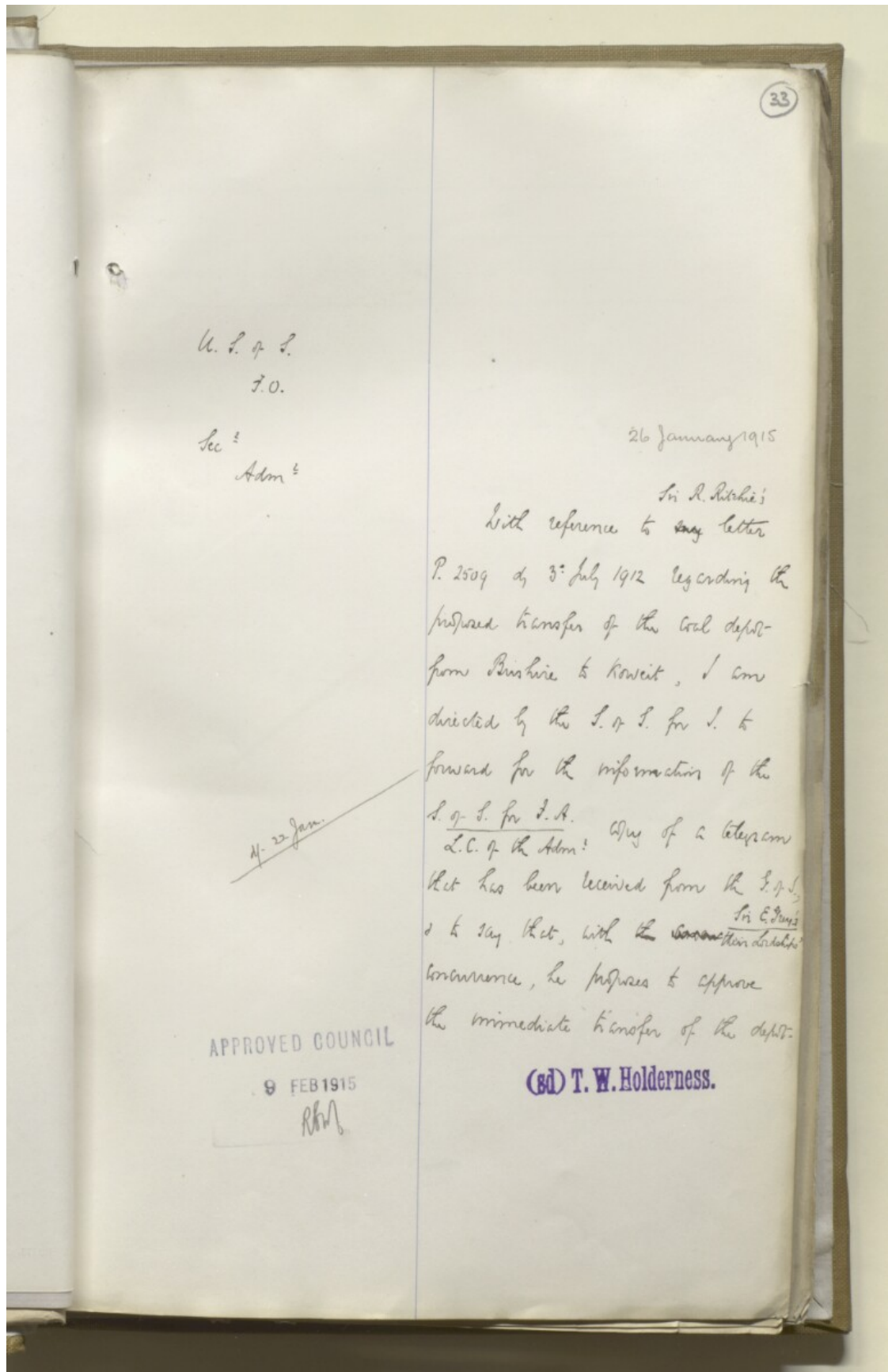






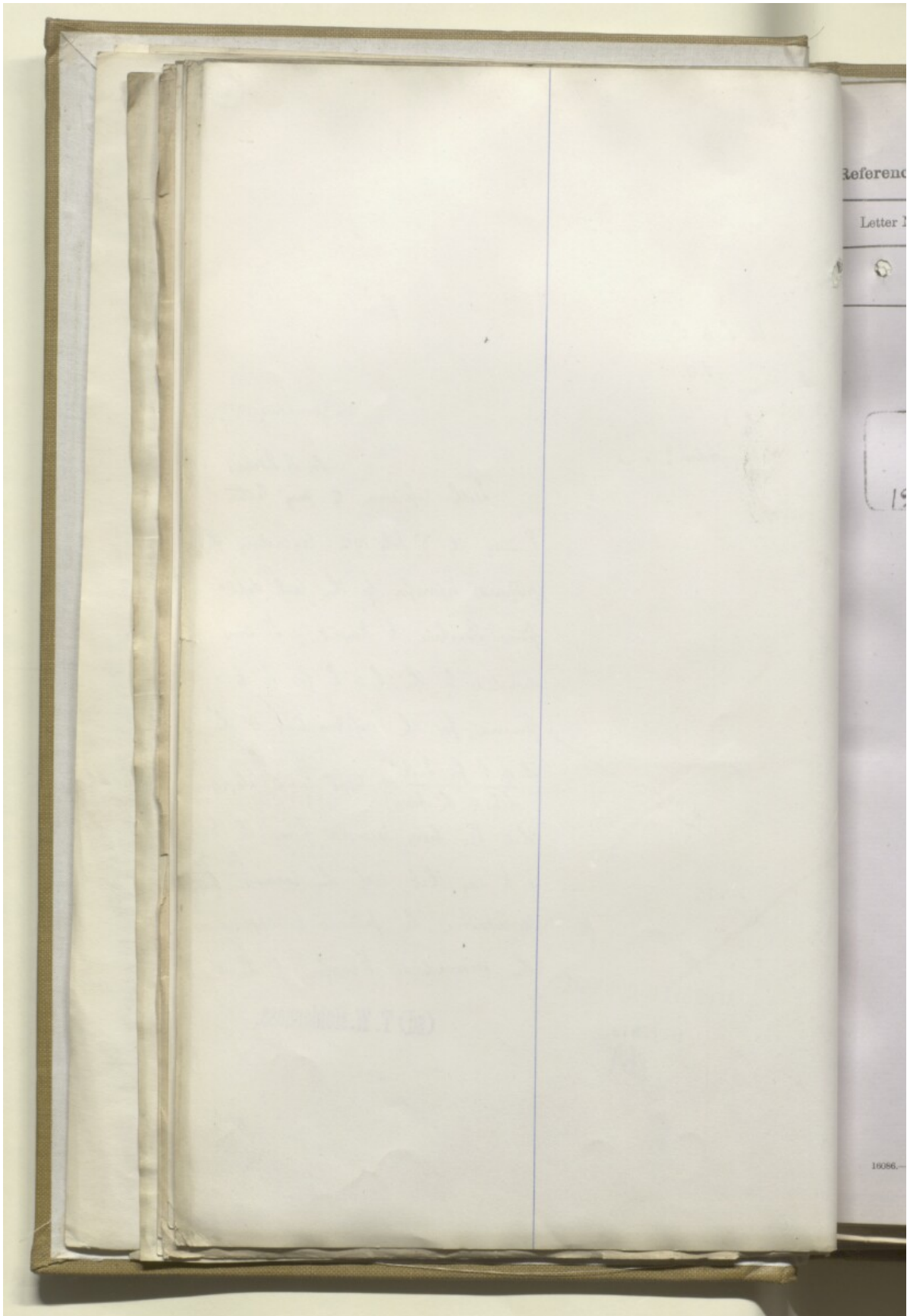
ملف رقم ١٨٥٥ لسنة ١٩٠٤، الجزء ٥، "الكويت: مستودع الفحم." [٣٢ظ]
(٣٧٤/٧٣)







ملف رقم ١٨٥٥ لسنة ١٩٠٤، الجزء ٥، "الكويت: مستودع الفحم." [٣٣ظ]
(٣٧٤/٧٥)





ملف رقم ١٨٥٥ لسنة ١٩٠٤، الجزء ٥، "الكويت: مستودع الفحم." [٣٤و]
(٣٧٤/٧٦)

(34)

Reference Paper. Political and Secret Department.

Letter No.	Rec.	191
Referred to Secretary, Finance Dept.	2 nd day of Jan	1915.

for favour of remarks

A. Hutzil

390
19/5

Political Secretary

No observations.

C. H. Kisch

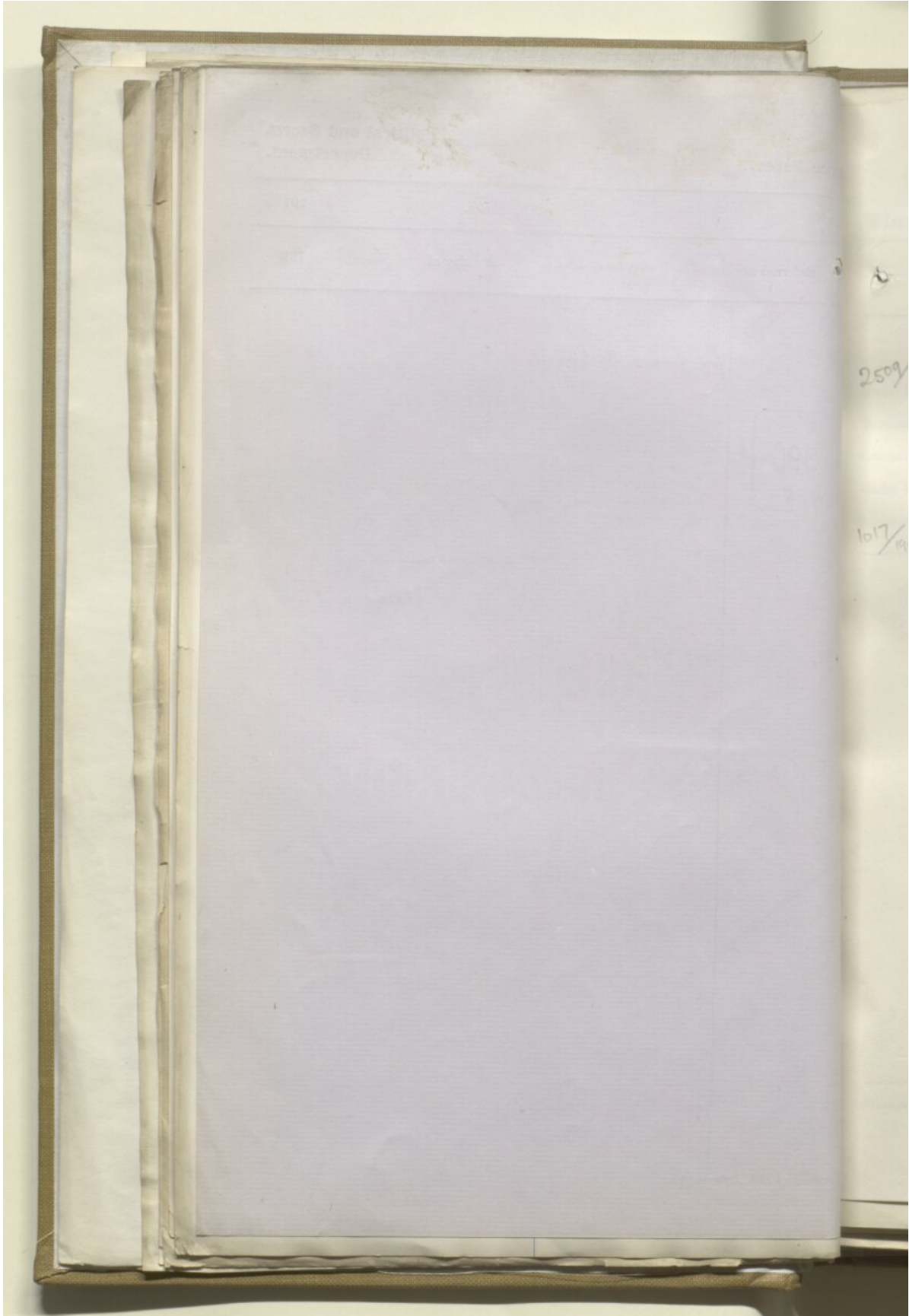
25 Jan/15.

10086.-2. I. 1688. 2000.-11/1913.

A. Hutzil



ملف رقم ١٨٥٥ لسنة ١٩٠٤، الجزء ٥، "الكويت: مستودع الفحم." [٣٤ظ]
(٣٧٤/٧٧)





ملف رقم ١٨٥٥ لسنة ١٩٠٤، الجزء ٥، "الكويت: مستودع الفحم." [٣٥ و]
(٣٧٤/٧٨)

(35)

17545. L 1371. 10,000.- 9/1914. (L 311.)

COPY OF TELEGRAM.

FROM Viceroy 5 X
DATED 22 January '15
RECEIVED AT LONDON OFFICE

N. 2509
1017/1912

P
286
1915

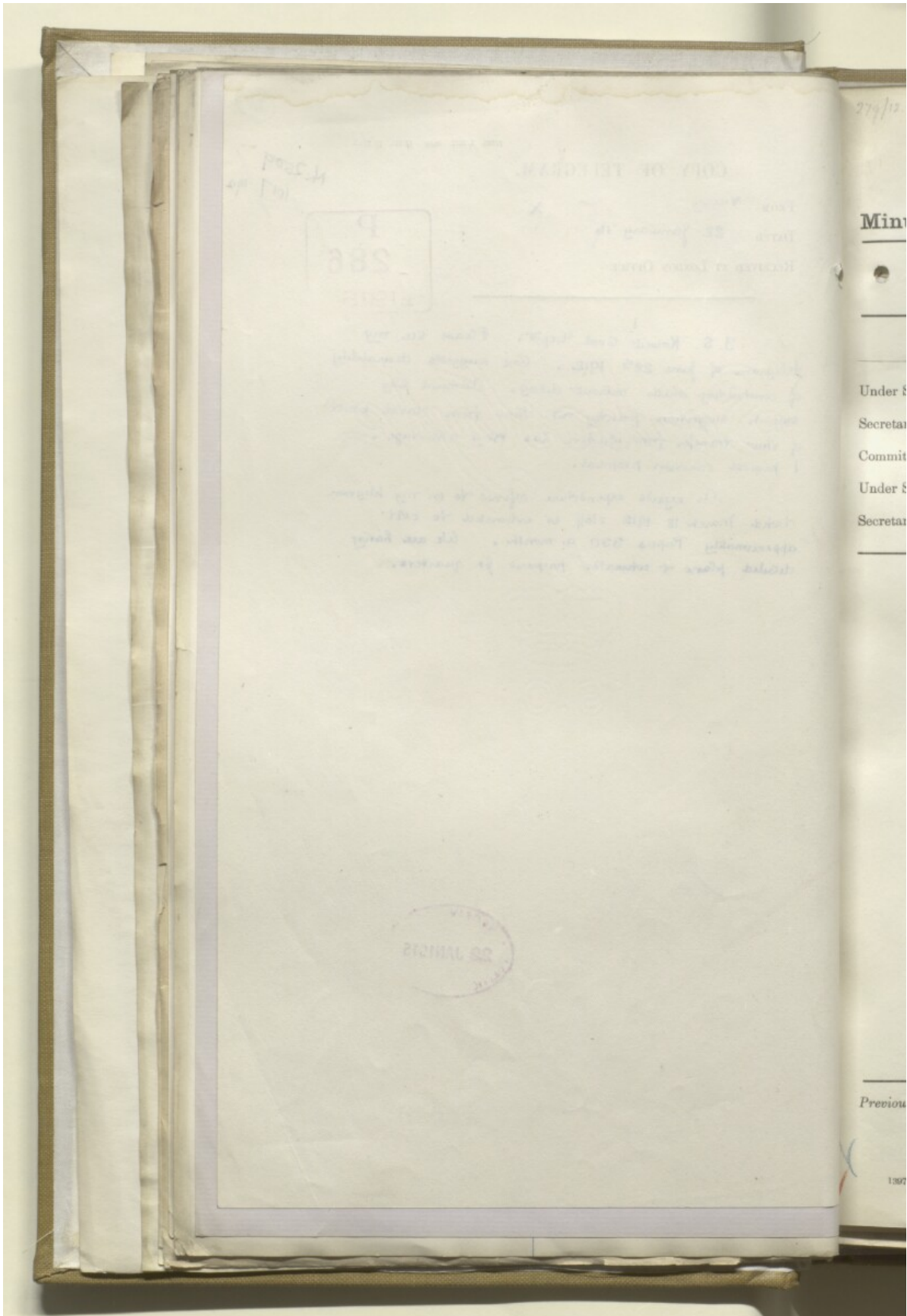
2509/1912 J. S. Kuwait Coal Depot. Please see my telegram of June 28th 1912. Cox suggests desirability of constructing sheds without delay. Admiral fully supports suggestion pointing out that from naval point of view transfer from Bushra has every advantage. I propose sanction proposal.

1017/1912 As regards expenditure referred to in my telegram dated March 18 1912 staff is estimated to cost approximately Rupees 330 a month. We are having detailed plans & estimates prepared for quarters.

22 JAN 1915



ملف رقم ١٨٥٥ لسنة ١٩٠٤، الجزء ٥، "الكويت: مستودع الفحم." [٣٥ظ]
(٣٧٤/٧٩)





ملف رقم ١٨٥٥ لسنة ١٩٠٤، الجزء ٥، "الكويت: مستودع الفحم." [٣٦ و]
(٣٧٤/٨٠)

279/12

Put away with 1017/12 (26)

Register No. 1913

Minute Paper. Secret Department.

Letter from W. O. 20859 Dated 14 May 1913. Rec. 15

	Date.	Initials.	SUBJECT.
Under Secretary.....	15 May	W. O.	<u>Koweit</u>
Secretary of State.....	15	W. O.	Transfer of coal dept. Consideration
Committee.....	16	W. O.	defined.
Under Secretary.....			S.O. approve.
Secretary of State.....			

Copy to India & Borneo
Copy to INDIA & Borneo
16 MAY 1913
Secretary's No 20

FOR INFORMATION.

It does not seem necessary to do more
than send a copy to India & Borneo

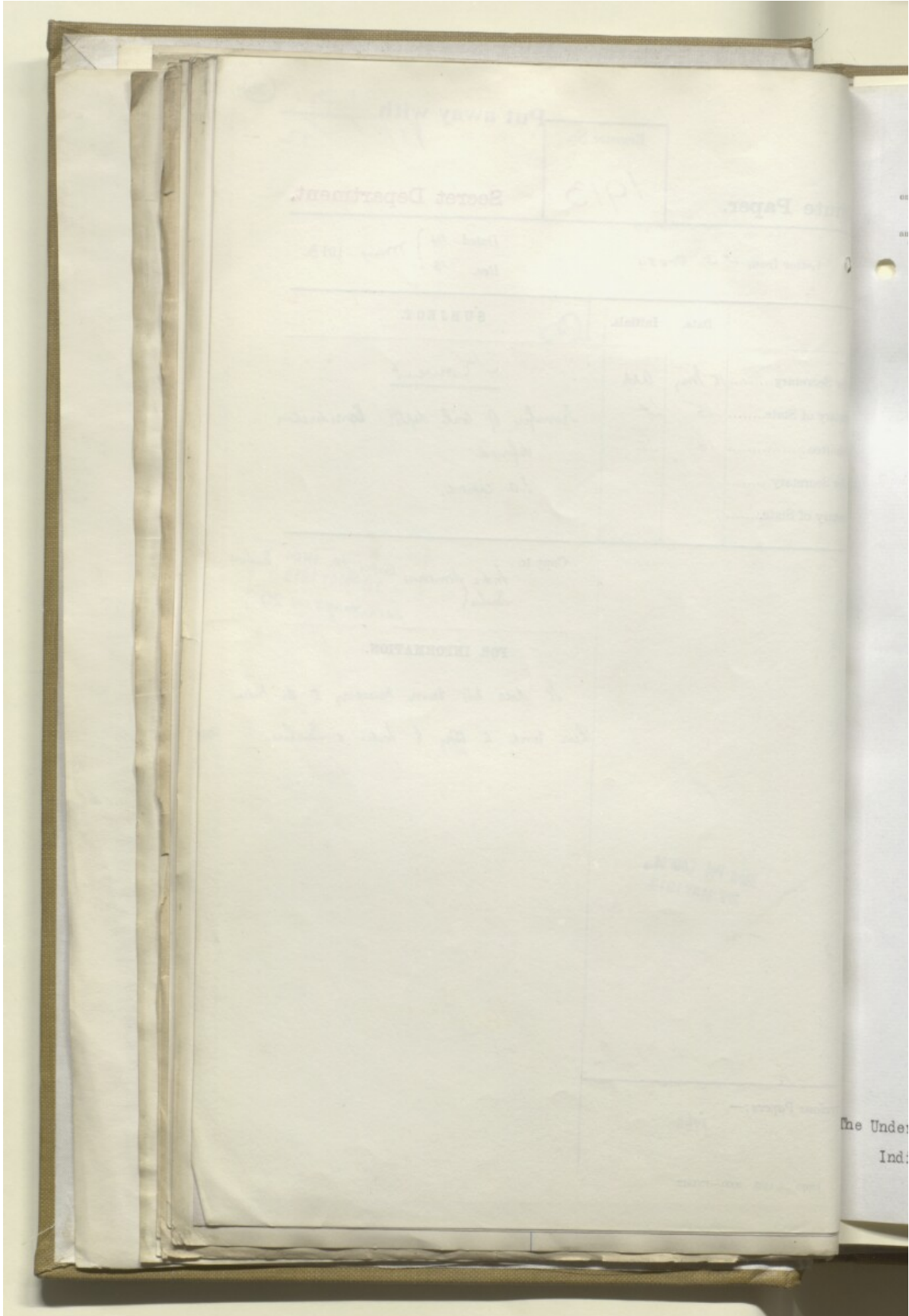
Seen Pol Com'ee.
27 MAY 1913

Previous Papers:— 1765

13070. I. 1436. 2000.—10/1912.

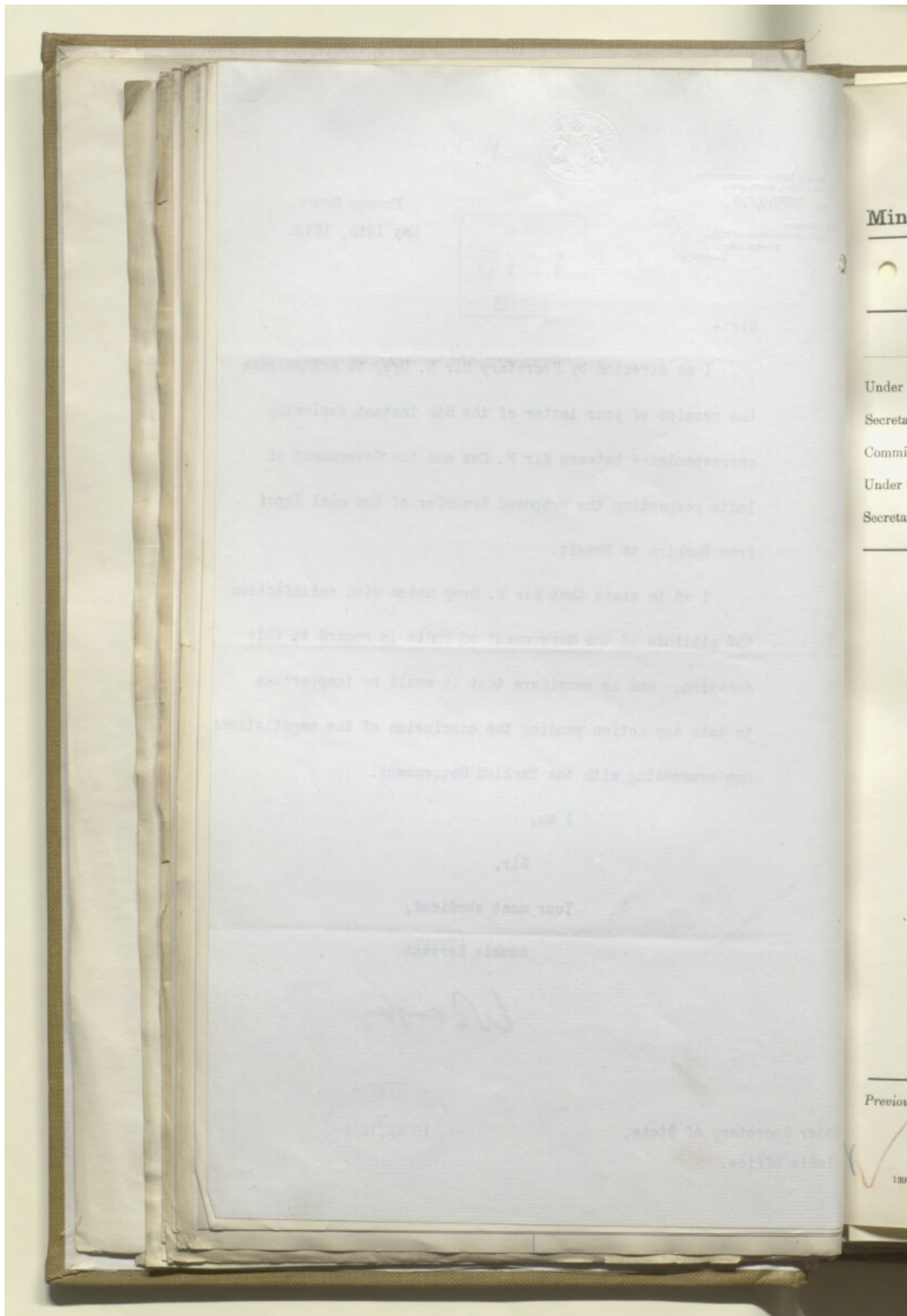


ملف رقم ١٨٥٥ لسنة ١٩٠٤، الجزء ٥، "الكويت: مستودع الفحم." [٣٦ظ]
(٣٧٤/٨١)





ملف رقم ١٨٥٥ لسنة ١٩٠٤، الجزء ٥، "الكويت: مستودع الفحم." [٣٧ظ]
(٣٧٤/٨٣)





ملف رقم ١٨٥٥ لسنة ١٩٠٤، الجزء ٥، "الكويت: مستودع الفحم." [٣٨ و]
(٣٧٤/٨٤)

(38)

Register No. **1765** Put away with **1017/12**

Minute Paper. **Secret Department.**

Secy's
Letter from *S. A. A.*, 16 May, Dated *17 April* 1913.
Rec. *3 May*

	Date.	Initials.	SUBJECT.
Under Secretary.....	7 May	AA	<u>Koweit</u> the proposed transfer of the coal dept- from Bushire to
Secretary of State.....	7	J. W. H.	
Committee.....	8	E.	
Under Secretary.....			
Secretary of State.....			

Copy to *S. A. A.* 5 May.

FOR INFORMATION.

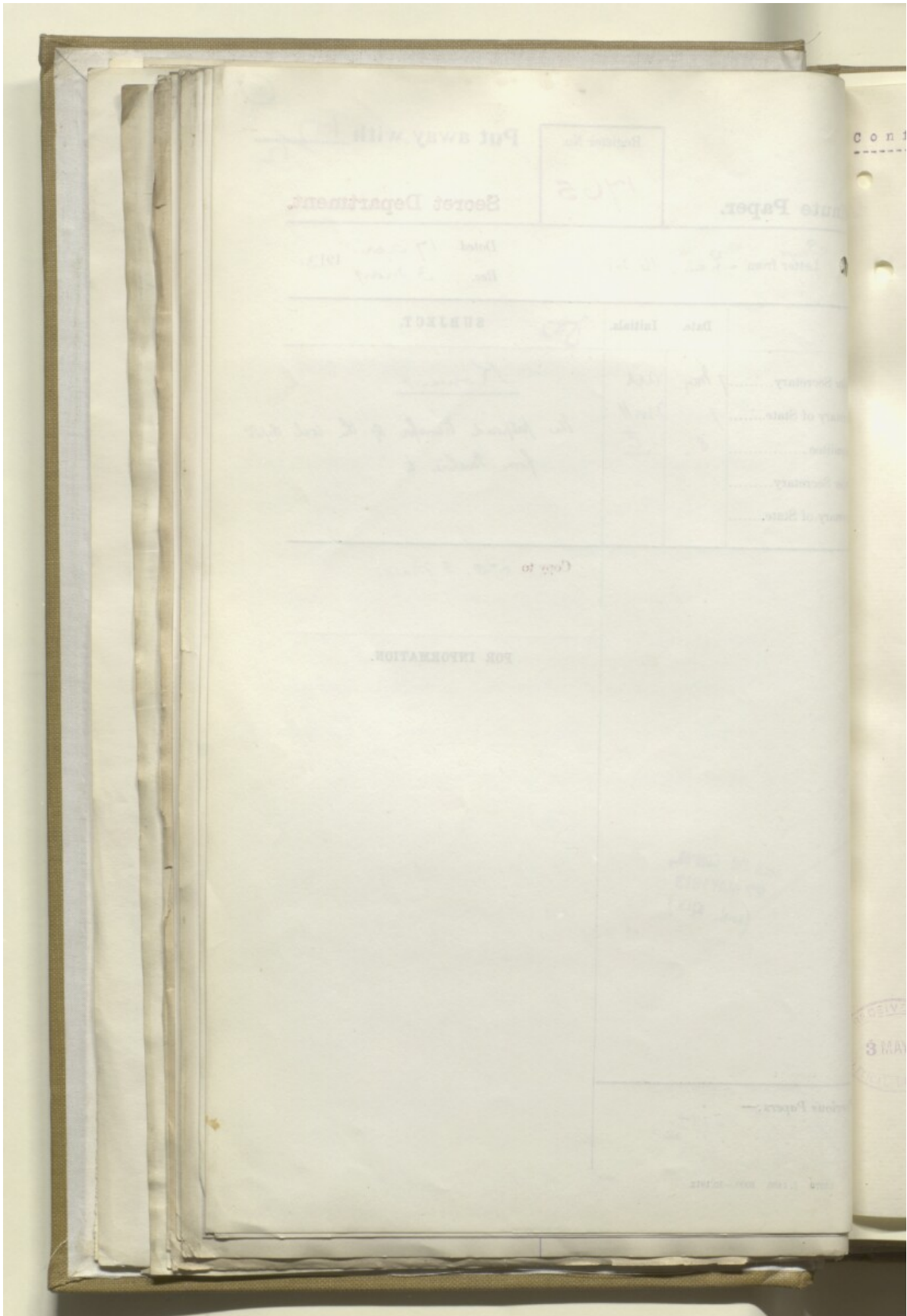
Secn Pol Commr.
27 MAY 1913
(with 1913)

Previous Papers:— *2794/12*

18970. I. 1436. 2000.—10/1912.

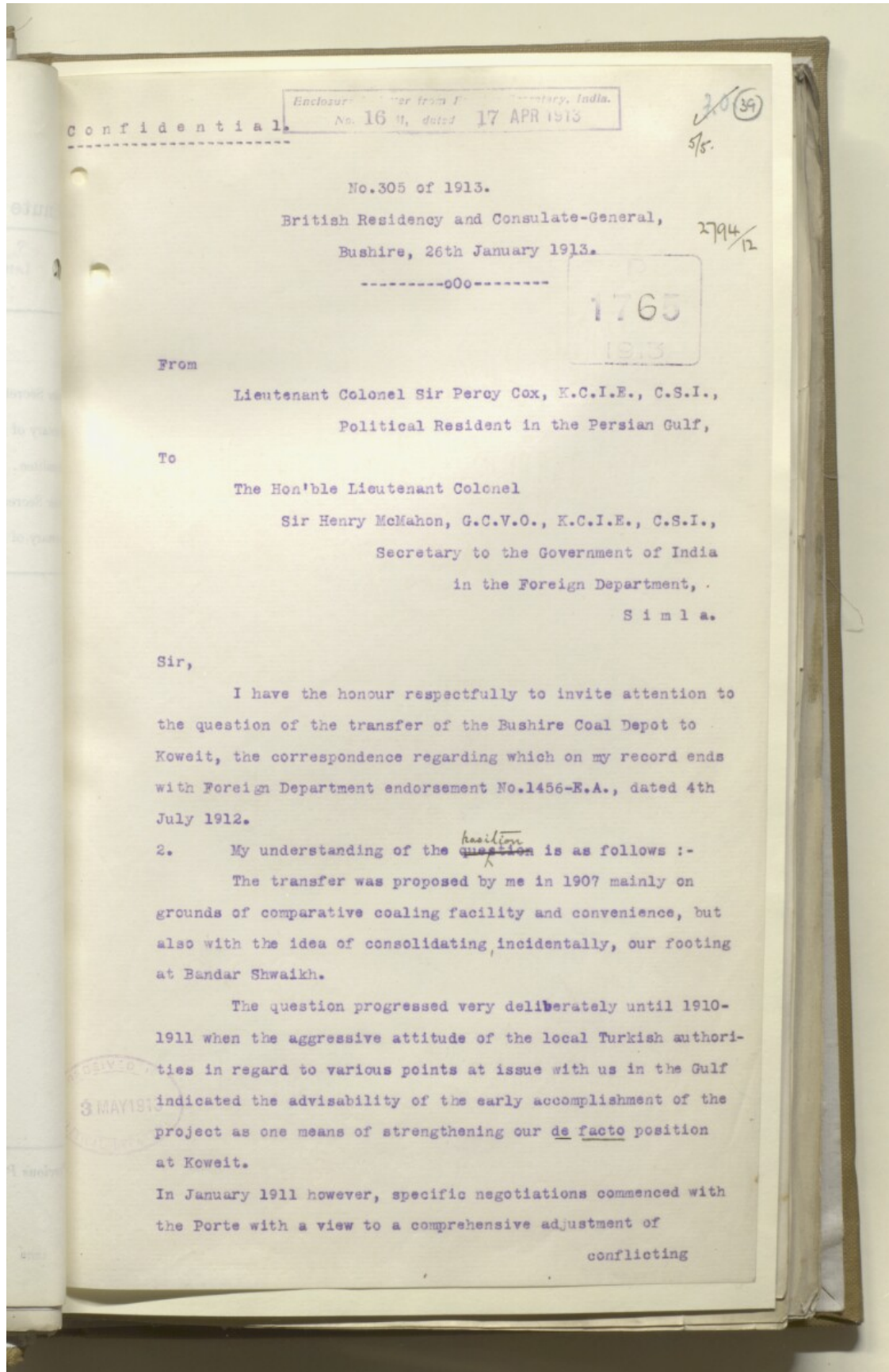


ملف رقم ١٨٥٥ لسنة ١٩٠٤، الجزء ٥، "الكويت: مستودع الفحم." [٣٨ظ]
(٣٧٤/٨٥)



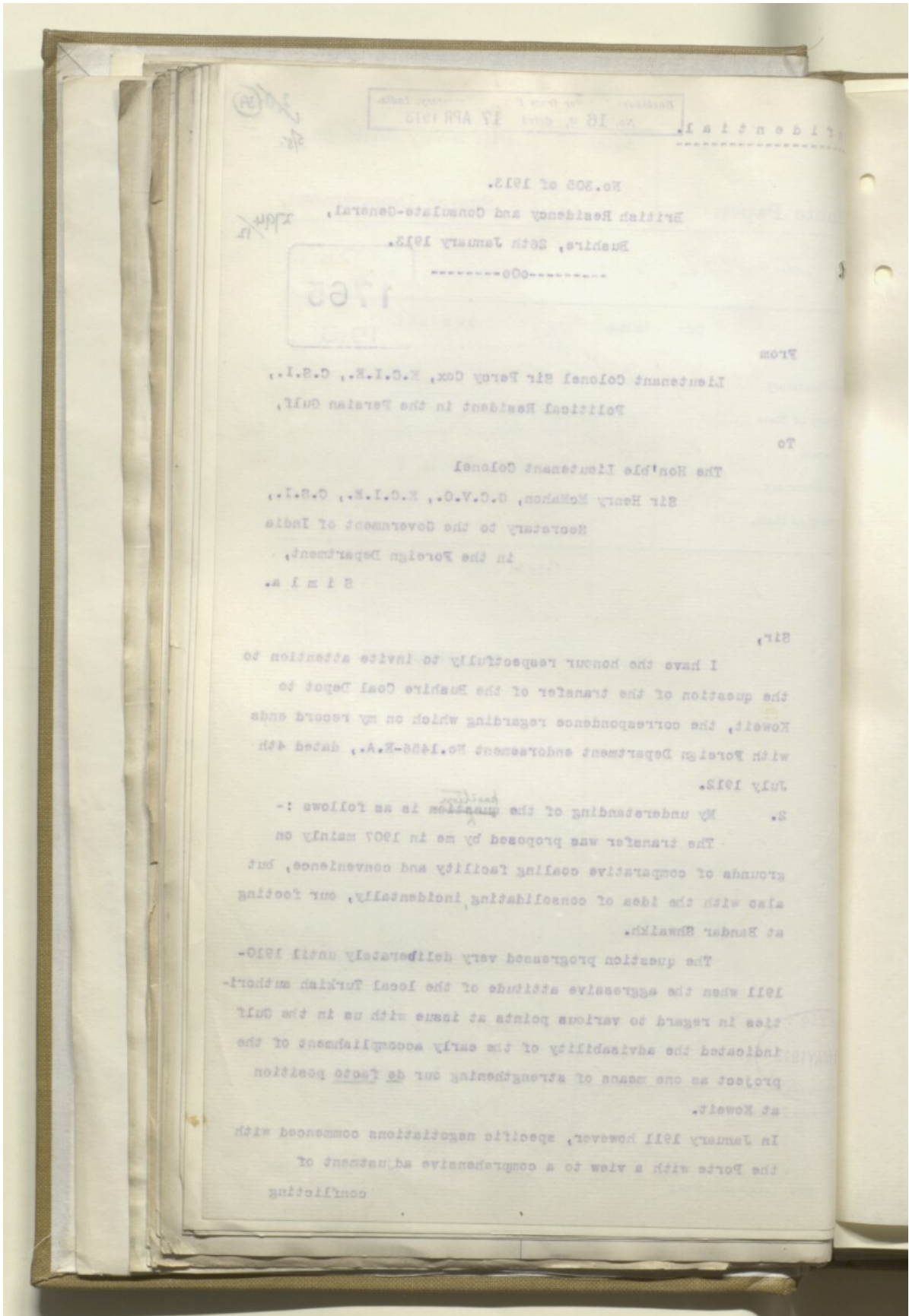


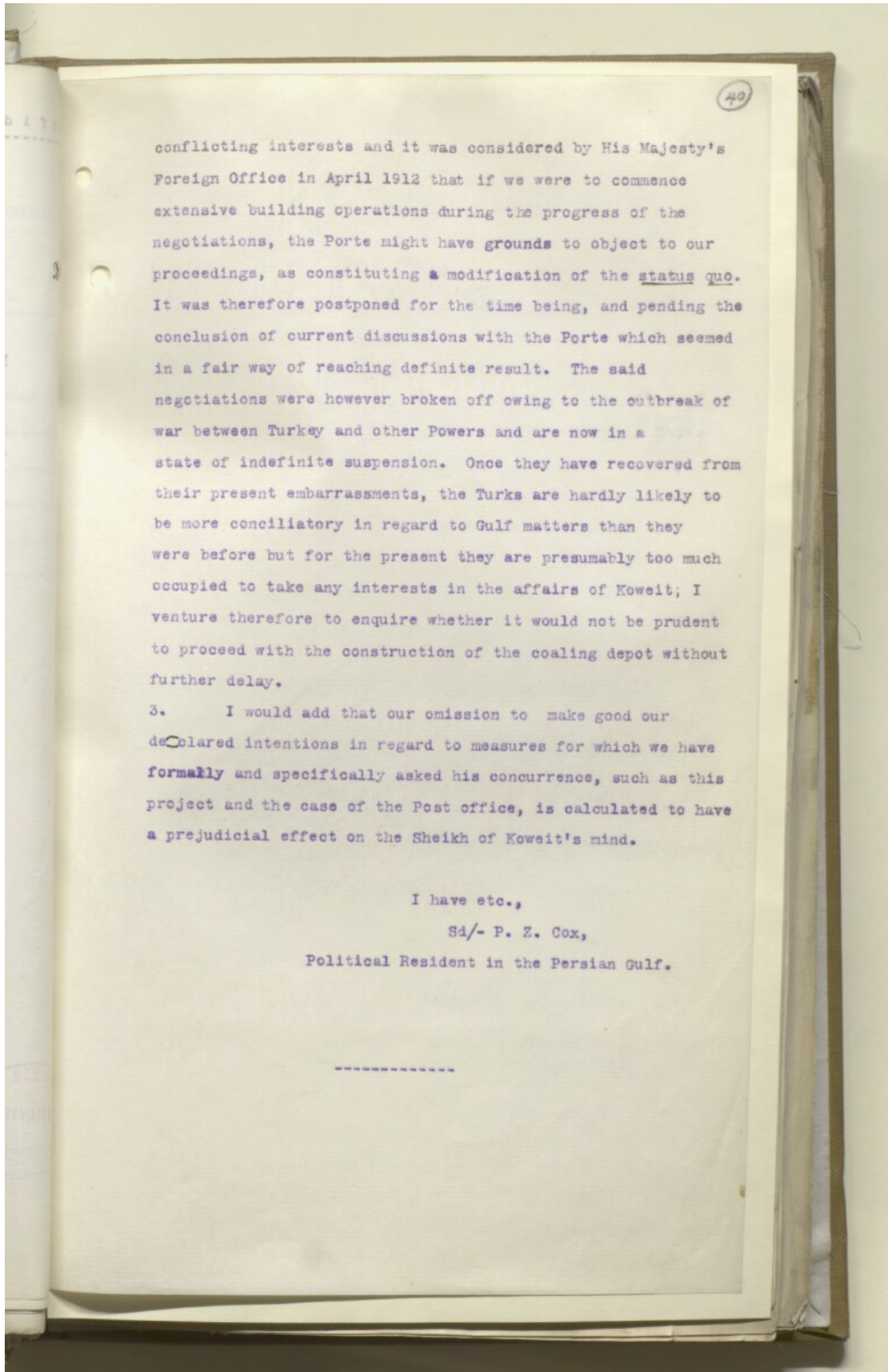
ملف رقم ١٨٥٥ لسنة ١٩٠٤، الجزء ٥، "الكويت: مستودع الفحم." [٣٩و]
(٣٧٤/٨٦)





ملف رقم ١٨٥٥ لسنة ١٩٠٤، الجزء ٥، "الكويت: مستودع الفحم." [٣٩ظ]
(٣٧٤/٨٧)





conflicting interests and it was considered by His Majesty's Foreign Office in April 1912 that if we were to commence extensive building operations during the progress of the negotiations, the Porte might have grounds to object to our proceedings, as constituting a modification of the status quo. It was therefore postponed for the time being, and pending the conclusion of current discussions with the Porte which seemed in a fair way of reaching definite result. The said negotiations were however broken off owing to the outbreak of war between Turkey and other Powers and are now in a state of indefinite suspension. Once they have recovered from their present embarrassments, the Turks are hardly likely to be more conciliatory in regard to Gulf matters than they were before but for the present they are presumably too much occupied to take any interests in the affairs of Koweit; I venture therefore to enquire whether it would not be prudent to proceed with the construction of the coaling depot without further delay.

3. I would add that our omission to make good our declared intentions in regard to measures for which we have formally and specifically asked his concurrence, such as this project and the case of the Post office, is calculated to have a prejudicial effect on the Sheikh of Koweit's mind.

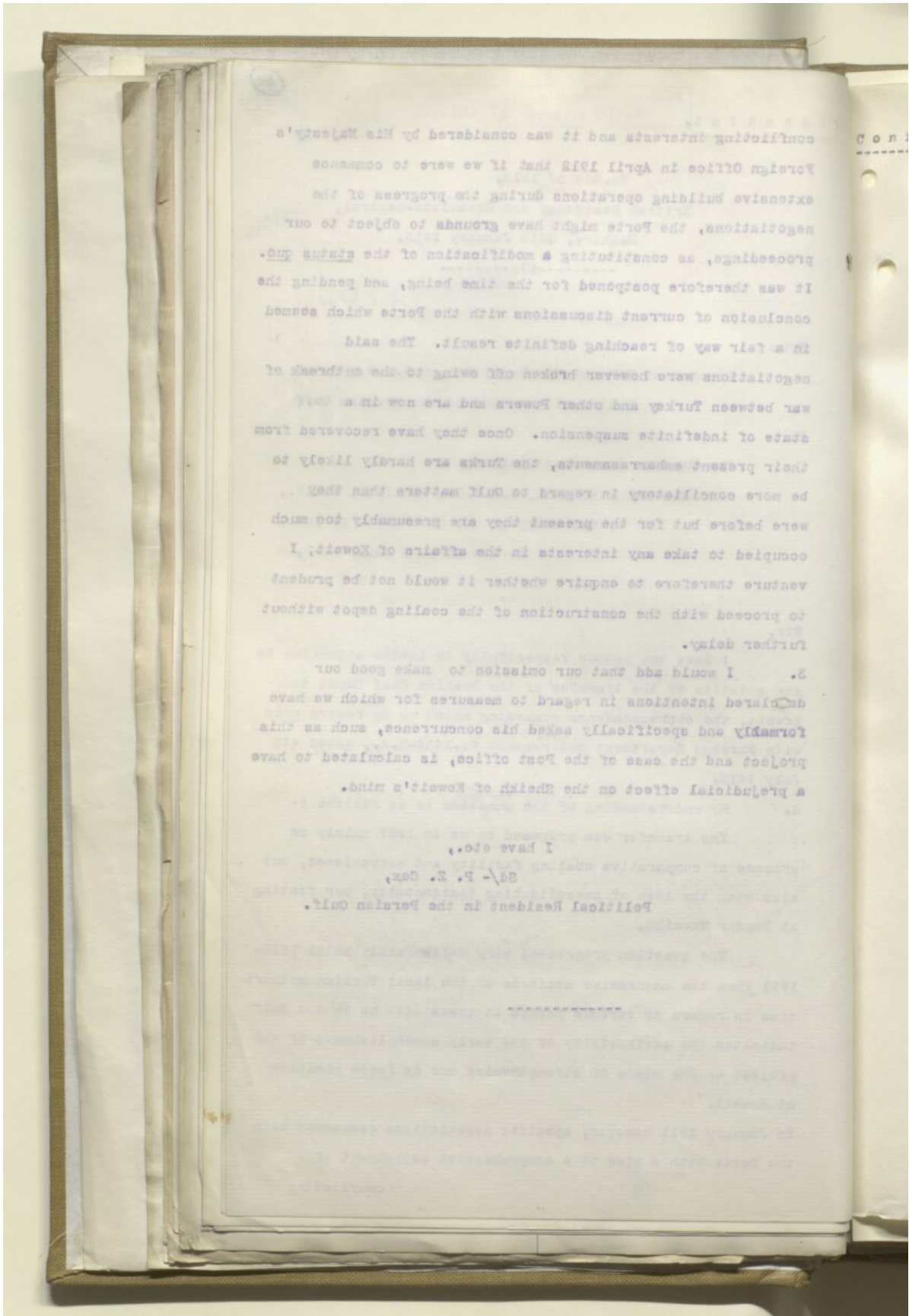
I have etc.,

Sd/- P. Z. Cox,

Political Resident in the Persian Gulf.

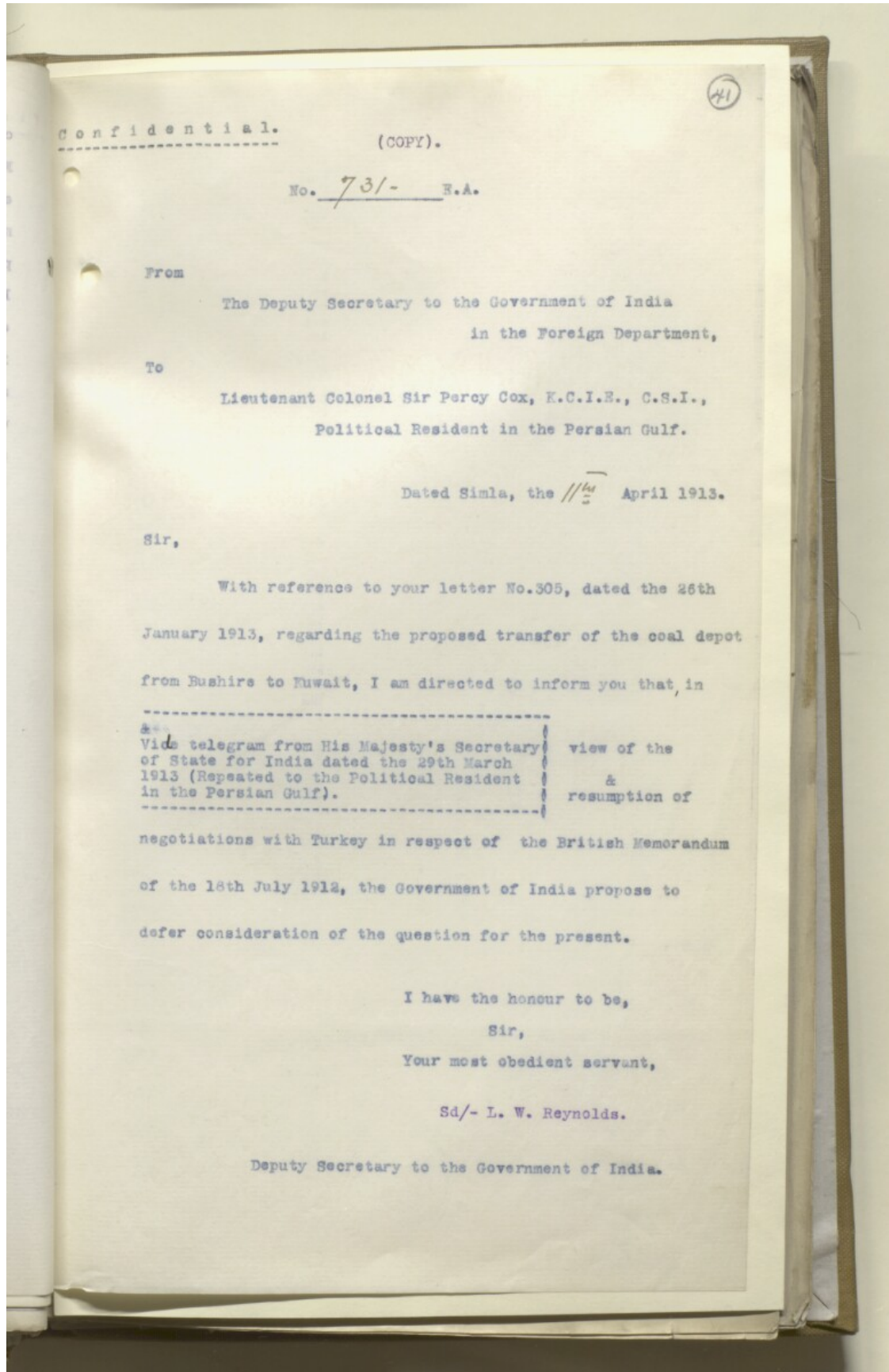


ملف رقم ١٨٥٥ لسنة ١٩٠٤، الجزء ٥، "الكويت: مستودع الفحم." [٤٠ ظ]
(٣٧٤/٨٩)



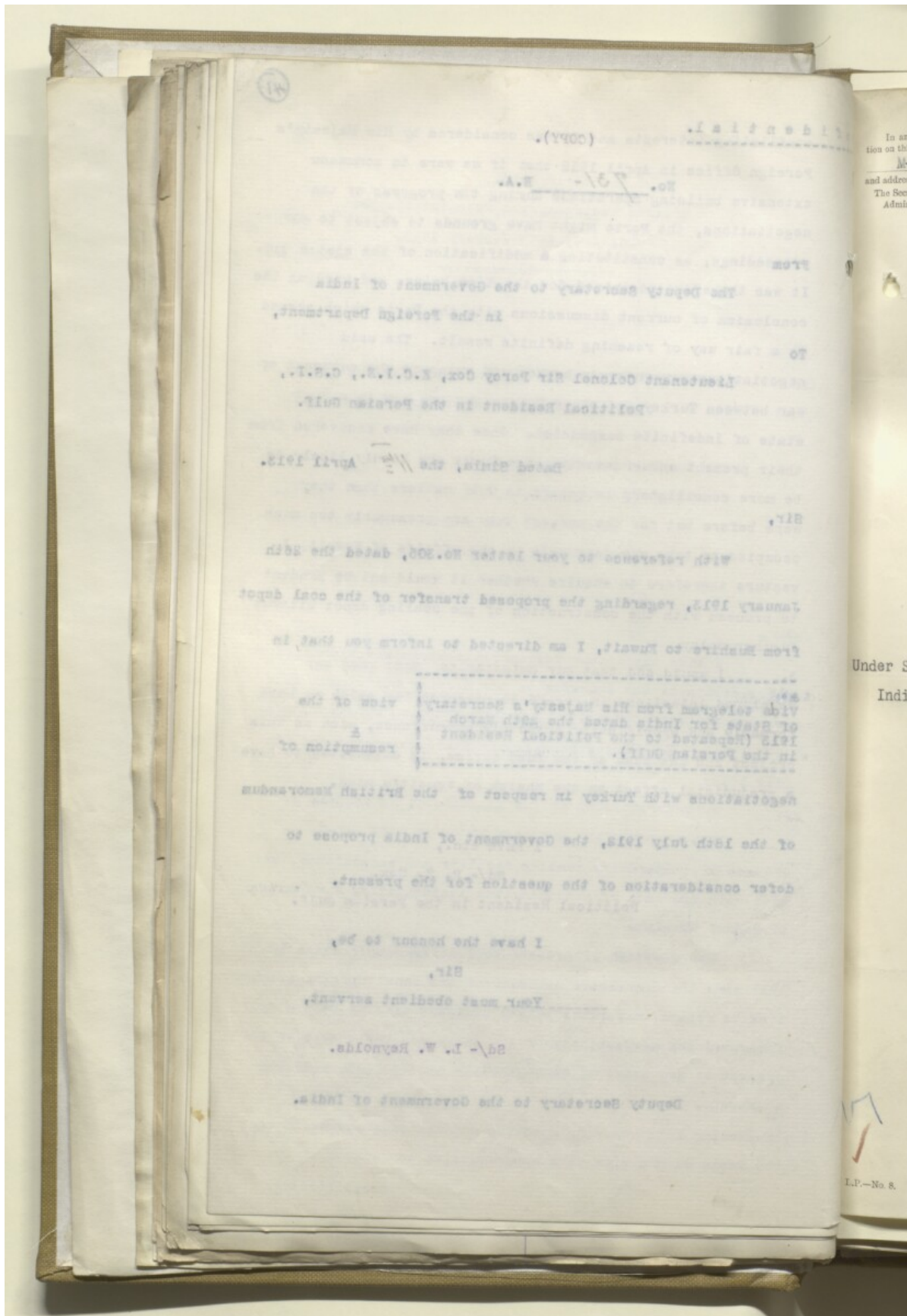


ملف رقم ١٨٥٥ لسنة ١٩٠٤، الجزء ٥، "الكويت: مستودع الفحم." [١٤١و]
(٣٧٤/٩٠)



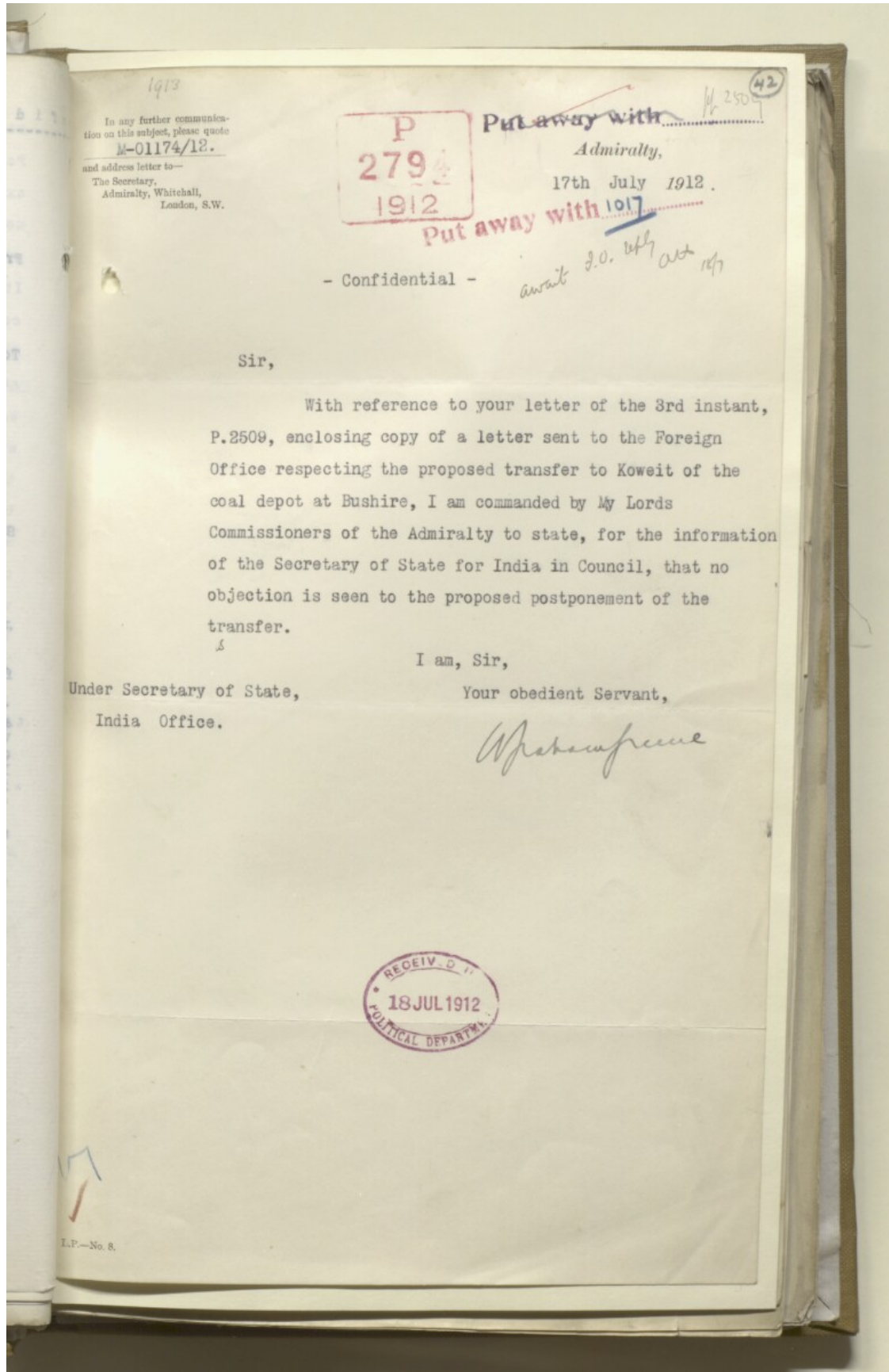


ملف رقم ١٨٥٥ لسنة ١٩٠٤، الجزء ٥، "الكويت: مستودع الفحم." [١٤٤١ظ]
(٣٧٤/٩١)



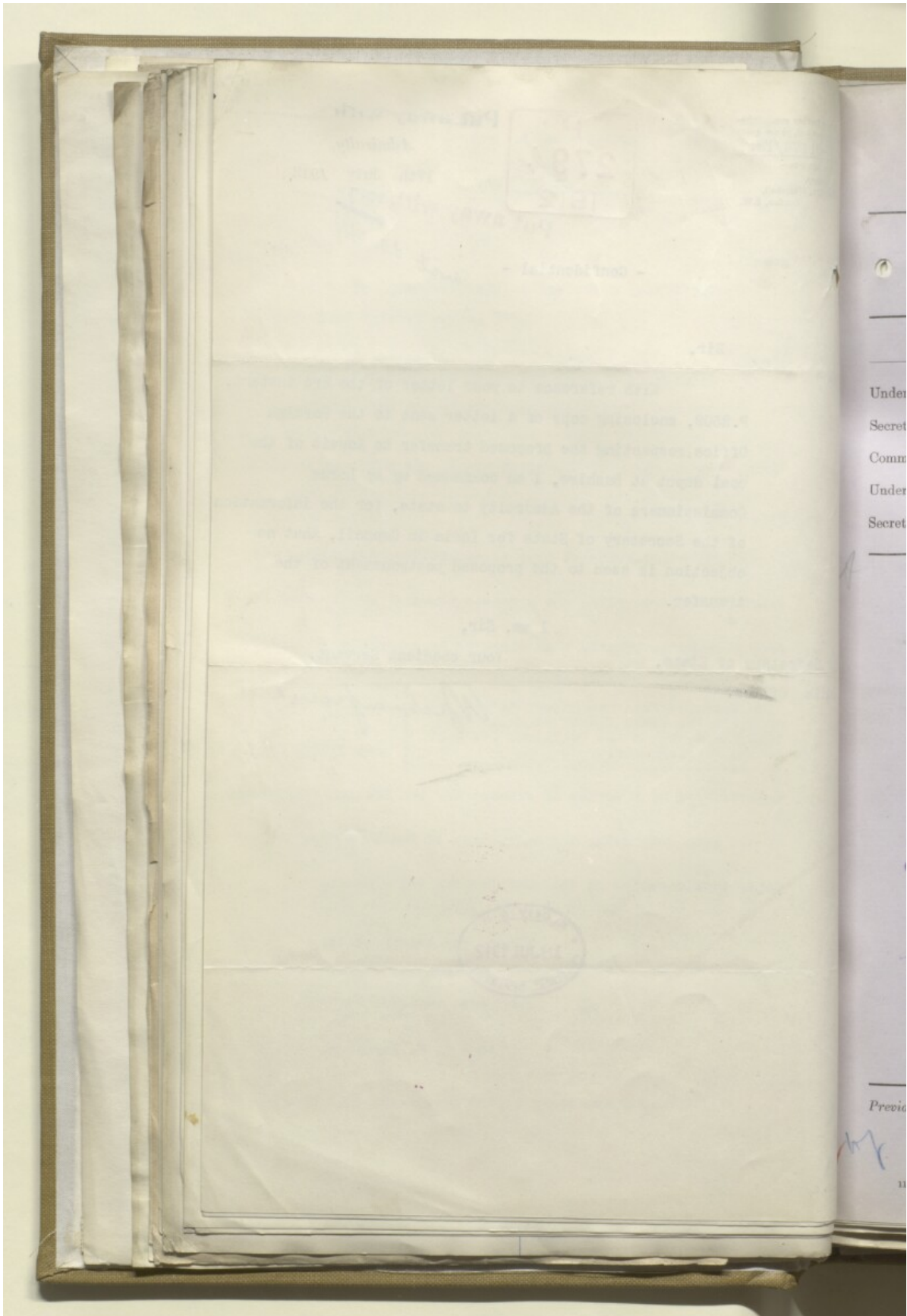


ملف رقم ١٨٥٥ لسنة ١٩٠٤، الجزء ٥، "الكويت: مستودع الفحم." [٢ و٤]
(٣٧٤/٩٢)





ملف رقم ١٨٥٥ لسنة ١٩٠٤، الجزء ٥، "الكويت: مستودع الفحم." [٢٤ظ]
(٣٧٤/٩٣)





ملف رقم ١٨٥٥ لسنة ١٩٠٤، الجزء ٥، "الكويت: مستودع الفحم." [٣ و٤]
(٣٧٤/٩٤)

Register No. 2509 Put away with 1017 Secret Department.

43

Letm
Letter from Viceroy

Dated 28 June 1912.
Rec. 29

Formally acknowledged

Date.	Initials.	SUBJECT.
Under Secretary.....	July	Act
Secretary of State.....	1	PK
Committee.....		
Under Secretary.....		
Secretary of State.....		

Koweit
Proposed transfer to Koweit of coal depots at Basrah.

Copy to India

COPY TO INDIA
5 JUL 1912
SECRETARY'S NO 27

FOR USE BY DEPARTMENTS ONLY.

Sft. Letter to F.O. proposing to postpone for the present
dft. letter to Adm. forwarding the above for consideration
3 July. Letters to F.O and Admiralty

19 JUL 1912

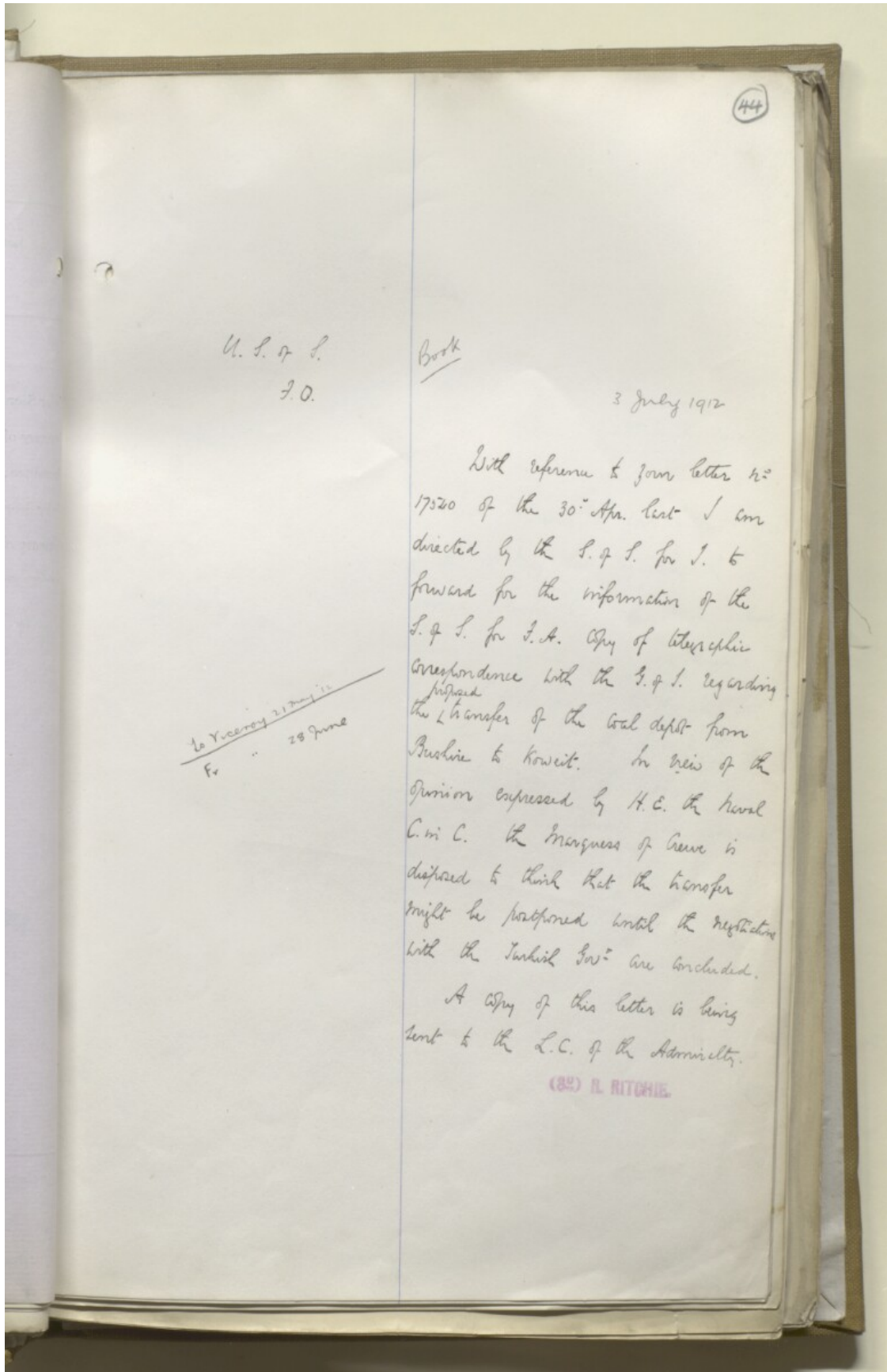
Previous Papers:—
1910

11859. I. 1993. 1000.—10/1911. [I. 1992.]



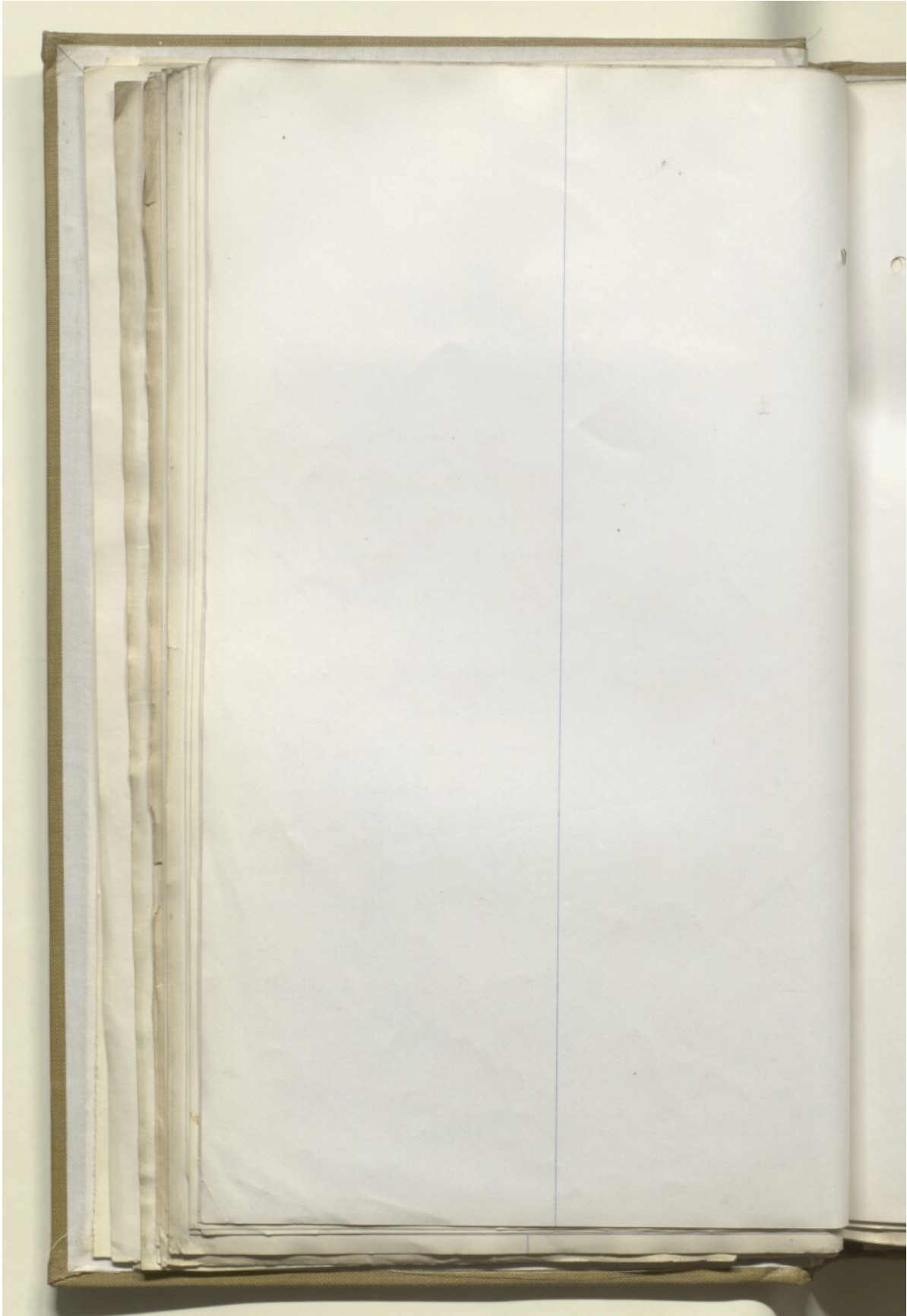
ملف رقم ١٨٥٥ لسنة ١٩٠٤، الجزء ٥، "الكويت: مستودع الفحم." [٣٤٣ظ]
(٣٧٤/٩٥)

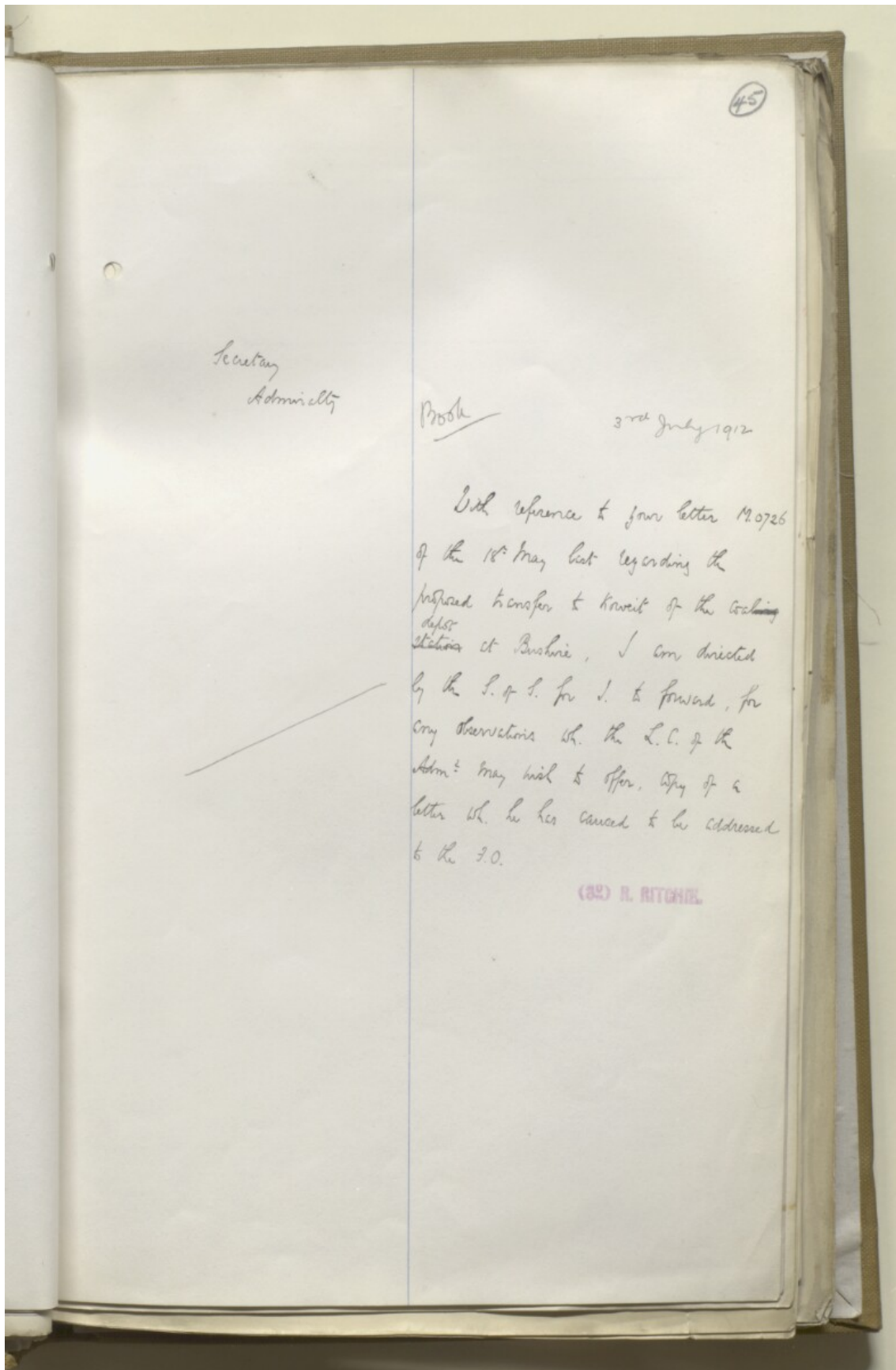






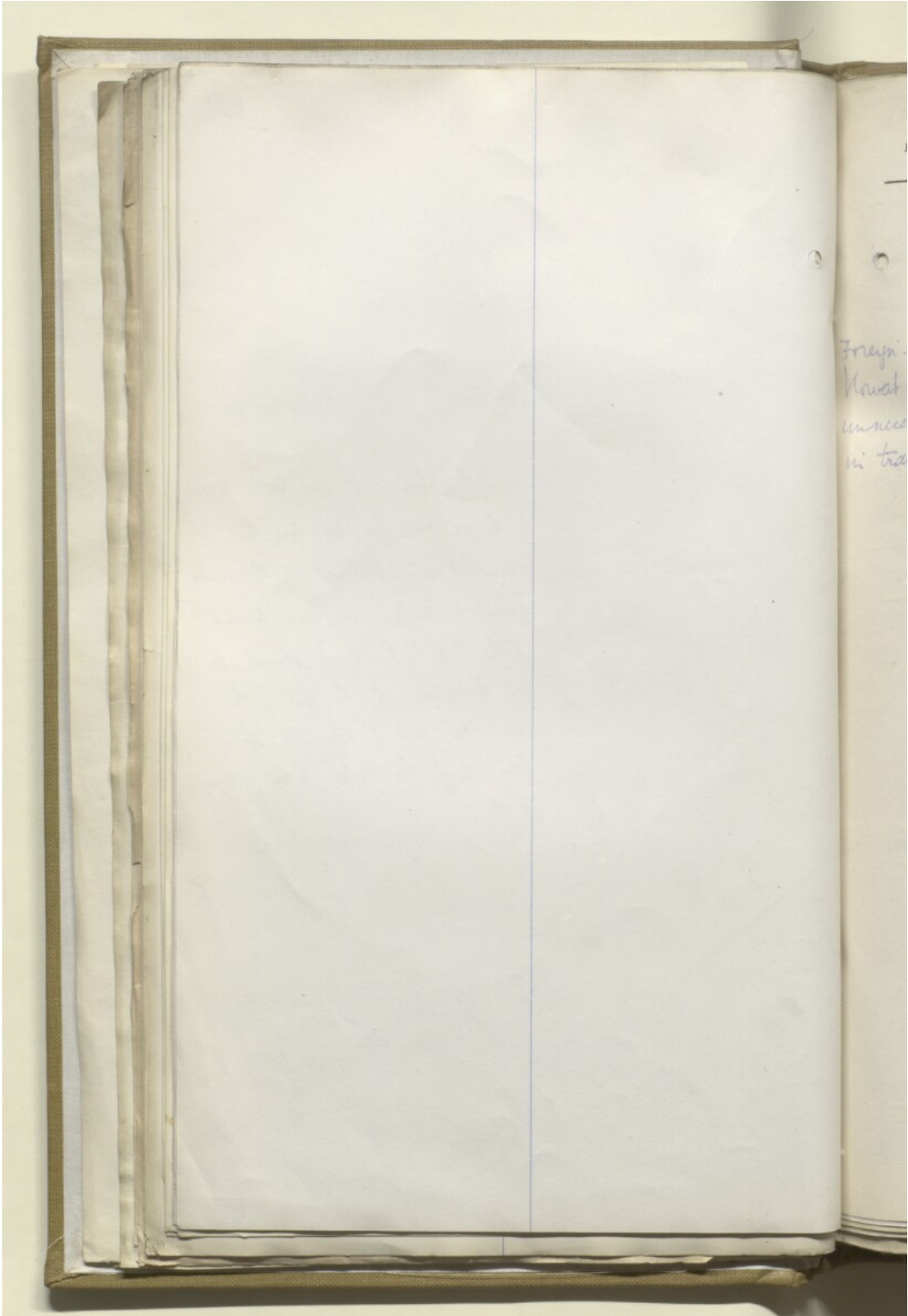
ملف رقم ١٨٥٥ لسنة ١٩٠٤، الجزء ٥، "الكويت: مستودع الفحم." [٤٤ظ]
(٣٧٤/٩٧)







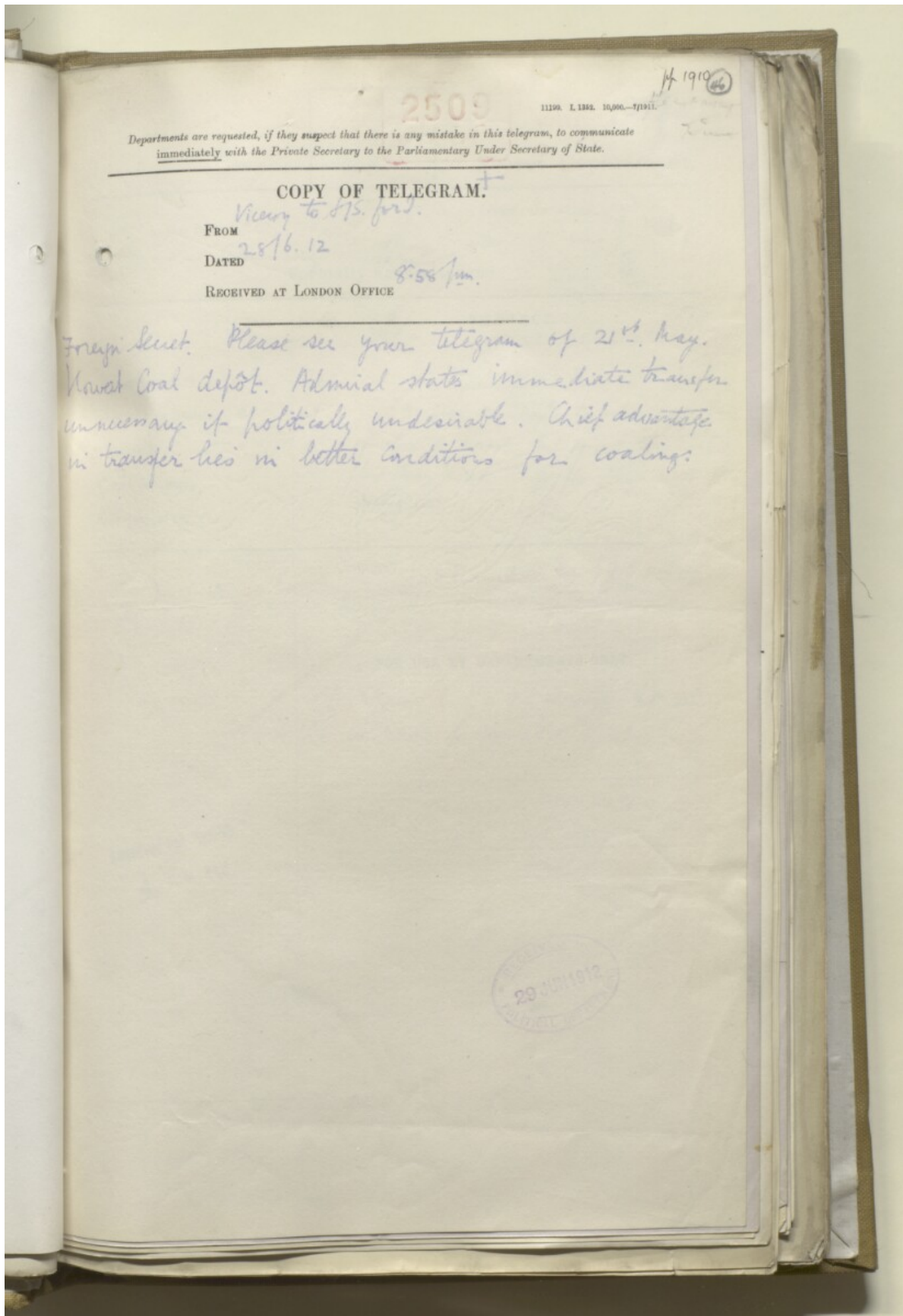
ملف رقم ١٨٥٥ لسنة ١٩٠٤، الجزء ٥، "الكويت: مستودع الفحم." [٥٤٥ظ]
(٣٧٤/٩٩)



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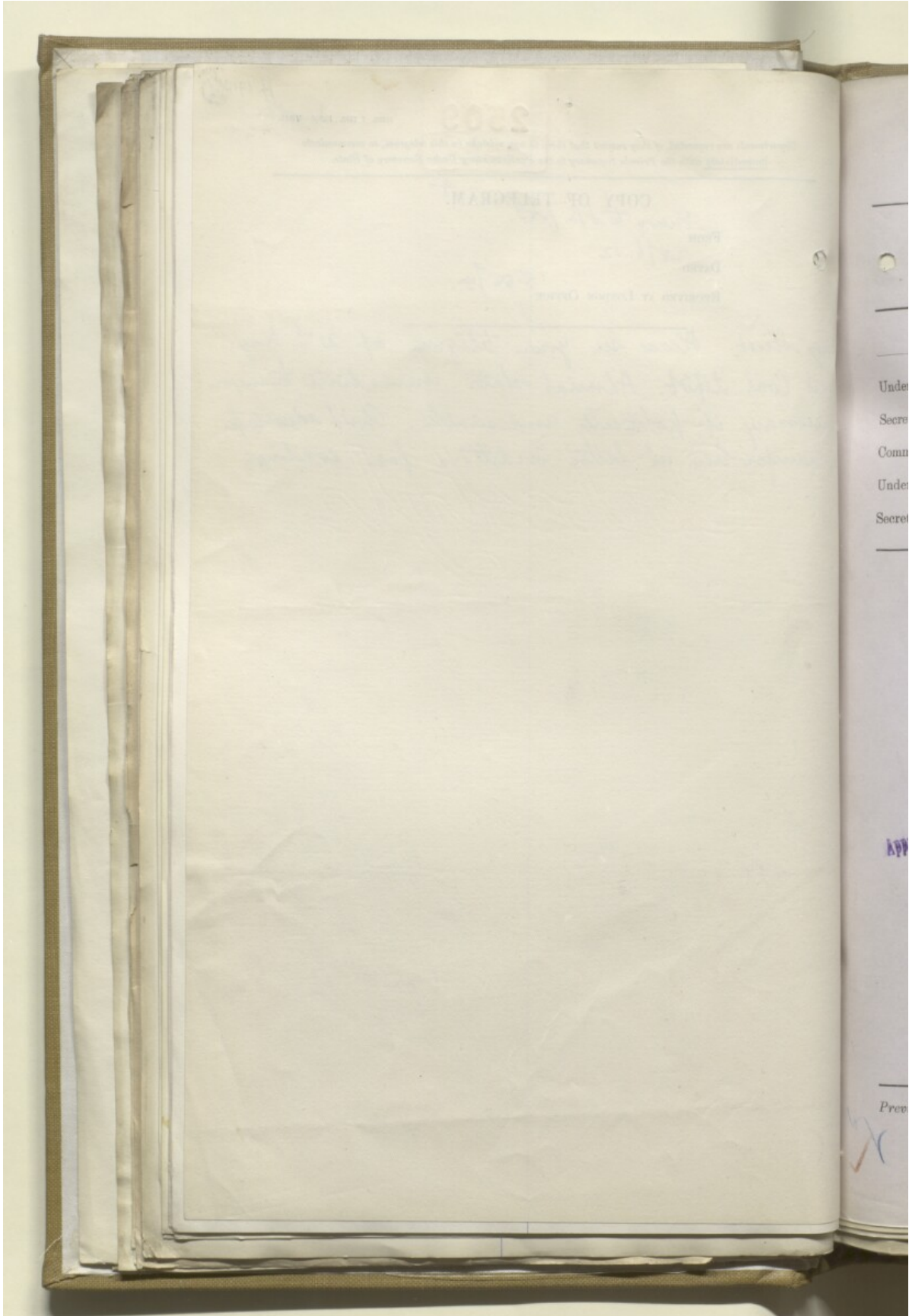


ملف رقم ١٨٥٥ لسنة ١٩٠٤، الجزء ٥، "الكويت: مستودع الفحم." [٤٦ و]
(٣٧٤/١٠٠)





ملف رقم ١٨٥٥ لسنة ١٩٠٤، الجزء ٥، "الكويت: مستودع الفحم." [٦٤ظ]
(٣٧٤/١٠١)





ملف رقم ١٨٥٥ لسنة ١٩٠٤، الجزء ٥، "الكويت: مستودع الفحم." [٤٧و]
(٣٧٤/١٠٢)

Register No. [1607] Put away with 1017
1910 Secret Department.

Letter from J.O. 17540/12 18 May 1912
--- Administ. 20 May
Formally acknowledged

Dated 30 April 1912
Rec. 1 May

	Date.	Initials.	SUBJECT.
Under Secretary.....	1 May	AK	Koweit. H.M.
Secretary of State.....	20	AK	J.O. agree to transfer of trading depots from Bushire to Koweit, but suggest that British Govt may regard it as an alteration of the status quo.
Committee.....			
Under Secretary.....			
Secretary of State.....			

Copy to J.O. + Admin. 23 May
J.O. + J.O. + Admin. 24 MAY 1912
SECRETARY'S NO 21

FOR USE BY DEPARTMENTS ONLY.

Off. telegram to J. of J. approving, but asking
what are reasons for immediate transfer.

21 May - telegram to Viceroy

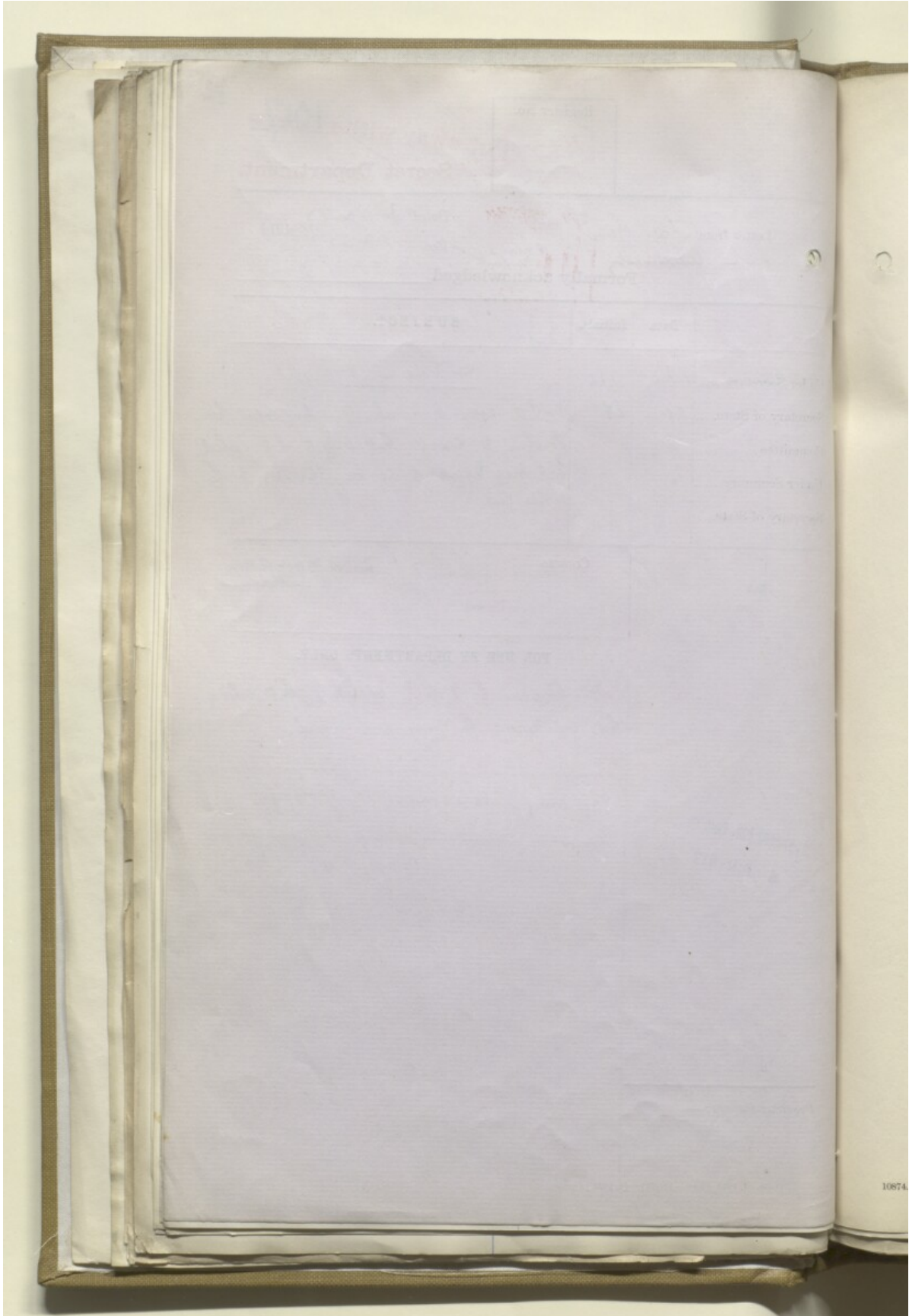
Approved Pol Comtee.
4 JUN 1912

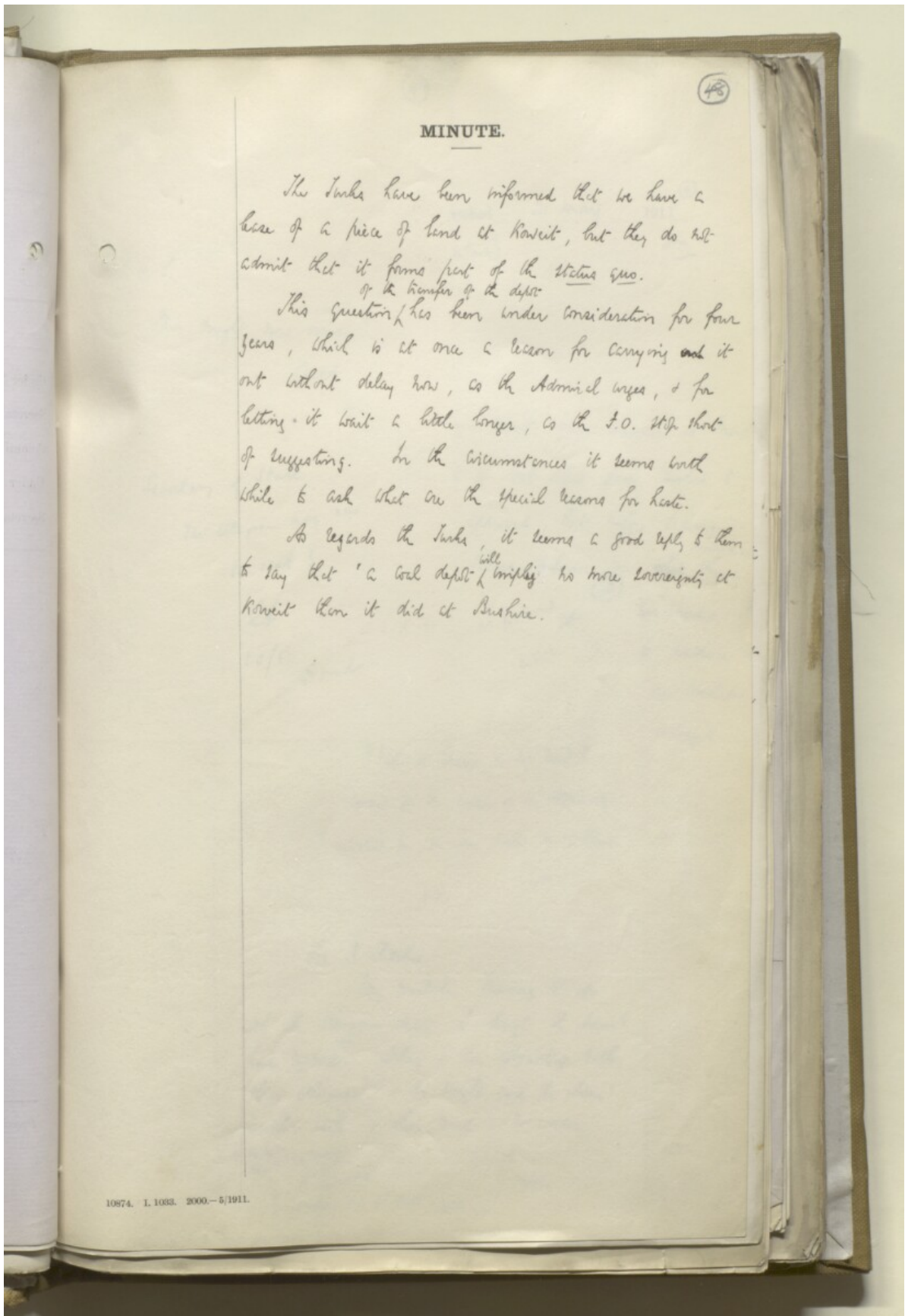
Previous Papers:—
1095

11850. I. 1903. 1000.—10/1911. [I. 1902.]



ملف رقم ١٨٥٥ لسنة ١٩٠٤، الجزء ٥، "الكويت: مستودع الفحم." [٧٤ظ]
(٣٧٤/١٠٣)





MINUTE.

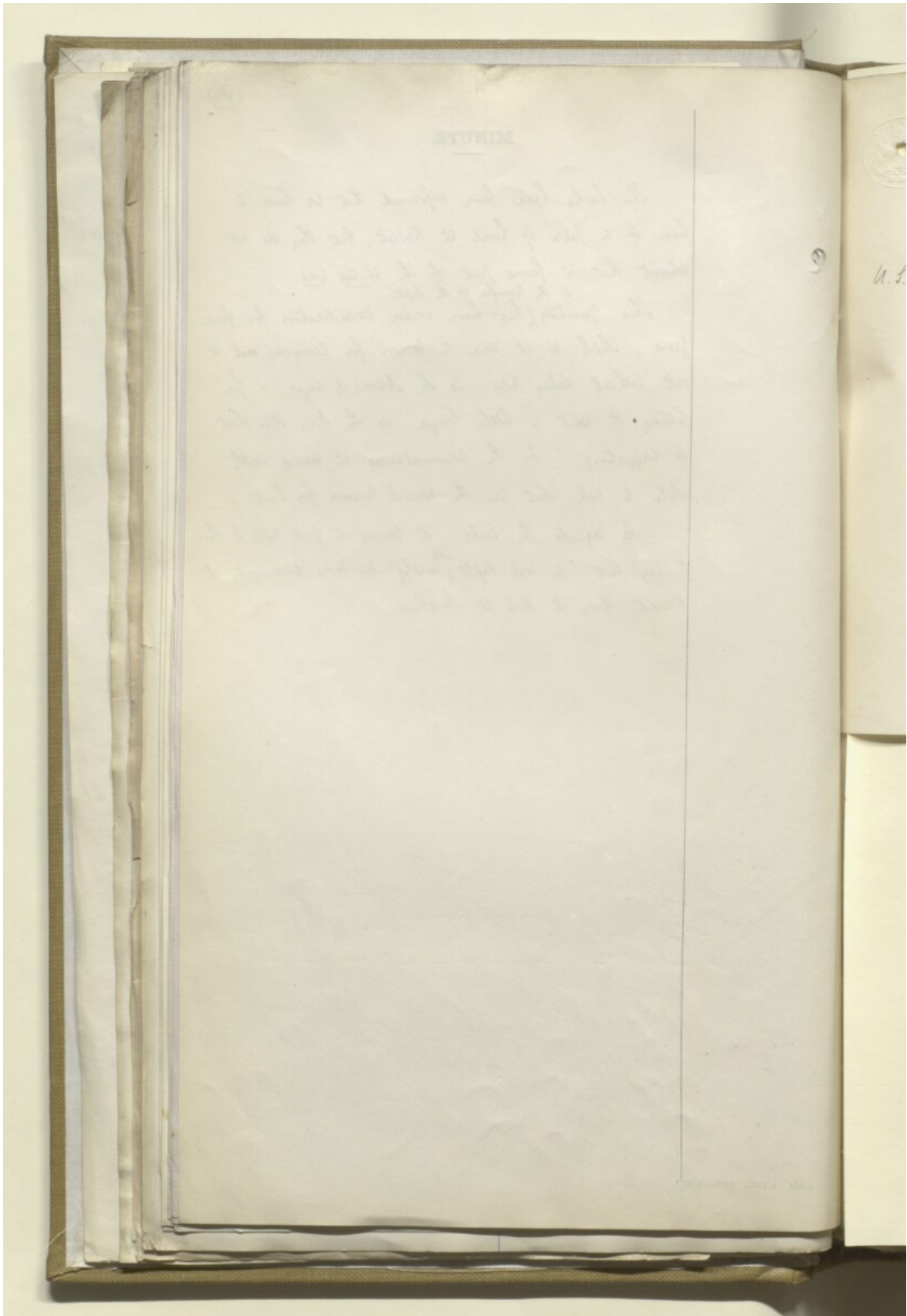
The Turks have been informed that we have a
piece of a piece of land at Kuwait, but they do not
admit that it forms part of the status quo.

This question ^{of the transfer of the depot} has been under consideration for four
years, which is at once a reason for carrying ~~and~~ it
out without delay now, as the Admiral urges, & for
waiting it wait a little longer, as the F.O. stop short
of suggesting. On the circumstances it seems worth
while to ask what are the special reasons for haste.

As regards the Turks, it seems a good reply to them
to say that 'a coal depot ^{will} imply' no more sovereignty at
Kuwait than it did at Bushire.

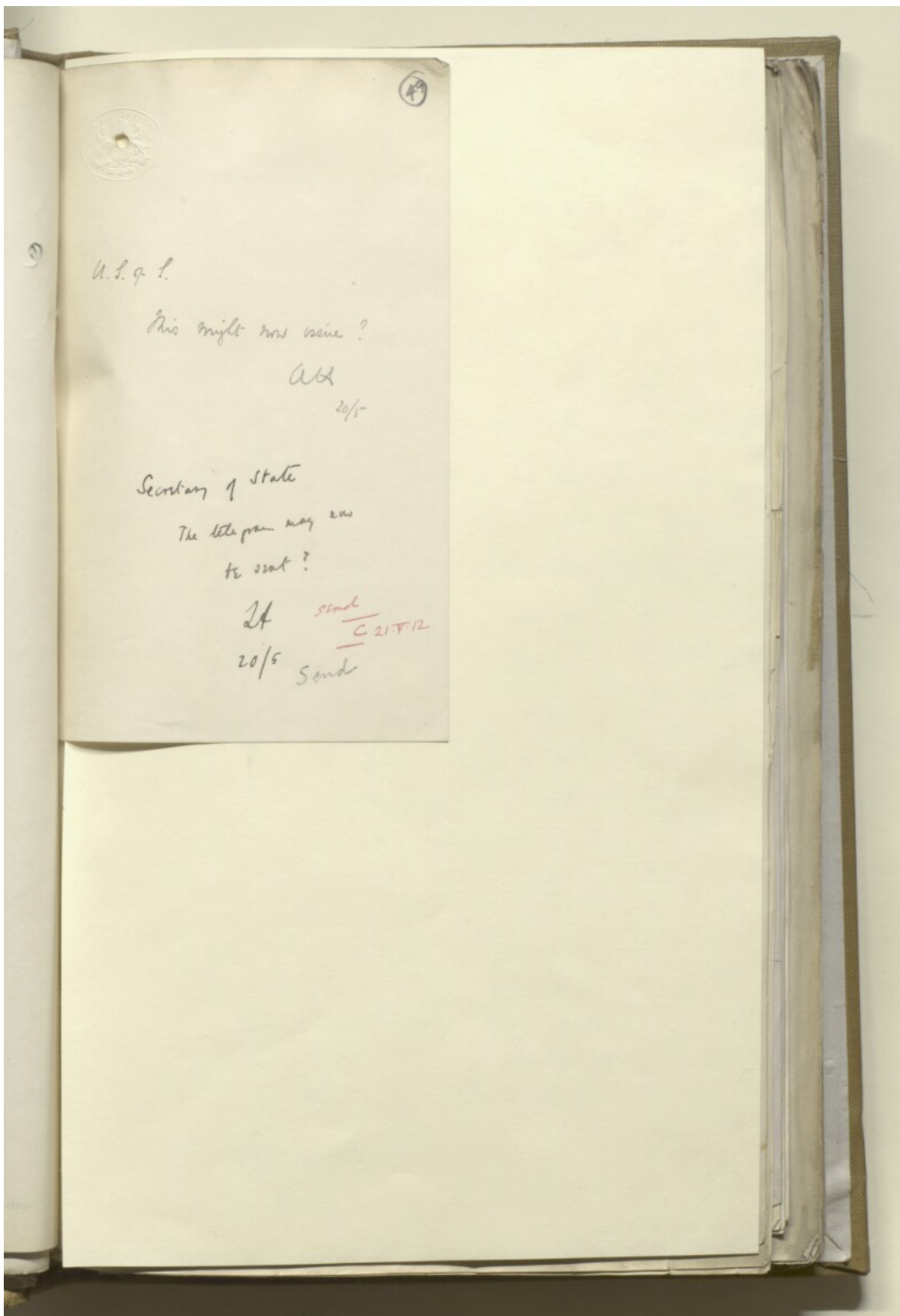


ملف رقم ١٨٥٥ لسنة ١٩٠٤، الجزء ٥، "الكويت: مستودع الفحم." [٨٤ظ]
(٣٧٤/١٠٥)



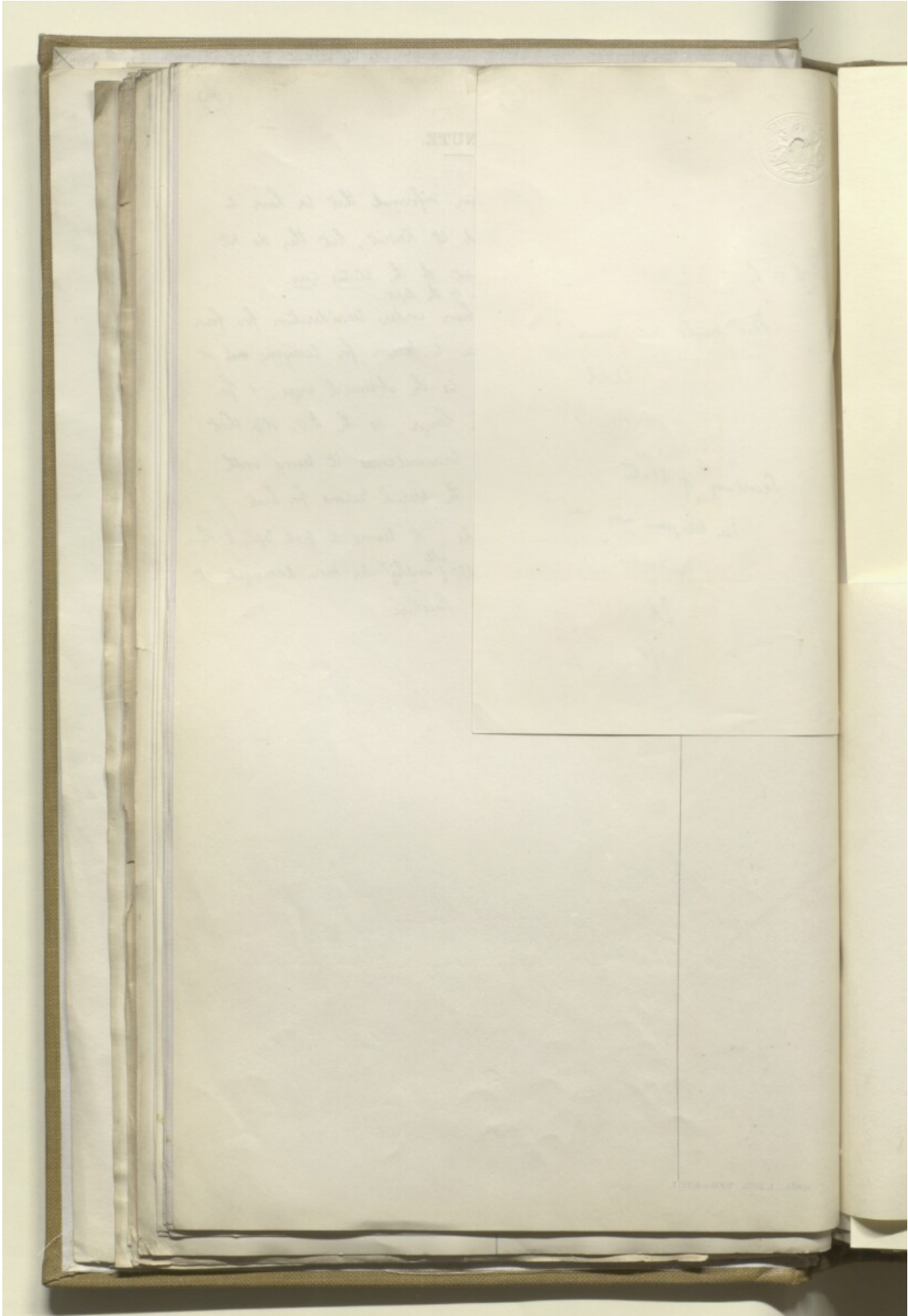


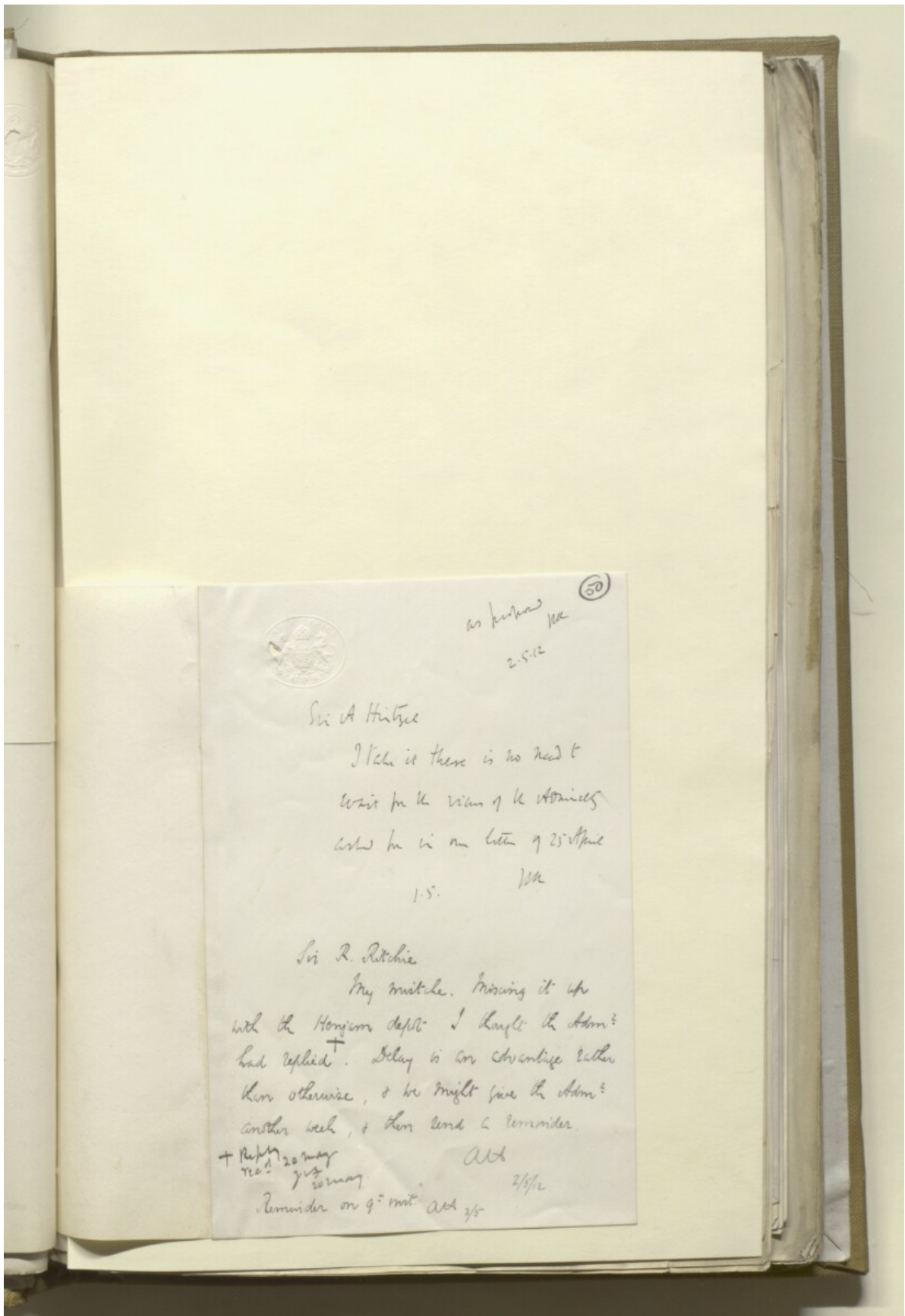
ملف رقم ١٨٥٥ لسنة ١٩٠٤، الجزء ٥، "الكويت: مستودع الفحم." [٤٩و]
(٣٧٤/١٠٦)





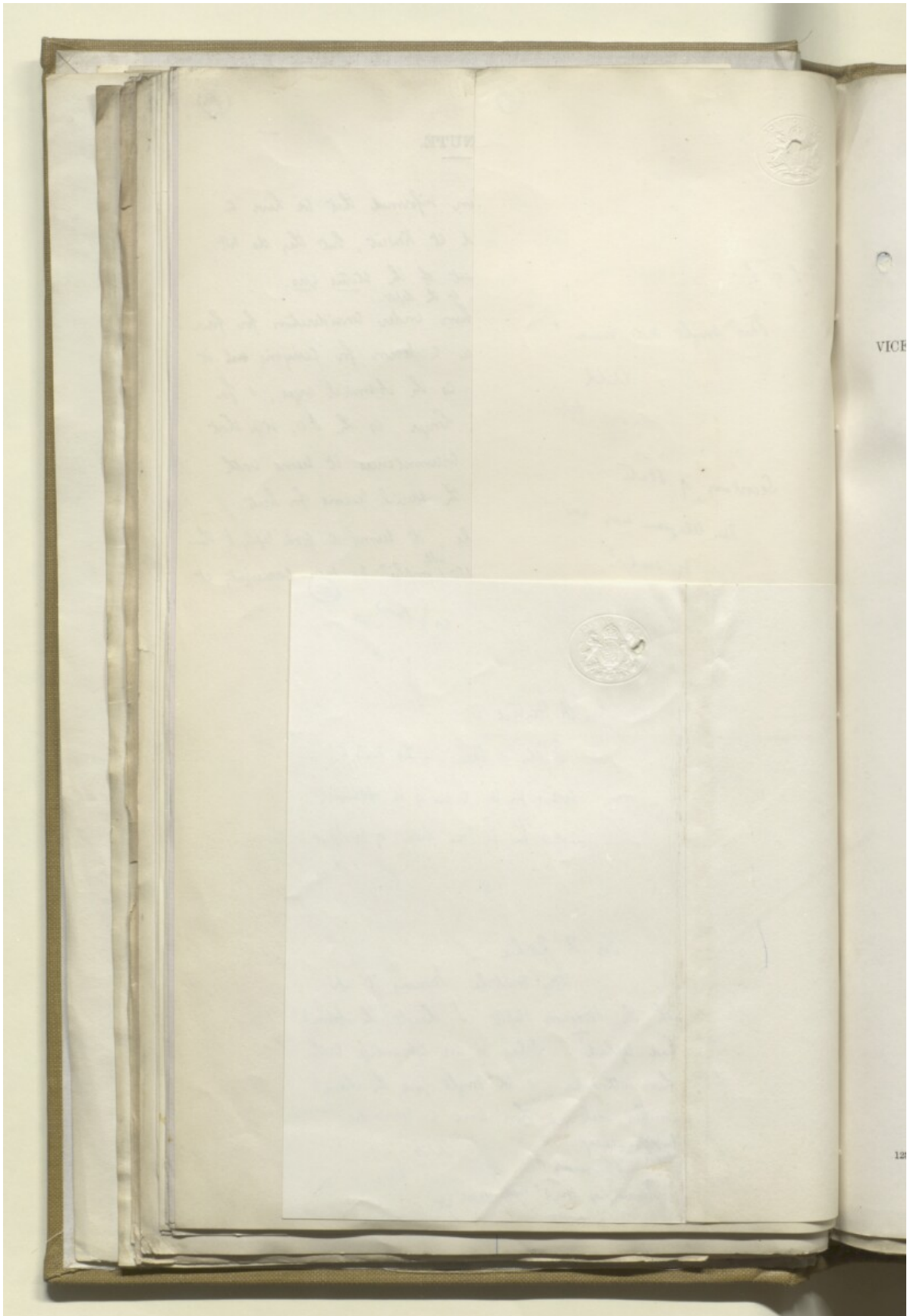
ملف رقم ١٨٥٥ لسنة ١٩٠٤، الجزء ٥، "الكويت: مستودع الفحم." [٩٤ظ]
(٣٧٤/١٠٧)





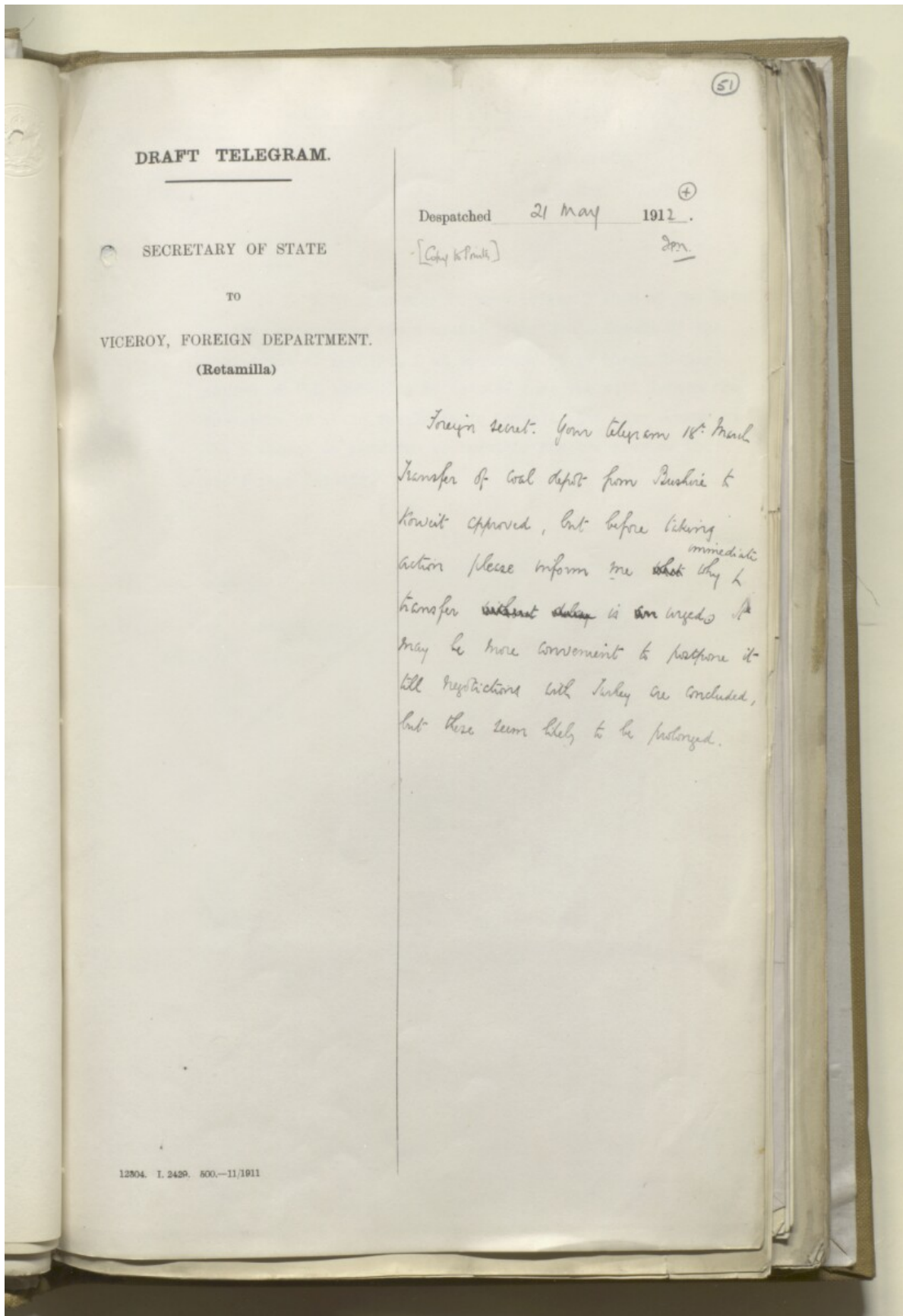


ملف رقم ١٨٥٥ لسنة ١٩٠٤، الجزء ٥، "الكويت: مستودع الفحم." [٥٠ ظ]
(٣٧٤/١٠٩)



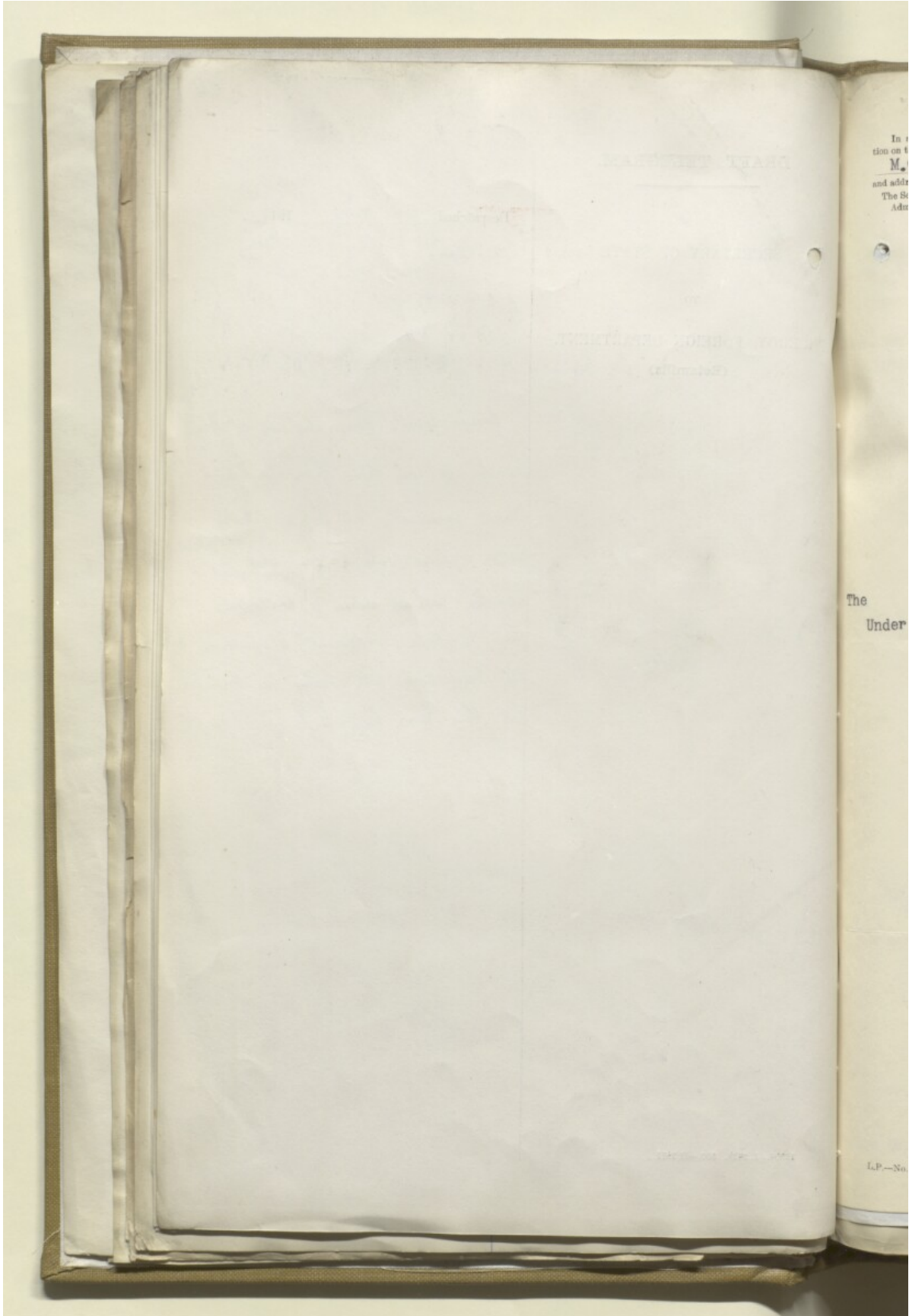


ملف رقم ١٨٥٥ لسنة ١٩٠٤، الجزء ٥، "الكويت: مستودع الفحم." [٥١و]
(٣٧٤/١١٠)



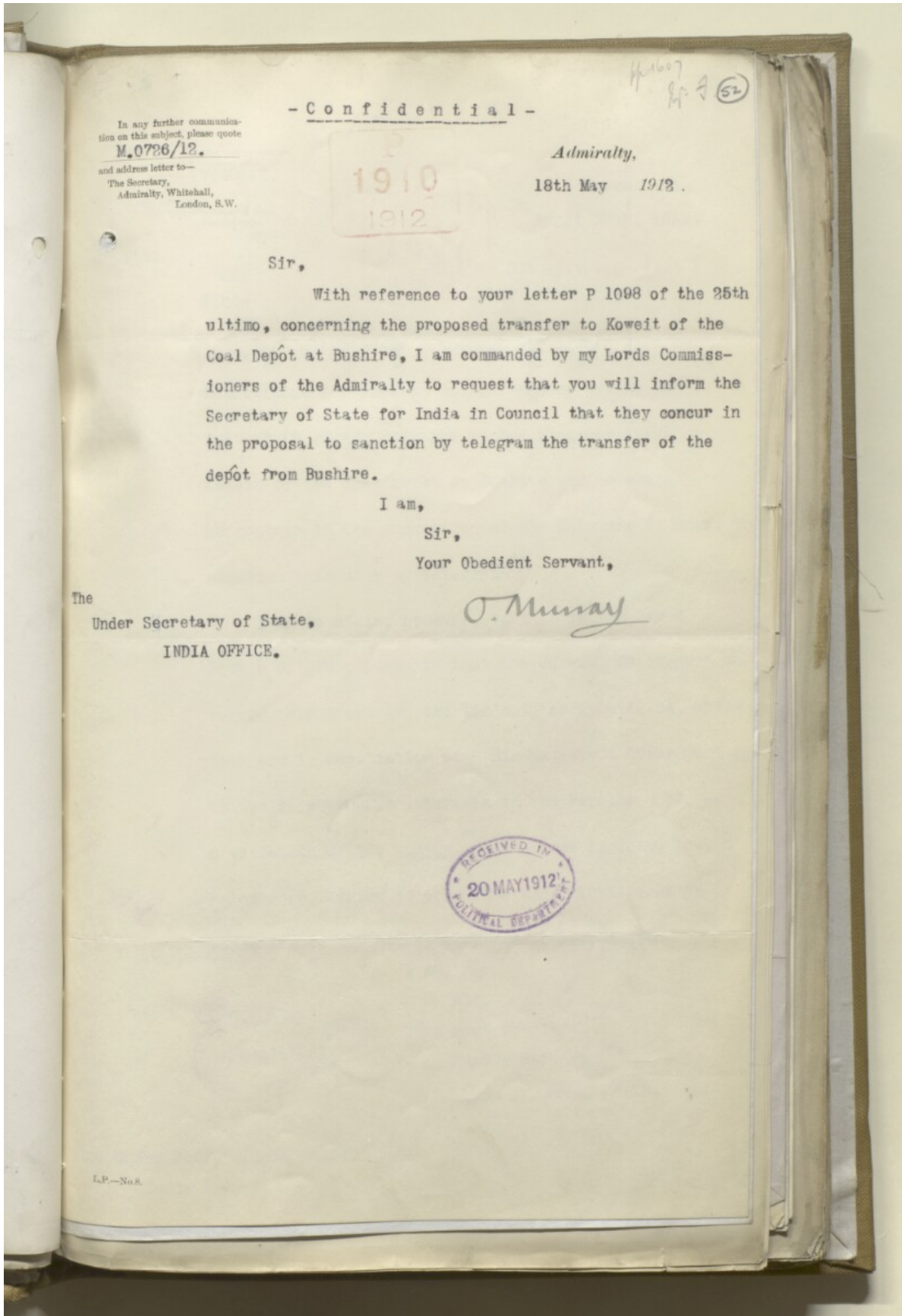


ملف رقم ١٨٥٥ لسنة ١٩٠٤، الجزء ٥، "الكويت: مستودع الفحم." [٥١ ظ]
(٣٧٤/١١١)



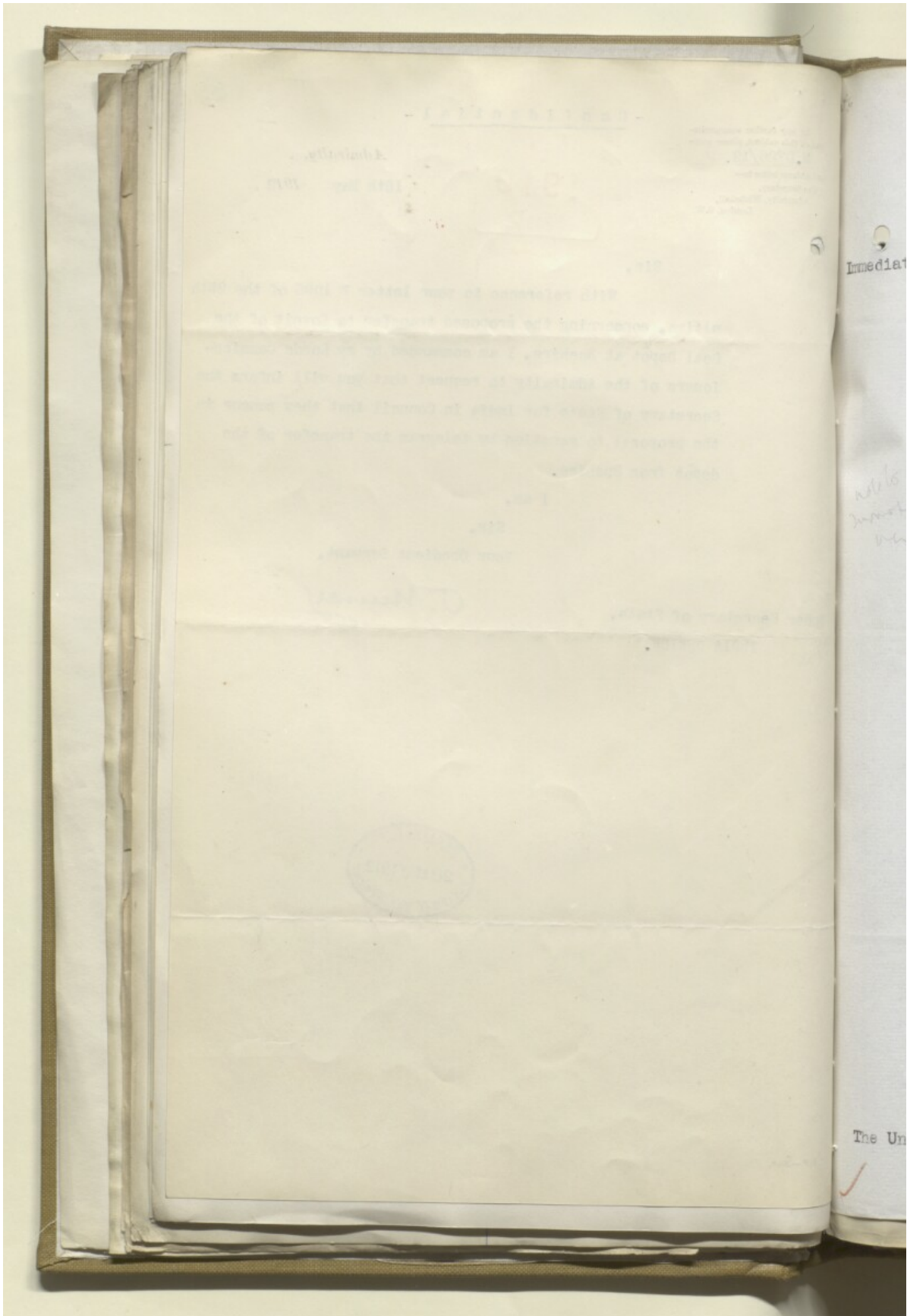


ملف رقم ١٨٥٥ لسنة ١٩٠٤، الجزء ٥، "الكويت: مستودع الفحم." [٥٢هـ]
(٣٧٤/١١٢)



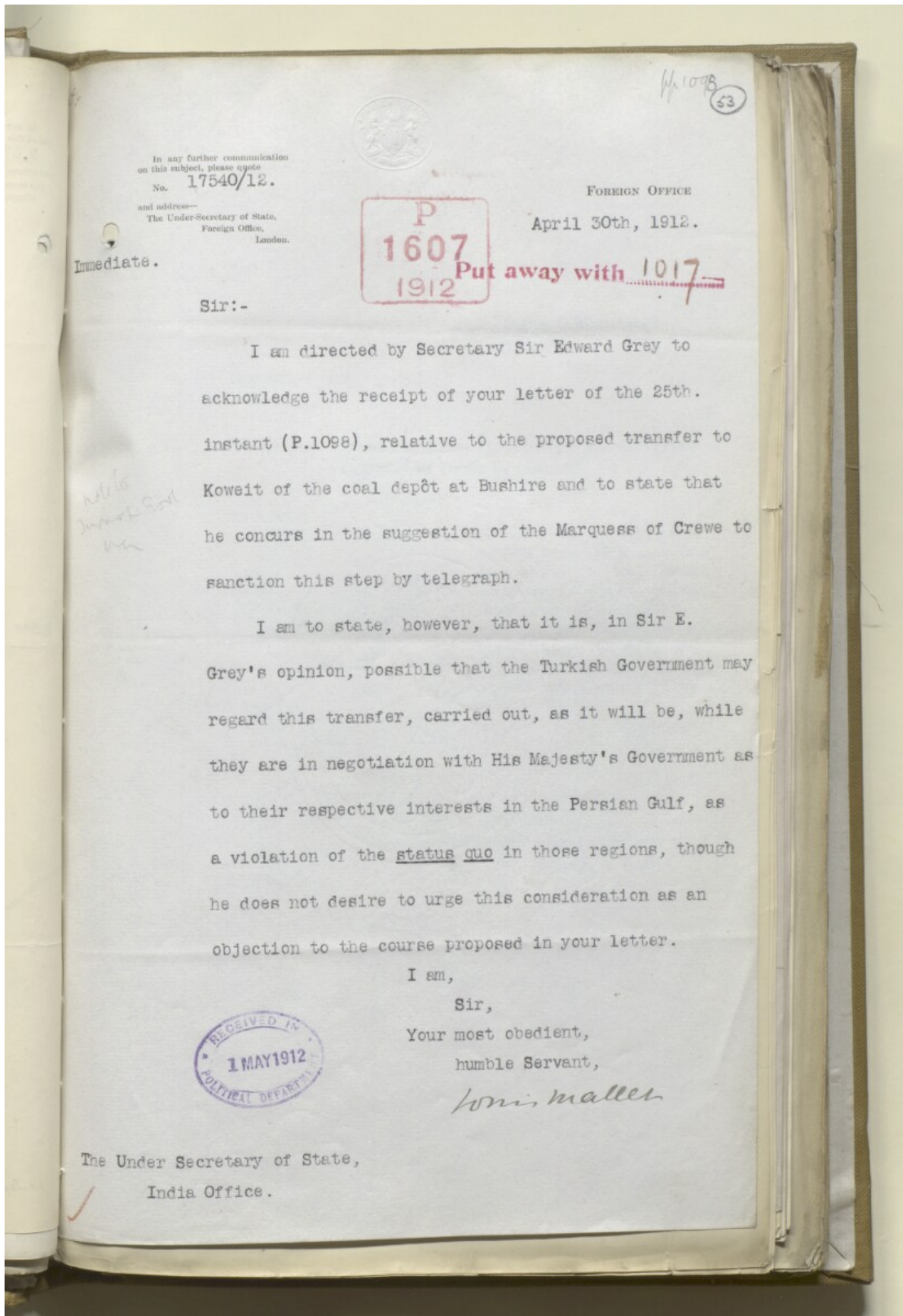


ملف رقم ١٨٥٥ لسنة ١٩٠٤، الجزء ٥، "الكويت: مستودع الفحم." [٥٢ظ]
(٣٧٤/١١٣)



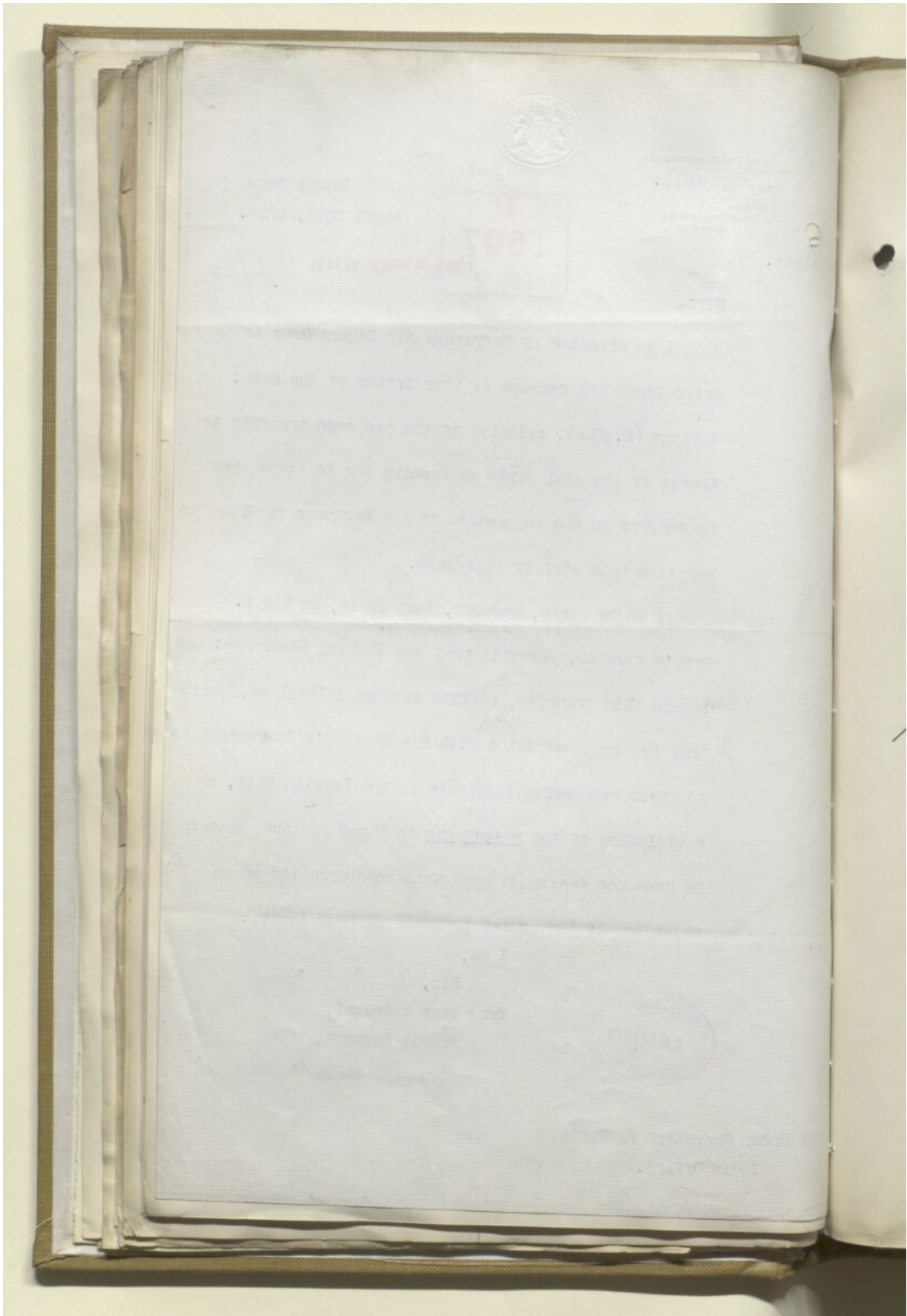


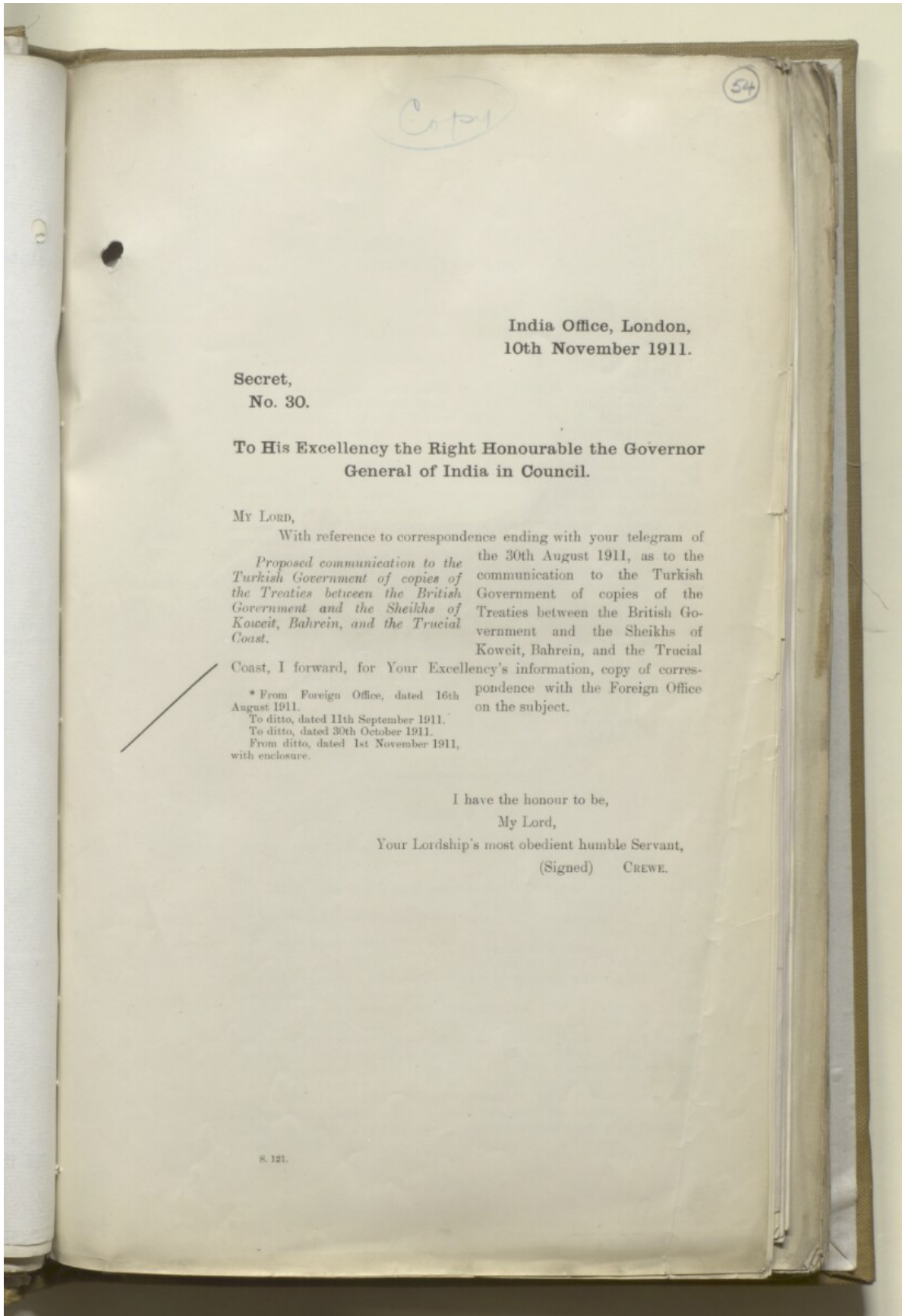
ملف رقم ١٨٥٥ لسنة ١٩٠٤، الجزء ٥، "الكويت: مستودع الفحم." [٥٣و]
(٣٧٤/١١٤)





ملف رقم ١٨٥٥ لسنة ١٩٠٤، الجزء ٥، "الكويت: مستودع الفحم." [٥٣ظ]
(٣٧٤/١١٥)





India Office, London,
10th November 1911.

Secret,
No. 30.

To His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor
General of India in Council.

My LORD,

With reference to correspondence ending with your telegram of the 30th August 1911, as to the communication to the Turkish Government of copies of the Treaties between the British Government and the Sheikhs of Koweit, Bahrein, and the Trucial Coast.

Coast, I forward, for Your Excellency's information, copy of correspondence with the Foreign Office on the subject.

* From Foreign Office, dated 16th August 1911.
To ditto, dated 11th September 1911.
To ditto, dated 30th October 1911.
From ditto, dated 1st November 1911, with enclosure.

I have the honour to be,

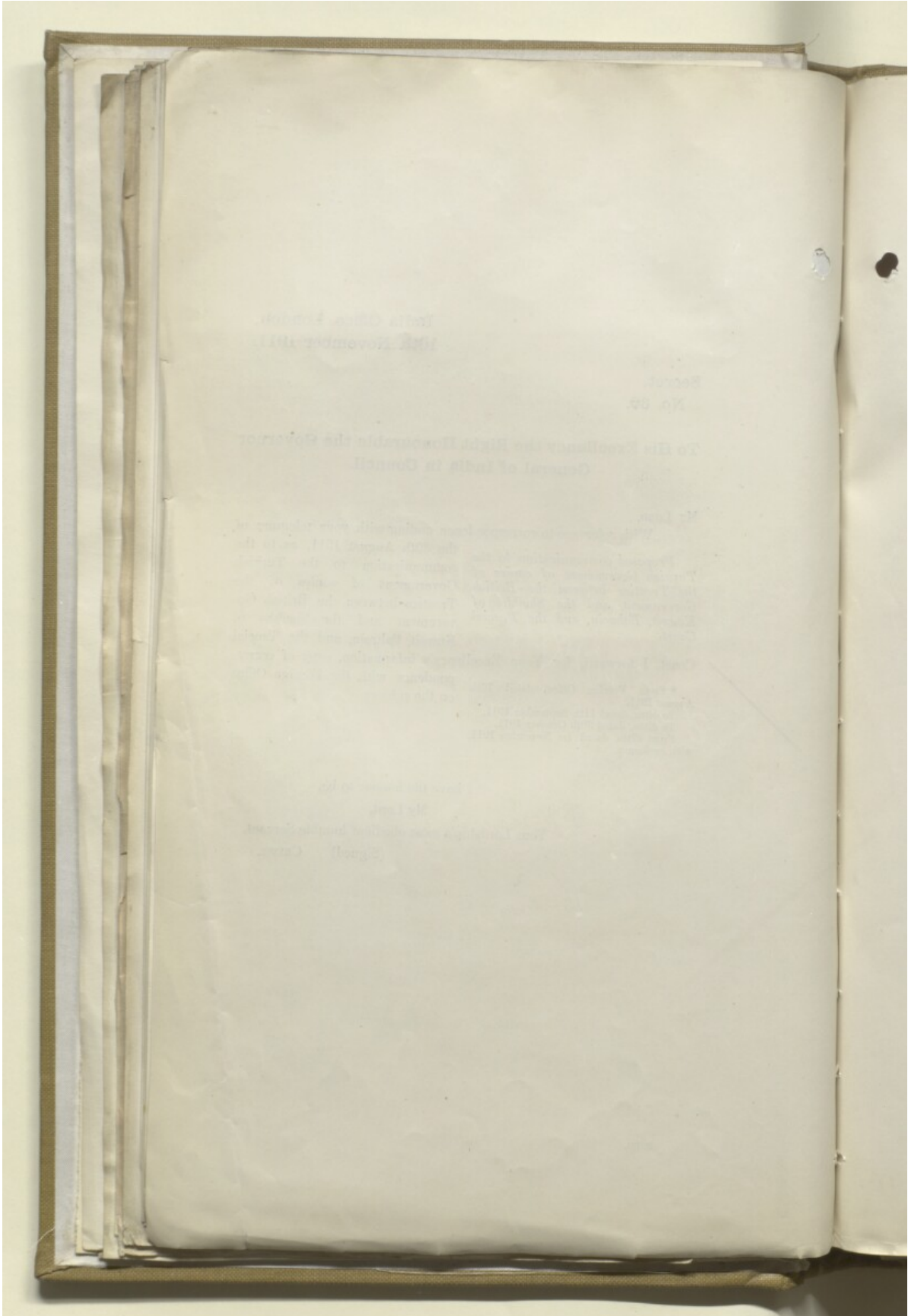
My Lord,

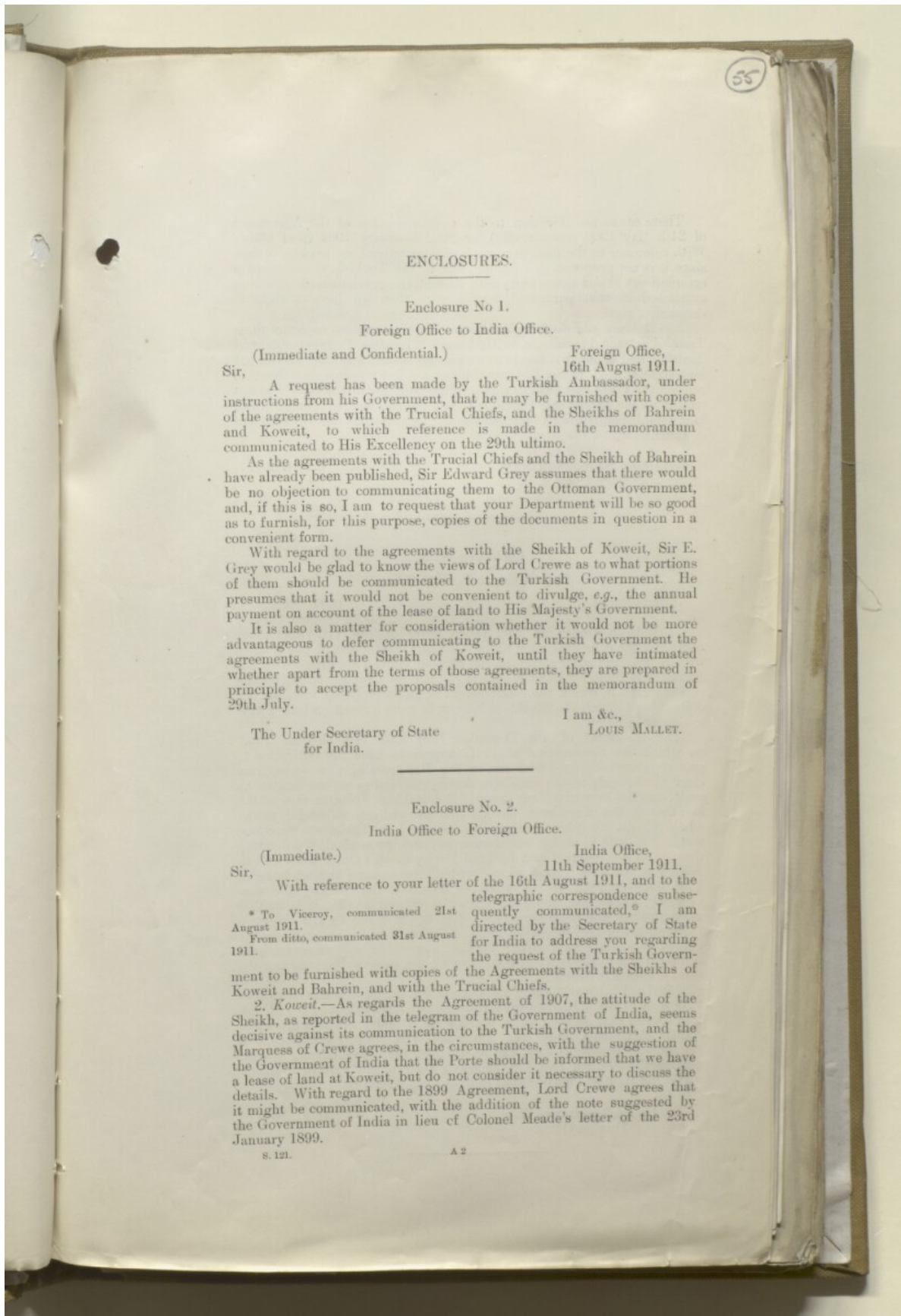
Your Lordship's most obedient humble Servant,

(Signed) CREWE.



ملف رقم ١٨٥٥ لسنة ١٩٠٤، الجزء ٥، "الكويت: مستودع الفحم." [٥٤هـ]
(٣٧٤/١١٧)





ENCLOSURES.

Enclosure No 1.

Foreign Office to India Office.

(Immediate and Confidential.)

Foreign Office,
16th August 1911.

Sir,

A request has been made by the Turkish Ambassador, under instructions from his Government, that he may be furnished with copies of the agreements with the Trucial Chiefs, and the Sheikhs of Bahrein and Koweit, to which reference is made in the memorandum communicated to His Excellency on the 29th ultimo.

As the agreements with the Trucial Chiefs and the Sheikh of Bahrein have already been published, Sir Edward Grey assumes that there would be no objection to communicating them to the Ottoman Government, and, if this is so, I am to request that your Department will be so good as to furnish, for this purpose, copies of the documents in question in a convenient form.

With regard to the agreements with the Sheikh of Koweit, Sir E. Grey would be glad to know the views of Lord Crewe as to what portions of them should be communicated to the Turkish Government. He presumes that it would not be convenient to divulge, *e.g.*, the annual payment on account of the lease of land to His Majesty's Government.

It is also a matter for consideration whether it would not be more advantageous to defer communicating to the Turkish Government the agreements with the Sheikh of Koweit, until they have intimated whether apart from the terms of those agreements, they are prepared in principle to accept the proposals contained in the memorandum of 29th July.

The Under Secretary of State
for India.

I am &c.,
LOUIS MALLET.

Enclosure No. 2.

India Office to Foreign Office.

(Immediate.)

India Office,
11th September 1911.

Sir,

With reference to your letter of the 16th August 1911, and to the telegraphic correspondence subsequently communicated,^a I am directed by the Secretary of State for India to address you regarding the request of the Turkish Government to be furnished with copies of the Agreements with the Sheikhs of Koweit and Bahrein, and with the Trucial Chiefs.

2. *Koweit*.—As regards the Agreement of 1907, the attitude of the Sheikh, as reported in the telegram of the Government of India, seems decisive against its communication to the Turkish Government, and the Marquess of Crewe agrees, in the circumstances, with the suggestion of the Government of India that the Porte should be informed that we have a lease of land at Koweit, but do not consider it necessary to discuss the details. With regard to the 1899 Agreement, Lord Crewe agrees that it might be communicated, with the addition of the note suggested by the Government of India in lieu of Colonel Meade's letter of the 23rd January 1899.

S. 121.

A 2



ملف رقم ١٨٥٥ لسنة ١٩٠٤، الجزء ٥، "الكويت: مستودع الفحم." [٥٥ظ]
(٣٧٤/١١٩)

There seems no objection to the communication of the Agreement of 24th May 1900 (arms traffic), or 28th February 1904 (post office). With reference to the final paragraph of your letter I am to observe that, since it is not proposed to communicate to the Turkish Government a complete set of our agreements with Koweit, the previous understanding suggested in that paragraph seems more than we have a right to demand.

3.—*Bahrein and the Trucial Chiefs.* I am to enclose copies of these Treaties extracted *en bloc* from Aitchison's "Treaties, Engagements, and Sanads," and to say that Lord Crewe sees no reason why they should not be communicated if Sir E. Grey thinks fit. But it seems expedient to remind the Porte that British rights in the Gulf and on the coast rest not merely on the agreements concluded, but on the custom, consent, and long established relations between the local chiefs and the Government of India.

The Under Secretary of State,
Foreign Office.

I am, &c.,
R. RITCHIE.

Enclosure No. 3.

India Office to Foreign Office.

(Immediate.)

Sir,

India Office,

30th October 1911.

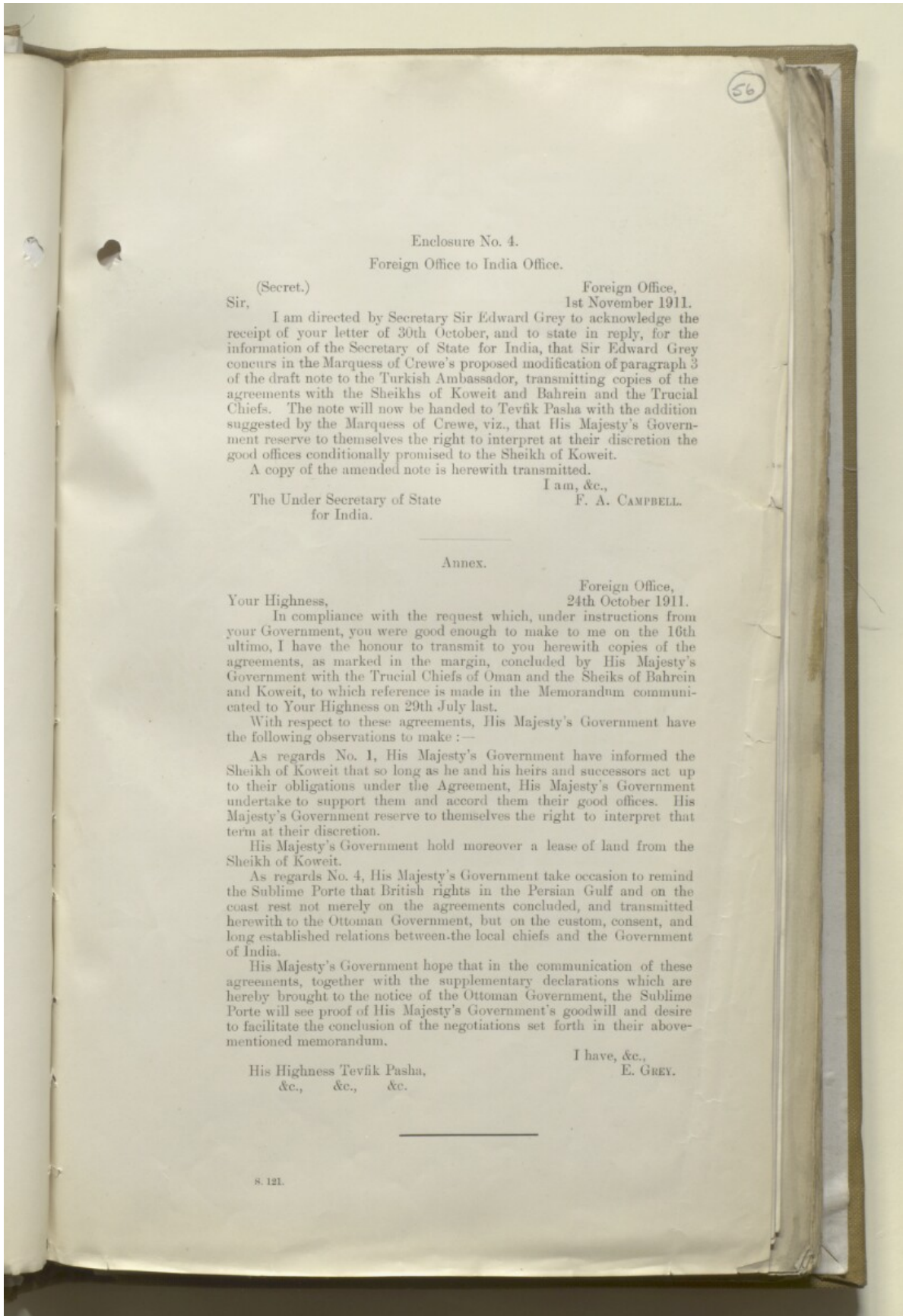
With reference to this Office letter of the 11th September regarding the communication to the Turkish Government of our treaties with Koweit and other states in the Persian Gulf, I am directed by the Secretary of State for India to inform you that on a further consideration of the terms in which the Government of India proposed to define our obligations towards the Sheikh of Koweit he finds himself no longer able to concur in them.

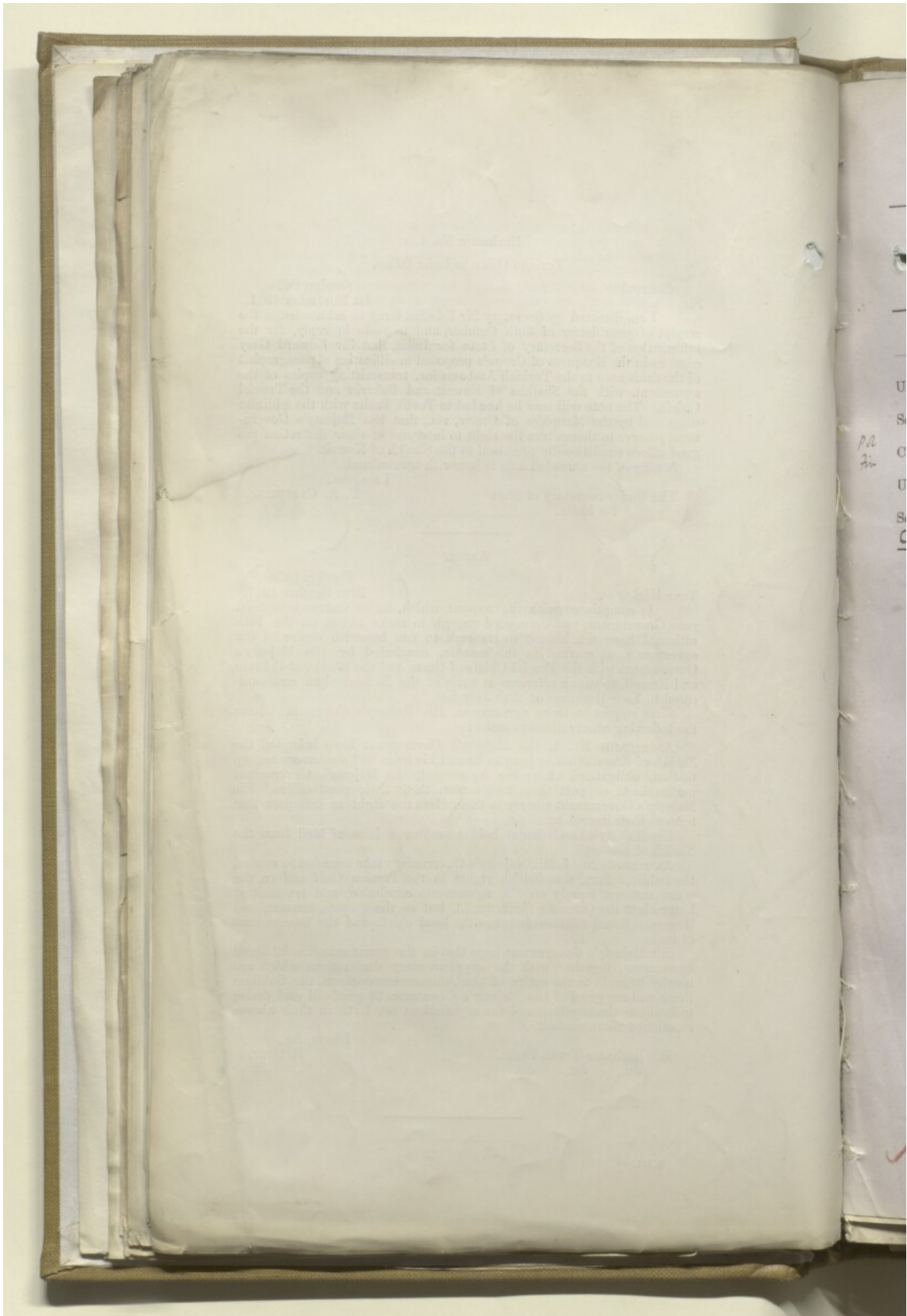
The telegrams of 4th December 1901 and 14th October 1902, on which the Government of India appear to base the obligation to protect Koweit by land and sea, in the Marquess of Crewe's opinion clearly refer only to the incidents that occasioned them, and cannot be understood to have given any general undertaking. Nor, in view of the fact that it has since been decided that our obligations extend to the whole of the Sheikh's territory as described in Lorimer's *Gazetteer*, would it be safe to pledge ourselves to any specific method of defending them. As was pointed out by Lord Morley in this Office letter of 8th April last, the term "good offices" (which by Colonel Meade's letter of 23rd January 1899 we undertook to accord to the Sheikh) is a conveniently vague one, and Lord Crewe is of opinion that it is neither necessary nor safe to go beyond it. The action taken by His Majesty's Government in 1901-02, when men and guns were landed at Koweit to defend it against unprovoked Turkish aggression, will moreover have made it plain to the Porte in what way we are prepared to interpret the term if necessity arises.

His Lordship would, therefore, suggest that the formula should run:—
"As regards No. 1 His Majesty's Government have informed the Sheikh of Koweit that so long as he and his heirs and successors act up to their obligations under the Agreement His Majesty's Government undertake to support them and accord them their good offices." With perhaps the addition that His Majesty's Government reserve to themselves the right to interpret that term at their discretion.

The Under Secretary of State,
Foreign Office.

I have, &c.,
R. RITCHIE.







ملف رقم ١٨٥٥ لسنة ١٩٠٤، الجزء ٥، "الكويت: مستودع الفحم." [٥٧و]
(٣٧٤/١٢٢)

Confidential

Register No. 1017 [098] [301] Political **Secret Department.**

(1) Tel. Letter from Vic. No. 10 M. 12/11 Dated 8 March 1912. Rec. - 23 March

Formally acknowledged

	Date.	Initials.	SUBJECT.
Under Secretary.....	4 Apr.	Abd	Kowit. <i>TR</i>
Secretary of State.....	6	Lt	
Committee.....	7	<u>E.</u>	Question of transfer of
Under Secretary.....	17	JHM	coal depot from Baghdad
Secretary of State.....			
Council Rep	18	KK	

Copy to India. COPY TO INDIA 26 APR 1912 SECRETARY'S NO 17

FOR USE BY DEPARTMENTS ONLY.

Draft Ltr. to F.O. + Adm. proposing to sanction, at the cost of Indian Gov. - cheques.

16 April 1912 - Ltr. appd. Pol. Council

FINANCE COMMITTEE MAKE NO OBSERVATIONS 17 APR. 1912

23 April 1912. appd. Council

25 April 1912. Letters to F.O. and Adm.

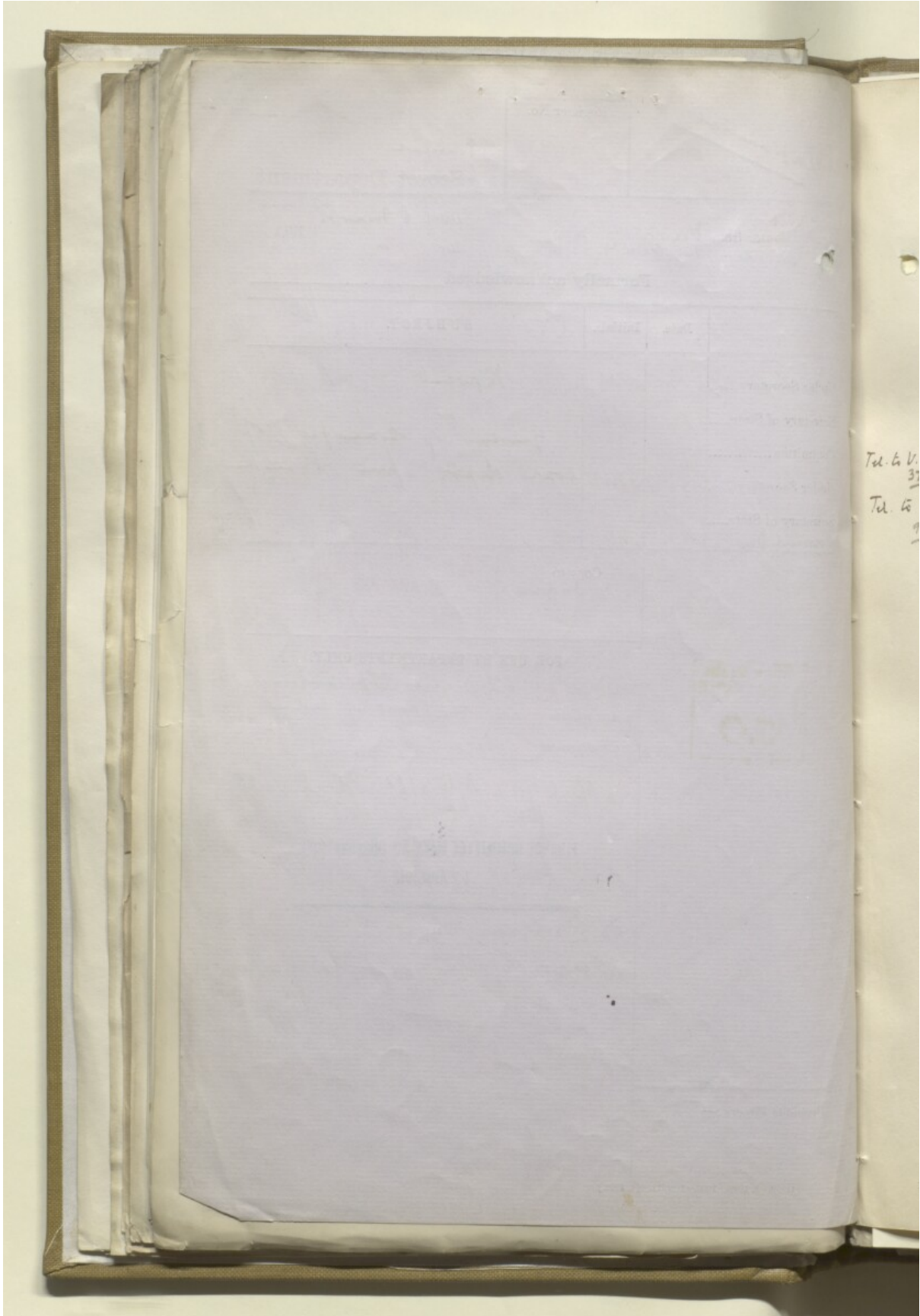
51

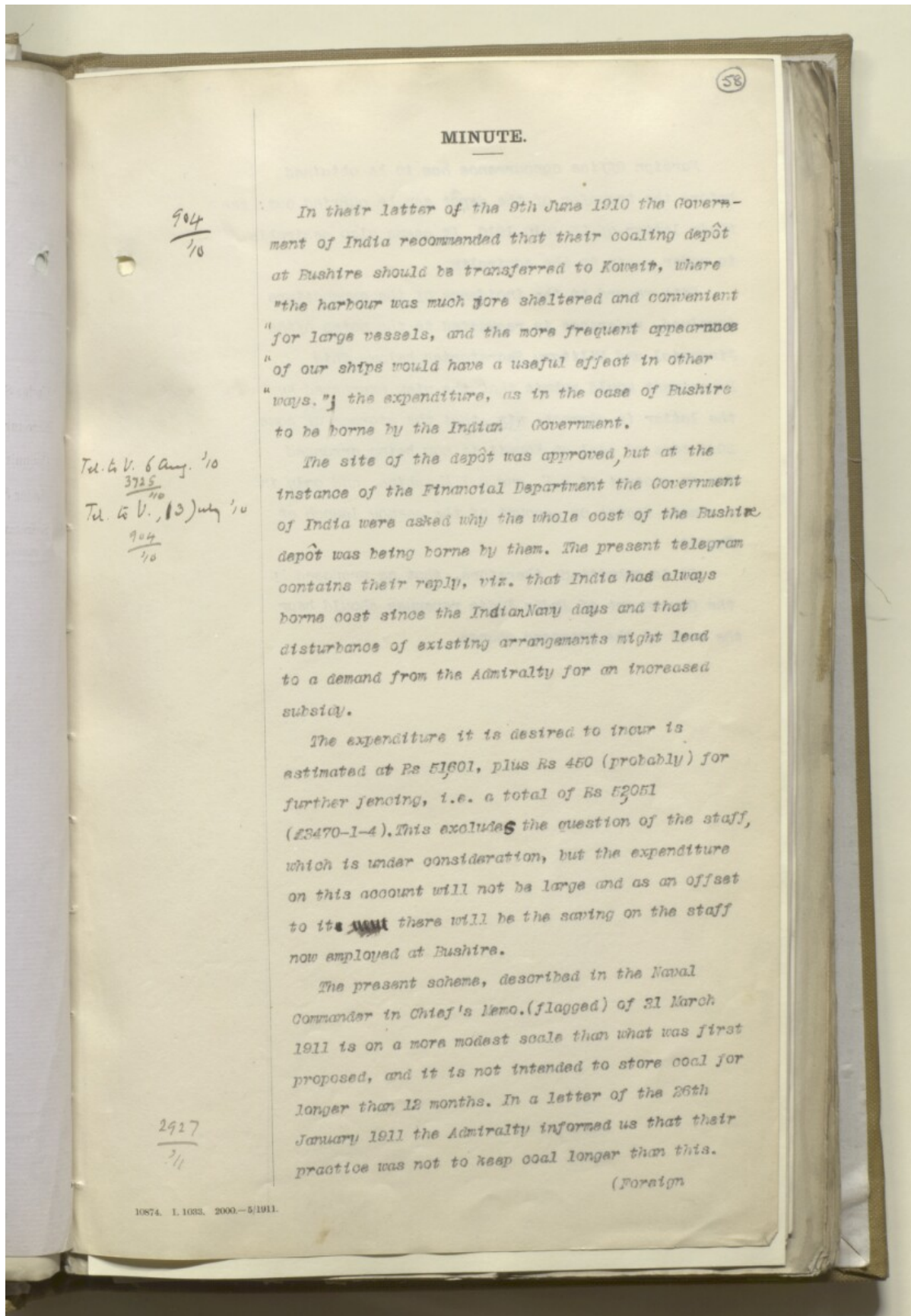
Previous Papers:—

11850, L. 1903. 1000.—10/1911. [L. 1902.]



ملف رقم ١٨٥٥ لسنة ١٩٠٤، الجزء ٥، "الكويت: مستودع الفحم." [٥٧ظ]
(٣٧٤/١٢٣)





MINUTE.

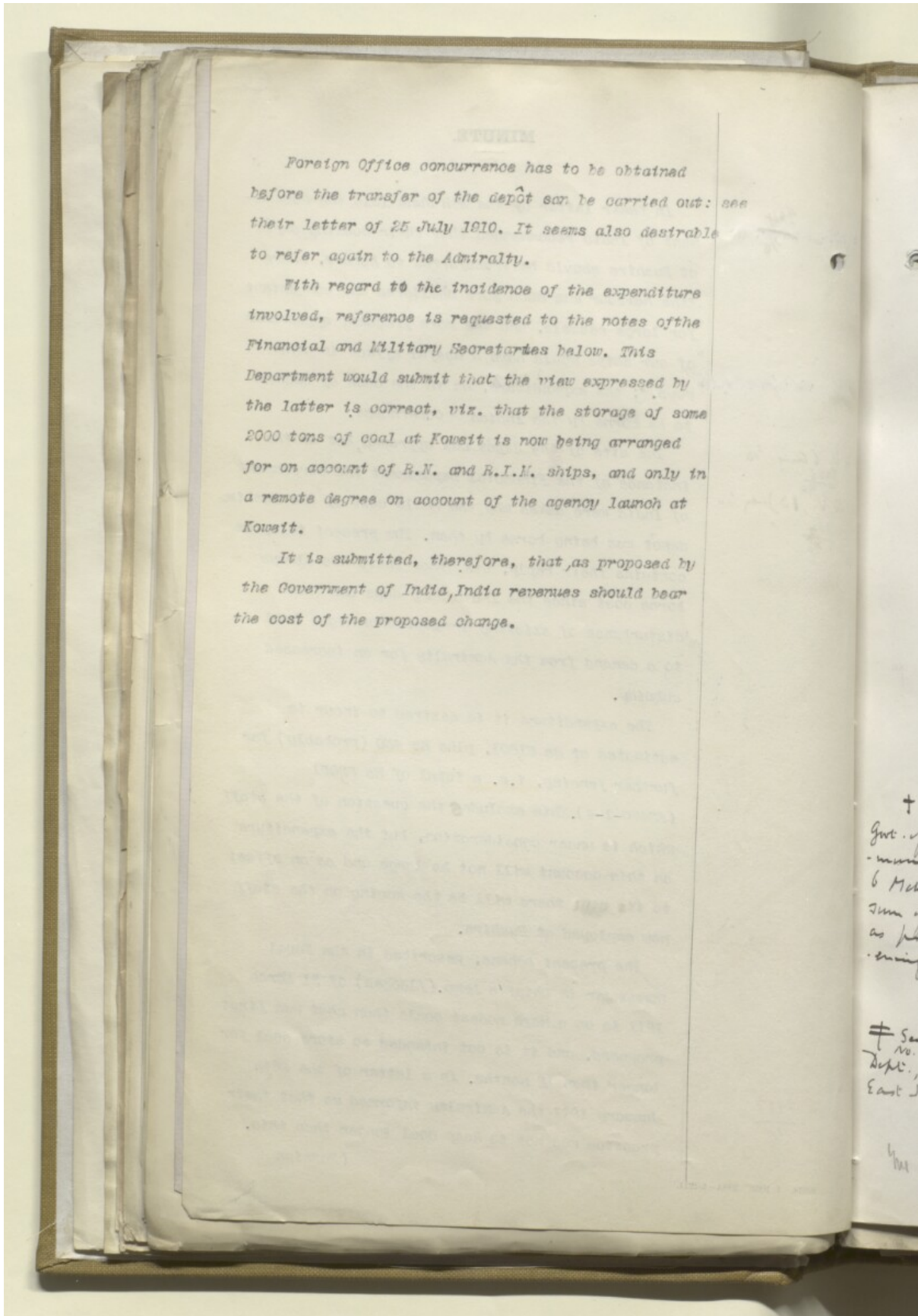
In their letter of the 9th June 1910 the Government of India recommended that their coaling depôt at Bushire should be transferred to Kuwait, where "the harbour was much more sheltered and convenient for large vessels, and the more frequent appearance of our ships would have a useful effect in other ways." the expenditure, as in the case of Bushire to be borne by the Indian Government.

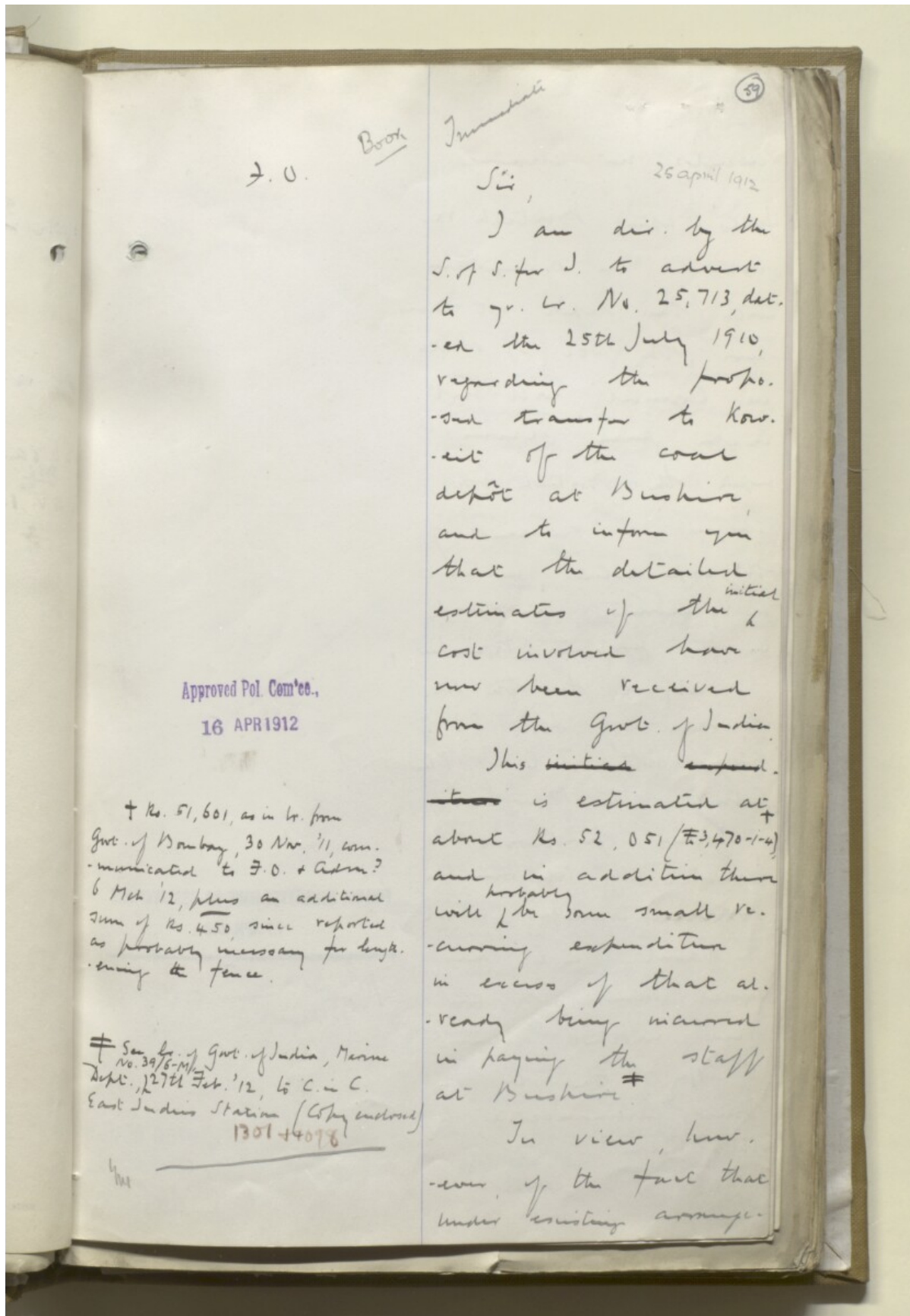
The site of the depôt was approved, but at the instance of the Financial Department the Government of India were asked why the whole cost of the Bushire depôt was being borne by them. The present telegram contains their reply, viz. that India had always borne cost since the Indian Navy days and that disturbance of existing arrangements might lead to a demand from the Admiralty for an increased subsidy.

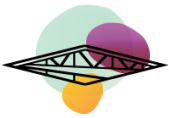
The expenditure it is desired to incur is estimated at Rs 51601, plus Rs 450 (probably) for further fencing, i.e. a total of Rs 52051 (23470-1-4). This excludes the question of the staff, which is under consideration, but the expenditure on this account will not be large and as an offset to its cost there will be the saving on the staff now employed at Bushire.

The present scheme, described in the Naval Commander in Chief's Memo. (flagged) of 31 March 1911 is on a more modest scale than what was first proposed, and it is not intended to store coal for longer than 12 months. In a letter of the 26th January 1911 the Admiralty informed us that their practice was not to keep coal longer than this.

(Foreign







- wants no change
falls upon British re-
-venues in connection
with the depot at Bas.
-him, the Sec. of State
in Council will not
make any claim
upon the British Esc.
-charges on account of
the expenditure, initial
or recurring, involved
in the proposed transfer.
Subject to the con-
-currence of Sec. Sir C.
Gray & the Z. C. of the
Adm? the Marquess
of Cornwall proposes to
sanction by telegram the
~~proposed~~ transfer, which
the Naval C. in C. has
urged should be con-
-vined ^{out} without delay.
Copy of this Lr. is
being communicated to
the Adm?.

W. R. RITCHIE.

HMB

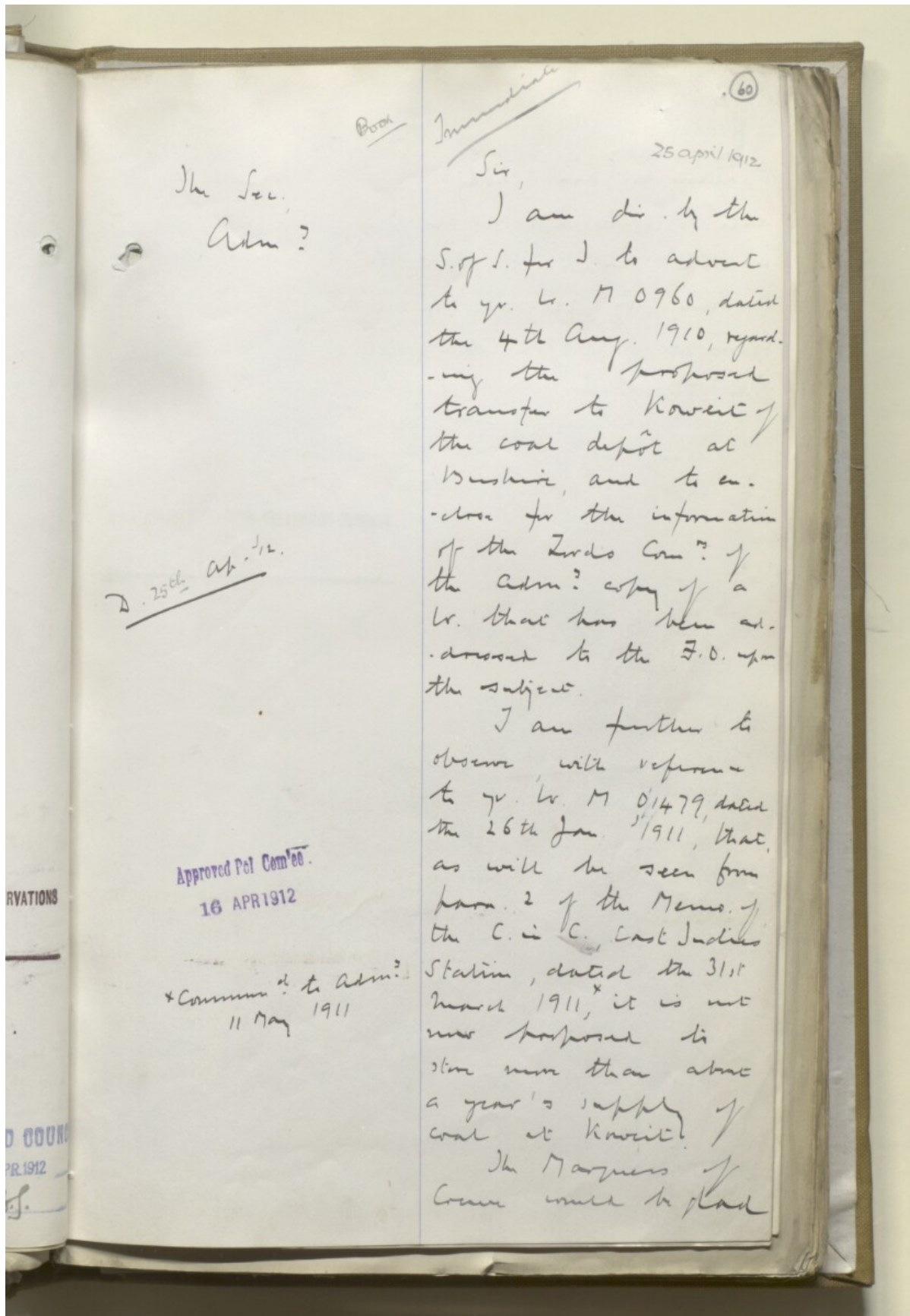
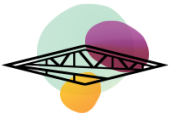
M. TH

FINANCE COMMITTEE MAKE NO OBSERVATIONS
17 APR. 1912

Mr
T.M.
Ker
Mr.
de.

APPROVED COUNCIL
23 APR. 1912

W.S.





(61)

Reference Paper. *Confidential* Political and Secret Department.

Letter No. 1017 Rec. 191

Referred to the Secy, Finl Dept. 8th day of March 1912

For any observations.
I have seen, it will be seen,
two questions: (1) whether the expend-
-iture should be incurred, and (2)
whether, for the reasons given, In-
-dian revenues should bear the
whole, or half, of it.
The Pol. Dept. would answer (1)
in the affirmative.

A. H. H. H.
Secretary, Political Dept.

The transference of the coalmining station
from Bushra to Kuwait is being made
primarily because of the presence of our
launch at Kuwait, and secondarily for the
political advantages which may accrue
from the more frequent presence of our
vessels at that place. Incidentally it
will be a more convenient coalmining station
for the vessels of the Navy and the
R.I.M. but the transference would not,
I imagine, have been proposed on this
ground alone.

I think therefore that we have a
good case for asking the F.O. to share the

see F.O. letter to
Treasury of 16 Sept
'07. (Pl. 3640/07)
* Regarding the ledge
to H.M.'s Govt. of land
in position at Kuwait.
The relevant portion is
attached.

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11857. 1. 1901. 1000-10/1911.



initial cost of transference, but that, as
the G. of I. have always borne the charges
in connection with the coal depot at
Bursire, regarding this as part of the
naval arrangements between themselves
and the Admiralty, it would be reasonable
that we should bear the recurring
charges of the proposed depot at
Koweit. The G. of I. naturally view with
alarm the prospect of the possibility of
our asking the Admiralty to ~~bear~~ share
the charge. Perhaps it may be thought
desirable to obtain the views of the
Military Secretary

G. Robinson

M
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25. 3. 12

The Military Secretary,
for favour of observations

A. H. H. H.

26/3/12

I agree that the move of the Coal Depot is desirable but
I do not think that - Section may have been the case in 1907 -
the change is now advocated in connection with the pressure of the
Council at Koweit. I regard the matter now as entirely required
for convenience of coaling R. N. and R. I. M. ships and I do not
think we could be successful in an attempt to make F. O. bear half
the initial cost.

Beauchamp Duff. 29/3



1017

11186. I. 1303. 10,000-7/1911.

Departments are requested, if they suspect that there is any mistake in this telegram, to communicate immediately with the Private Secretary to the Parliamentary Under Secretary of State.

COPY OF TELEGRAM.

FROM *Navy*
DATED *18th March 1912*
RECEIVED AT LONDON OFFICE

(2927/11)
(703/12)

Foreign Secy. Your telegram of 8th August 1910 and least Despatch No. 4 of 3rd Feb. 1911. Least coal depot. Estimate, forwarded with weekly letter of 8th Feb. 1912, provide for proposals of smaller scheme in Admiralty memorandum of 31st March 1911.

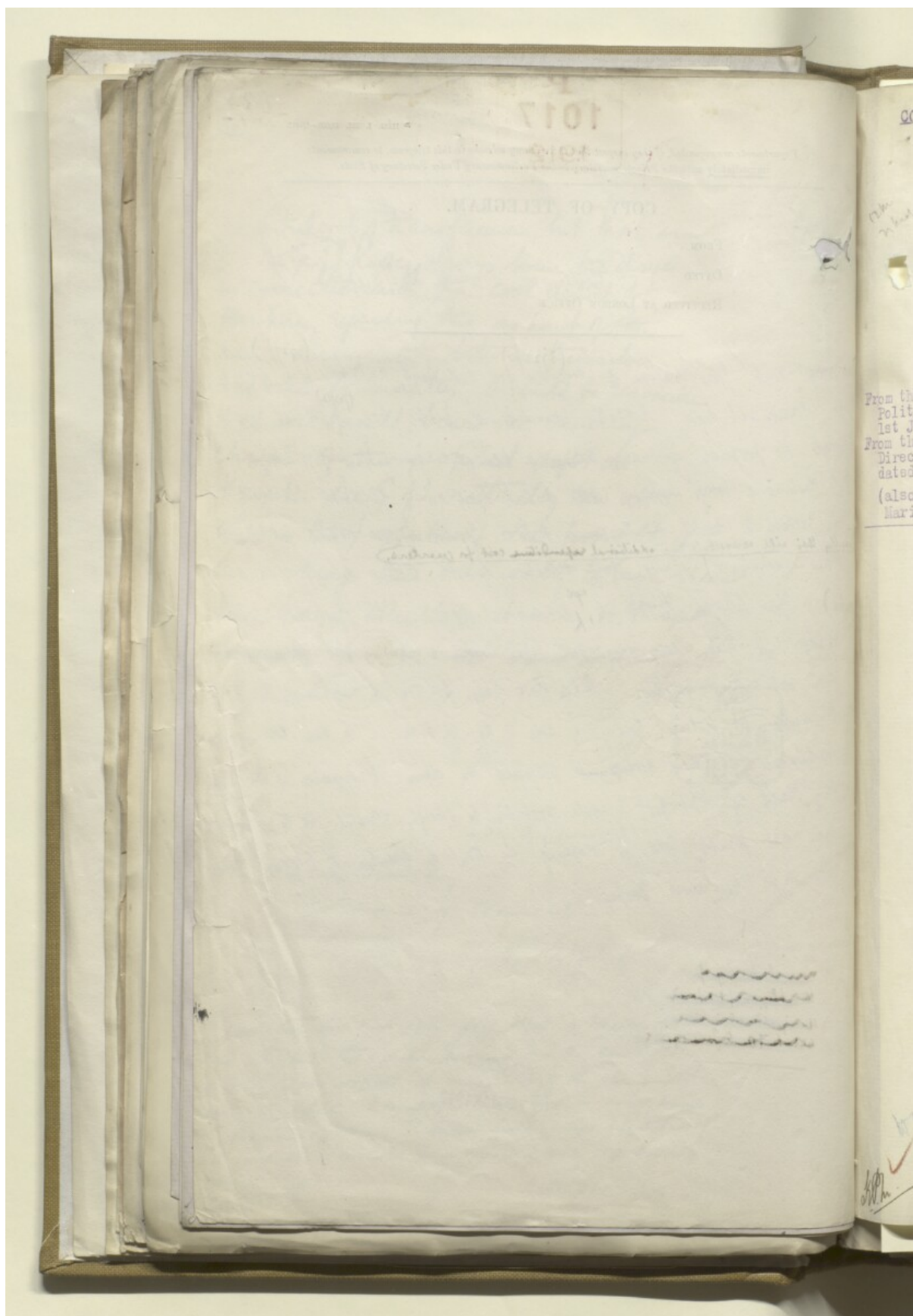
(1911) The enclosure of Foreign Secretary's letter of 20th April 1911. Additional sum of Rs. 450 will probably be needed for the following reason. Part of that required for depot
Possibly this will necessitate some additional expenditure cost for quarters.
Admiral will be able to work without delay.

(604/10) Your telegram of 13th July, 1910, British coal depot. Indian Govt. have paid for up to 100 tons in heavy days and later subsidised vessels were permitted to draw coal without question. Indian Govt. pays for coal of such vessels and are responsible for loading them and those of the R. S. M. In case of continuation of present arrangement preferred as claim to expenses of coal depots being made by Indian Govt. would probably be strongly resisted by the Admiralty and might possibly lead to reopening by them of question of increased subsidy from India for naval purposes.

**RECEIVED IN
19 MAR 1912
POLITICAL DEPARTMENT**

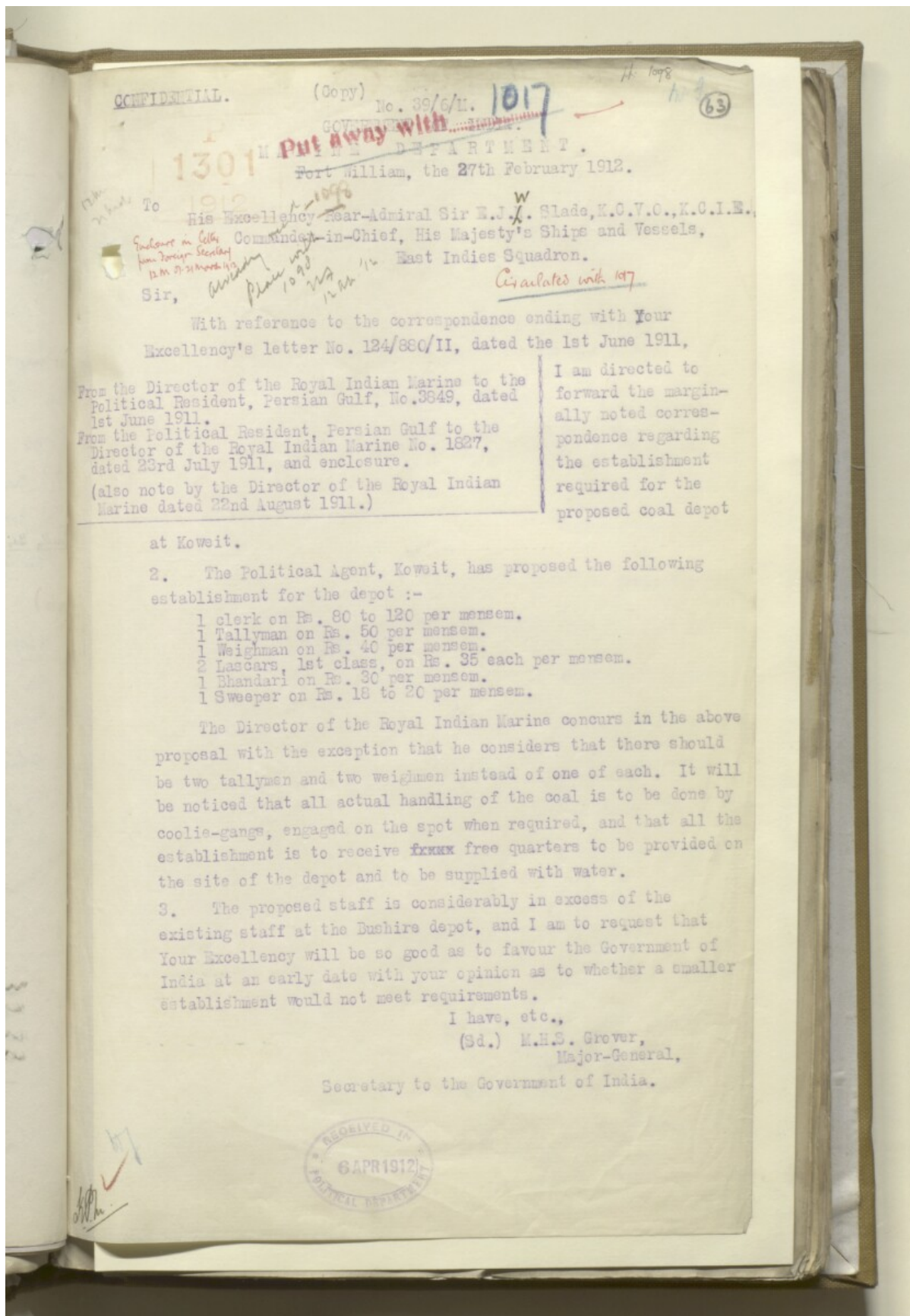


ملف رقم ١٨٥٥ لسنة ١٩٠٤، الجزء ٥، "الكويت: مستودع الفحم." [٦٢ ظ]
(٣٧٤/١٣٣)



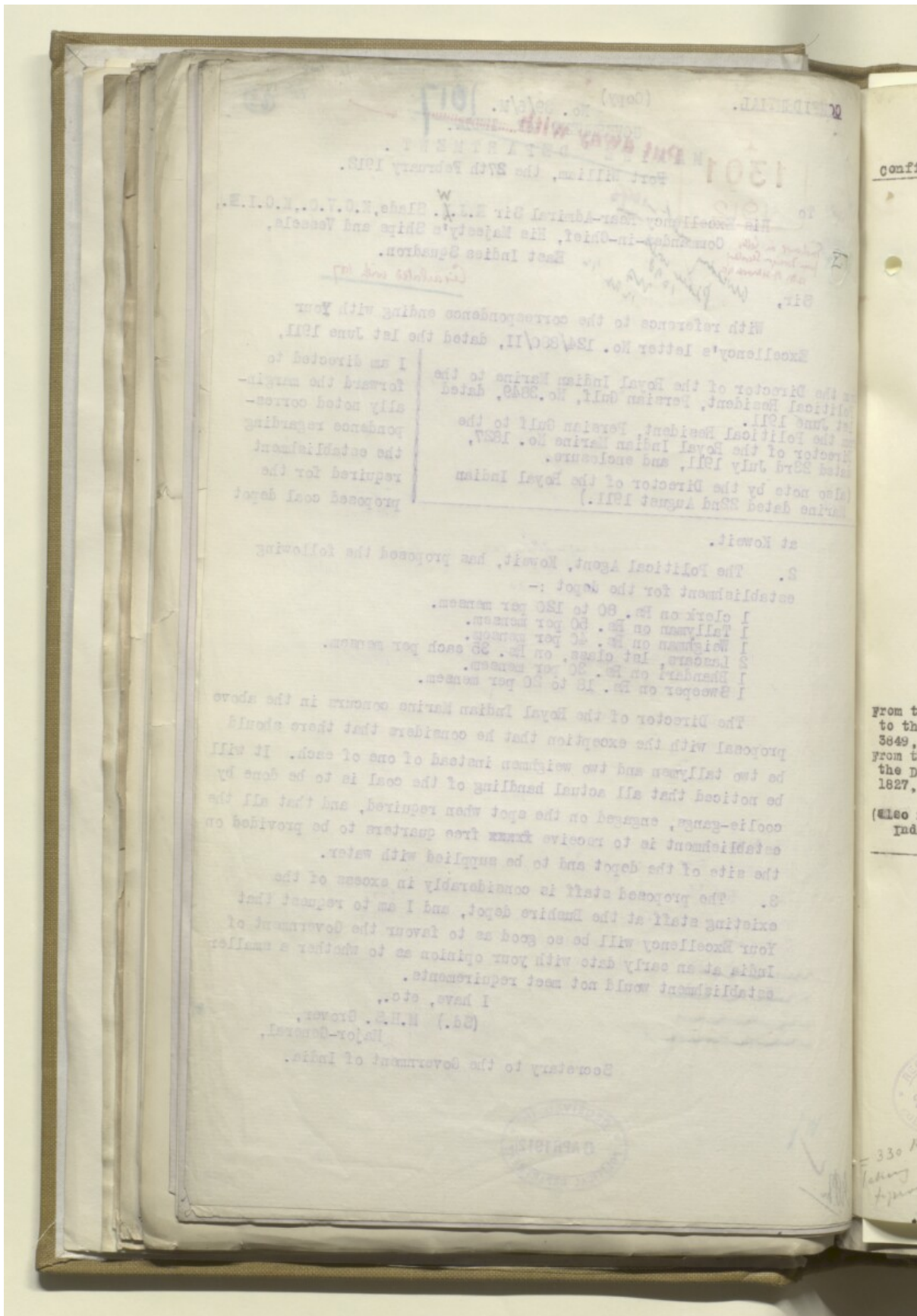


ملف رقم ١٨٥٥ لسنة ١٩٠٤، الجزء ٥، "الكويت: مستودع الفحم." [١٦٣]
(٣٧٤/١٣٤)





ملف رقم ١٨٥٥ لسنة ١٩٠٤، الجزء ٥، "الكويت: مستودع الفحم." [٦٣ظ]
(٣٧٤/١٣٥)





ملف رقم ١٨٥٥ لسنة ١٩٠٤، الجزء ٥، "الكويت: مستودع الفحم." [١٩٠٤]
(٣٧٤/١٣٦)

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(C O P Y)

No. 39/6-M.

Government of India.

Marine Department.

Enclosures in letter from
Foreign Secretary, 10 on 27-7 March 1912

64

Circulates with 1017

Fort William, the 27th February 1912.

To

His Excellency

Reas-Admiral Sir E.J.W.Slade, K.C.V.O., K.C.I.E.,
Commander-in-Chief, His Majesty's Ships & Vessels,
East Indies Squadron.

Sir,

With reference to the correspondence ending
with your Excellency's letter, No. 124/880/II, dated the
1st June 1911, I am directed to forward the marginally

From the Director of the Royal Indian Marine) to the political Resident, Persian Gulf, No.) 3849, dated 1st June 1911.) from the political Resident, Persian Gulf, to) the Director of the Royal Indian Marine, No.) 1827, dated 23rd July 1911, and enclosure.) (Also note by the Director of the Royal) Indian Marine, dated 22nd August 1911).)	noted correspondence regarding the establish- ment required for the proposed coal depot at
---	---

Koweit.

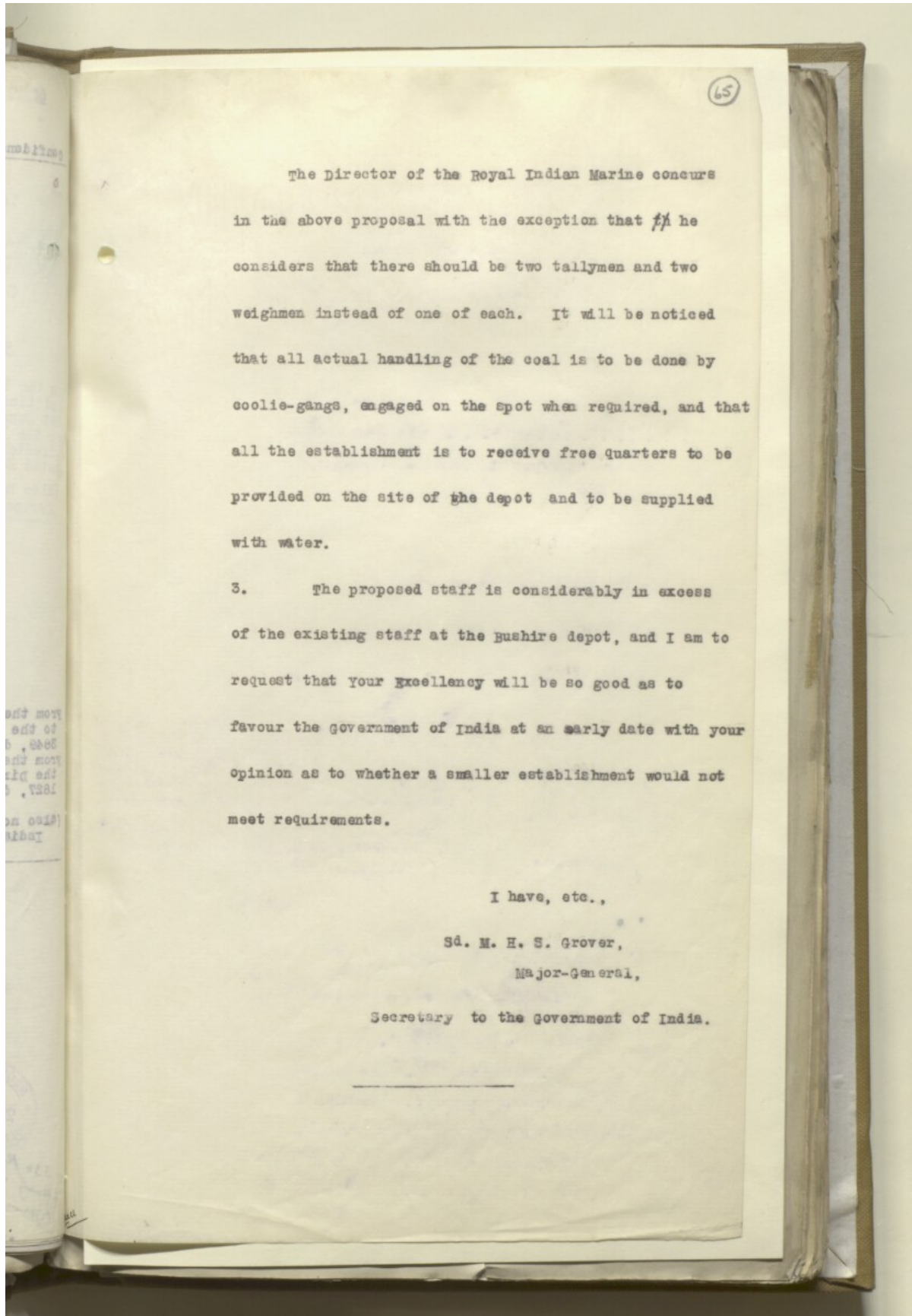
2. The political Agent, Koweit, has proposed the
following establishment for the depot :-

1 clerk on Rs. 80 to 120 per mensem.
1 Tallyman on Rs. 50 per mensem.
1 Weighman on Rs. 40 per mensem.
2 Lascars, 1st class, on Rs. 35 each per mensem.
1 Bhandari on Rs. 30 per mensem.
1 Sweeper on Rs. 18 to 20 per mensem.

The

RECEIVED IN
23 MAR 1912

330 Rs. per mensem
Taking the higher
figure.



The director of the Royal Indian Marine concurs in the above proposal with the exception that ~~he~~ he considers that there should be two tallymen and two weighmen instead of one of each. It will be noticed that all actual handling of the coal is to be done by coolie-gangs, engaged on the spot when required, and that all the establishment is to receive free quarters to be provided on the site of the depot and to be supplied with water.

3. The proposed staff is considerably in excess of the existing staff at the Bushire depot, and I am to request that Your Excellency will be so good as to favour the government of India at an early date with your opinion as to whether a smaller establishment would not meet requirements.

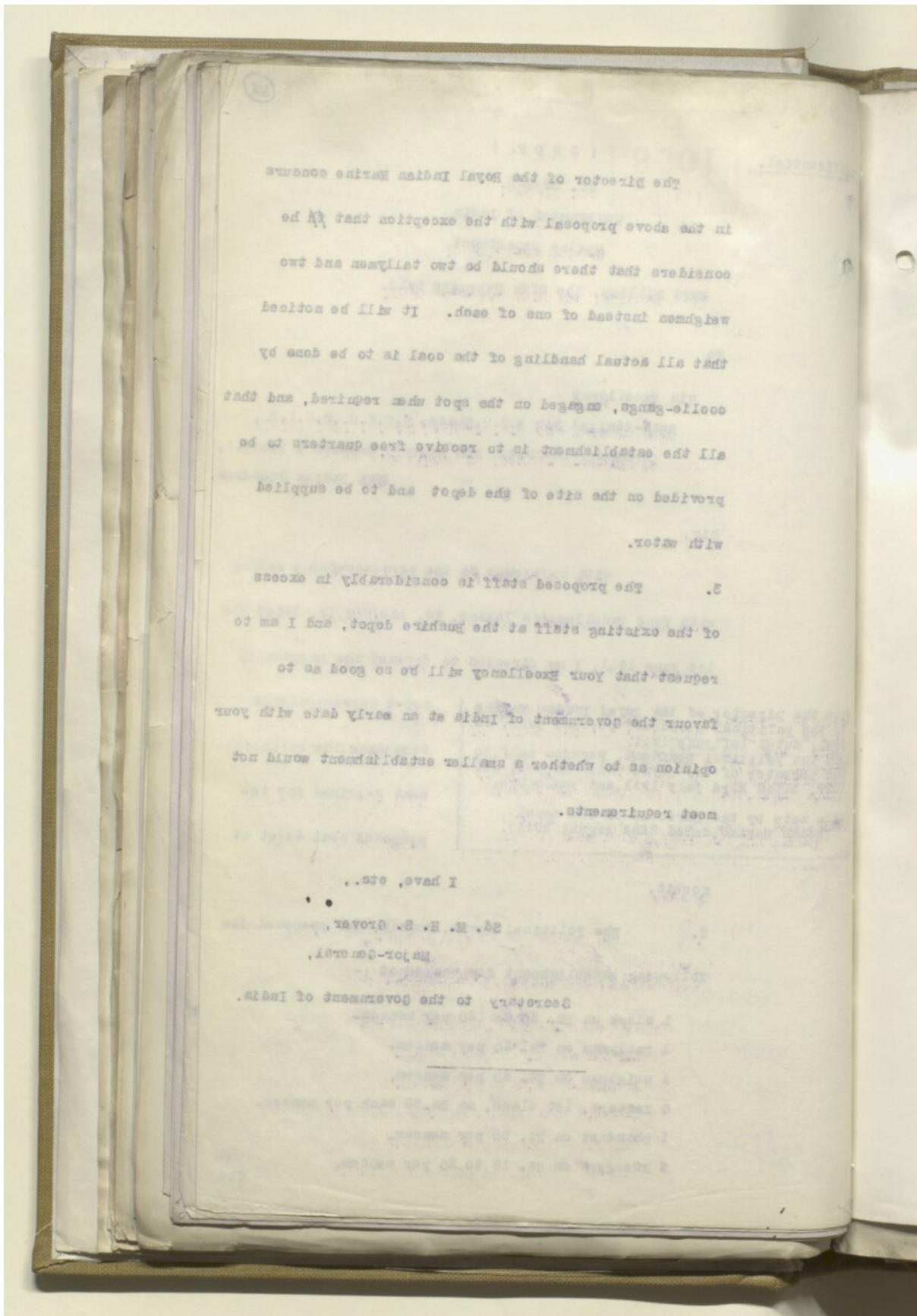
I have, etc.,

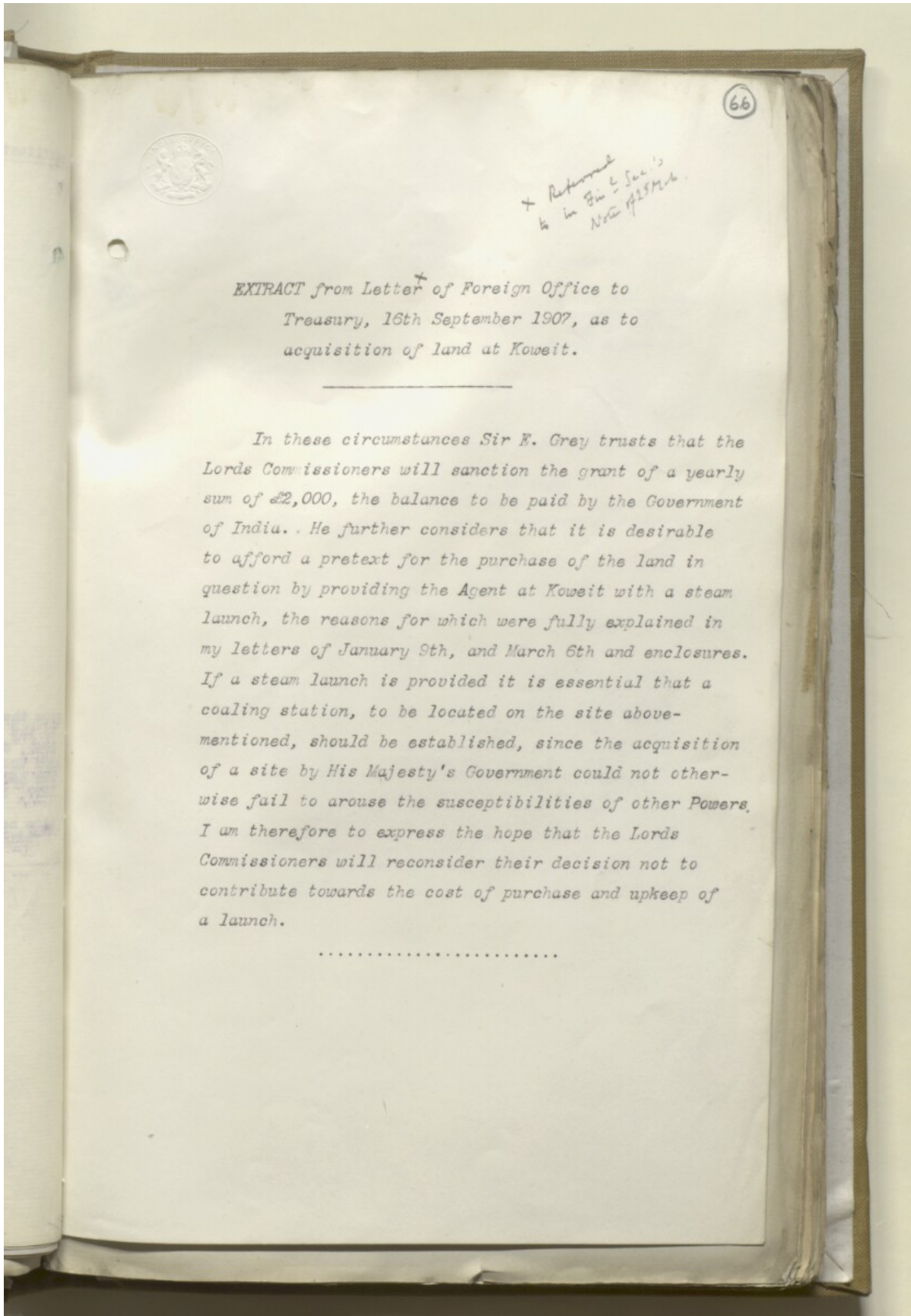
Sd. M. H. S. Grover,
Major-General,

Secretary to the Government of India.



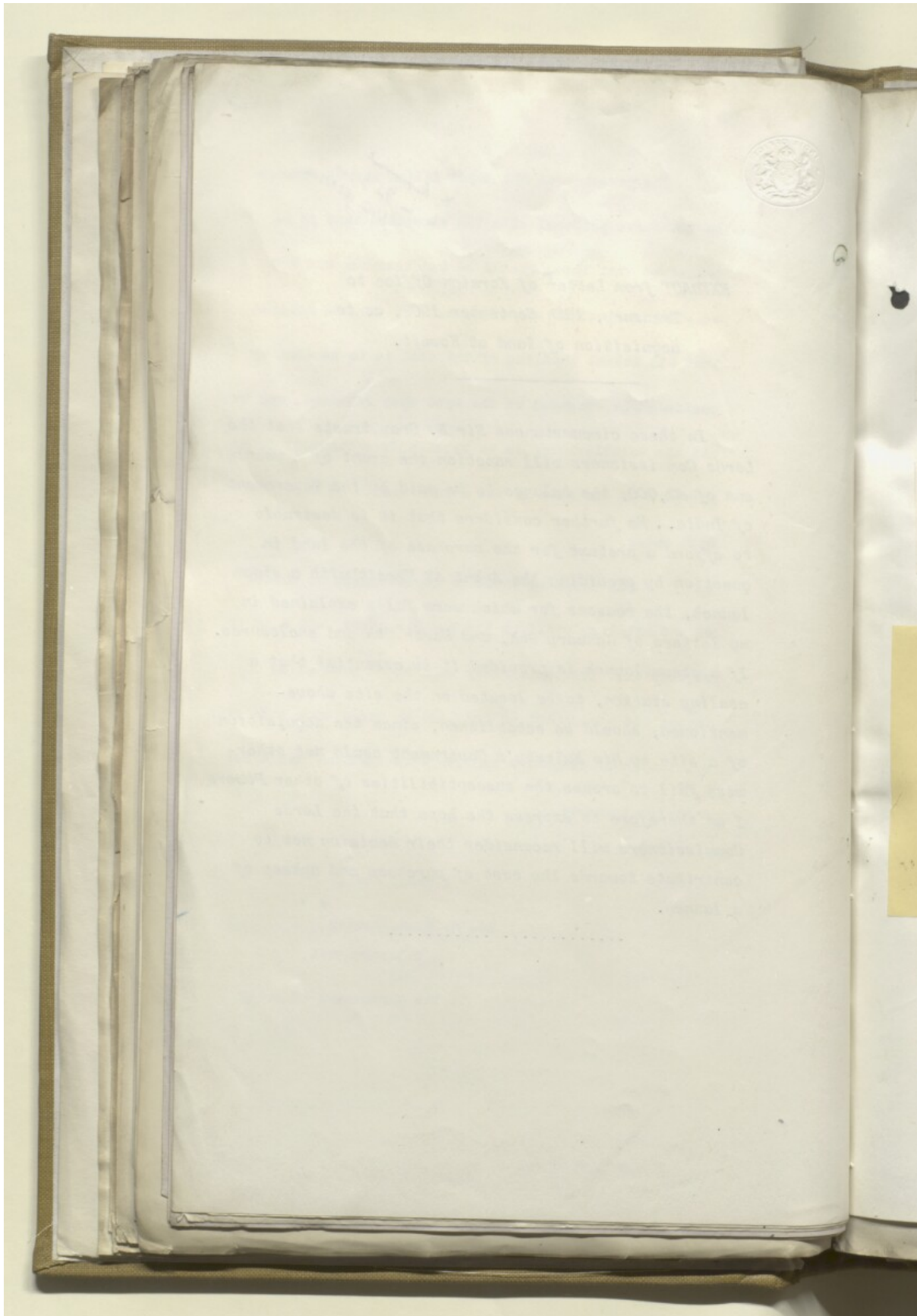
ملف رقم ١٨٥٥ لسنة ١٩٠٤، الجزء ٥، "الكويت: مستودع الفحم." [٦٥ظ]
(٣٧٤/١٣٩)





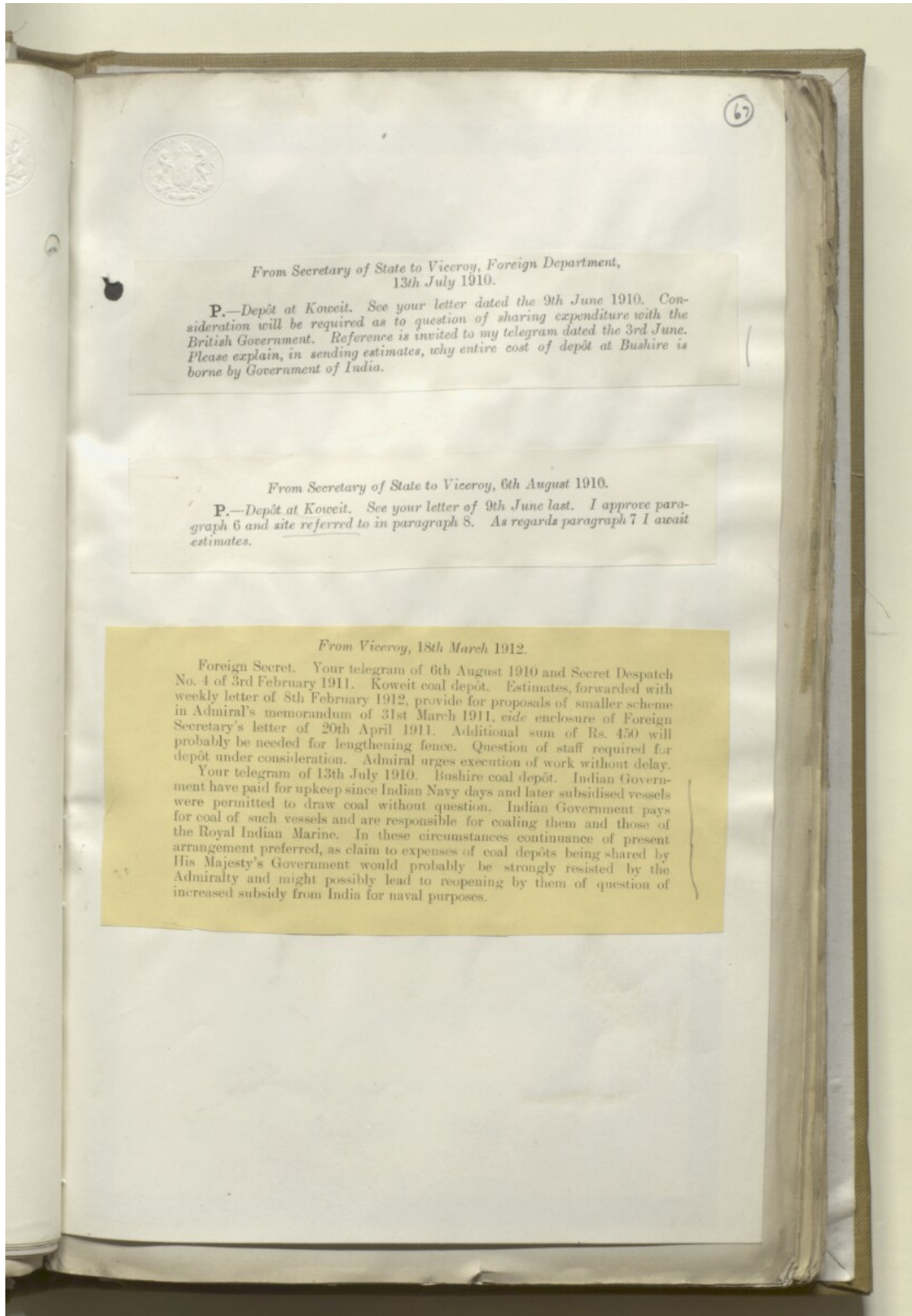


ملف رقم ١٨٥٥ لسنة ١٩٠٤، الجزء ٥، "الكويت: مستودع الفحم." [٦٦ظ]
(٣٧٤/١٤١)





ملف رقم ١٨٥٥ لسنة ١٩٠٤، الجزء ٥، "الكويت: مستودع الفحم." [٦٧ و]
(٣٧٤/١٤٢)



From Secretary of State to Viceroy, Foreign Department,
13th July 1910.

P.—Depôt at Koweit. See your letter dated the 9th June 1910. Consideration will be required as to question of sharing expenditure with the British Government. Reference is invited to my telegram dated the 3rd June. Please explain, in sending estimates, why entire cost of depôt at Bushire is borne by Government of India.

From Secretary of State to Viceroy, 6th August 1910.

P.—Depôt at Koweit. See your letter of 9th June last. I approve paragraph 6 and site referred to in paragraph 8. As regards paragraph 7 I await estimates.

From Viceroy, 18th March 1912.

Foreign Secret. Your telegram of 6th August 1910 and Secret Despatch No. 4 of 3rd February 1911. Koweit coal depôt. Estimates, forwarded with weekly letter of 8th February 1912, provide for proposals of smaller scheme in Admiral's memorandum of 31st March 1911, vide enclosure of Foreign Secretary's letter of 20th April 1911. Additional sum of Rs. 450 will probably be needed for lengthening fence. Question of staff required for depôt under consideration. Admiral urges execution of work without delay.

Your telegram of 13th July 1910. Bushire coal depôt. Indian Government have paid for upkeep since Indian Navy days and later subsidised vessels were permitted to draw coal without question. Indian Government pays for coal of such vessels and are responsible for coaling them and those of the Royal Indian Marine. In these circumstances continuance of present arrangement preferred, as claim to expenses of coal depôts being shared by His Majesty's Government would probably be strongly resisted by the Admiralty and might possibly lead to reopening by them of question of increased subsidy from India for naval purposes.

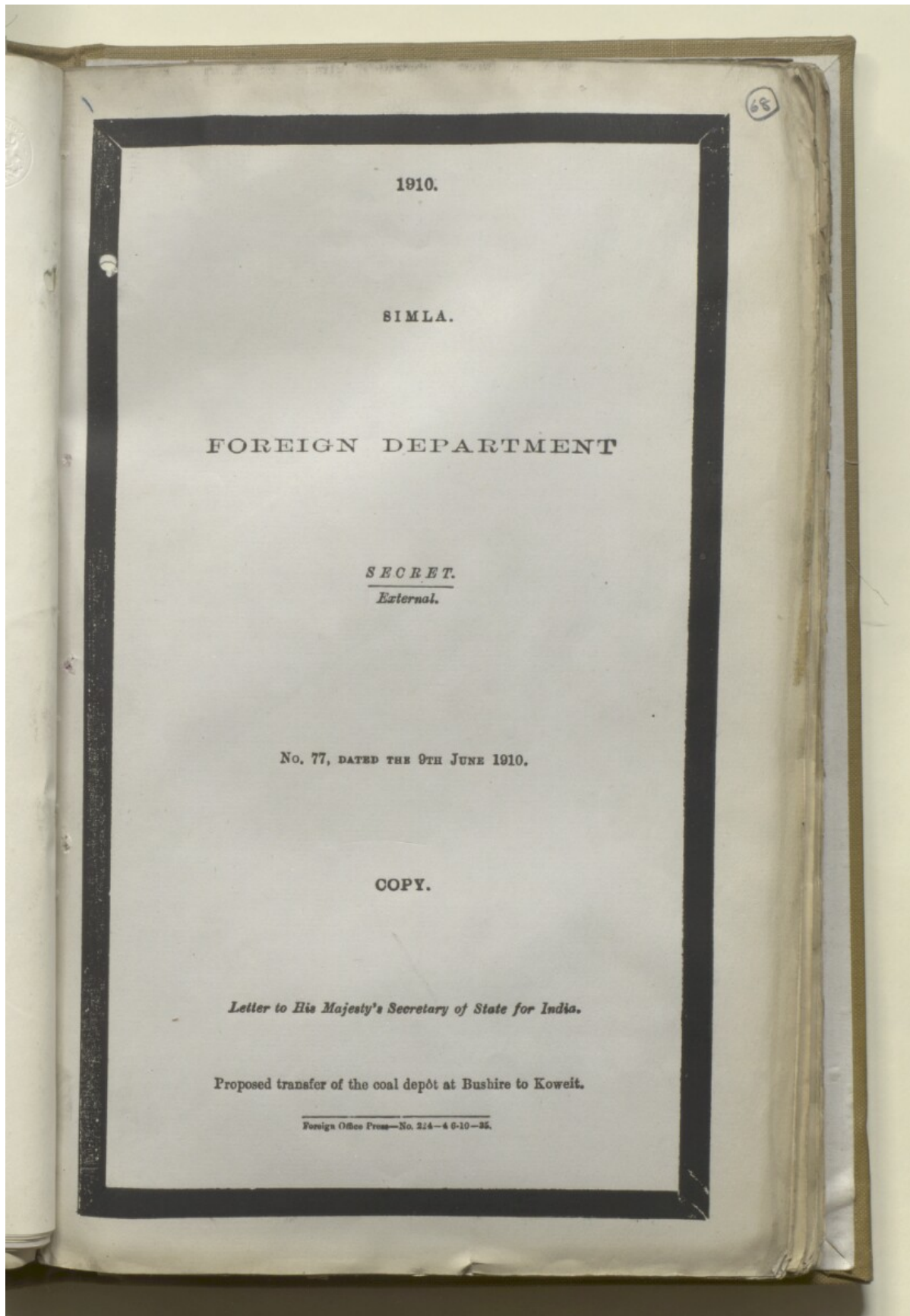


ملف رقم ١٨٥٥ لسنة ١٩٠٤، الجزء ٥، "الكويت: مستودع الفحم." [٦٧ظ]
(٣٧٤/١٤٣)



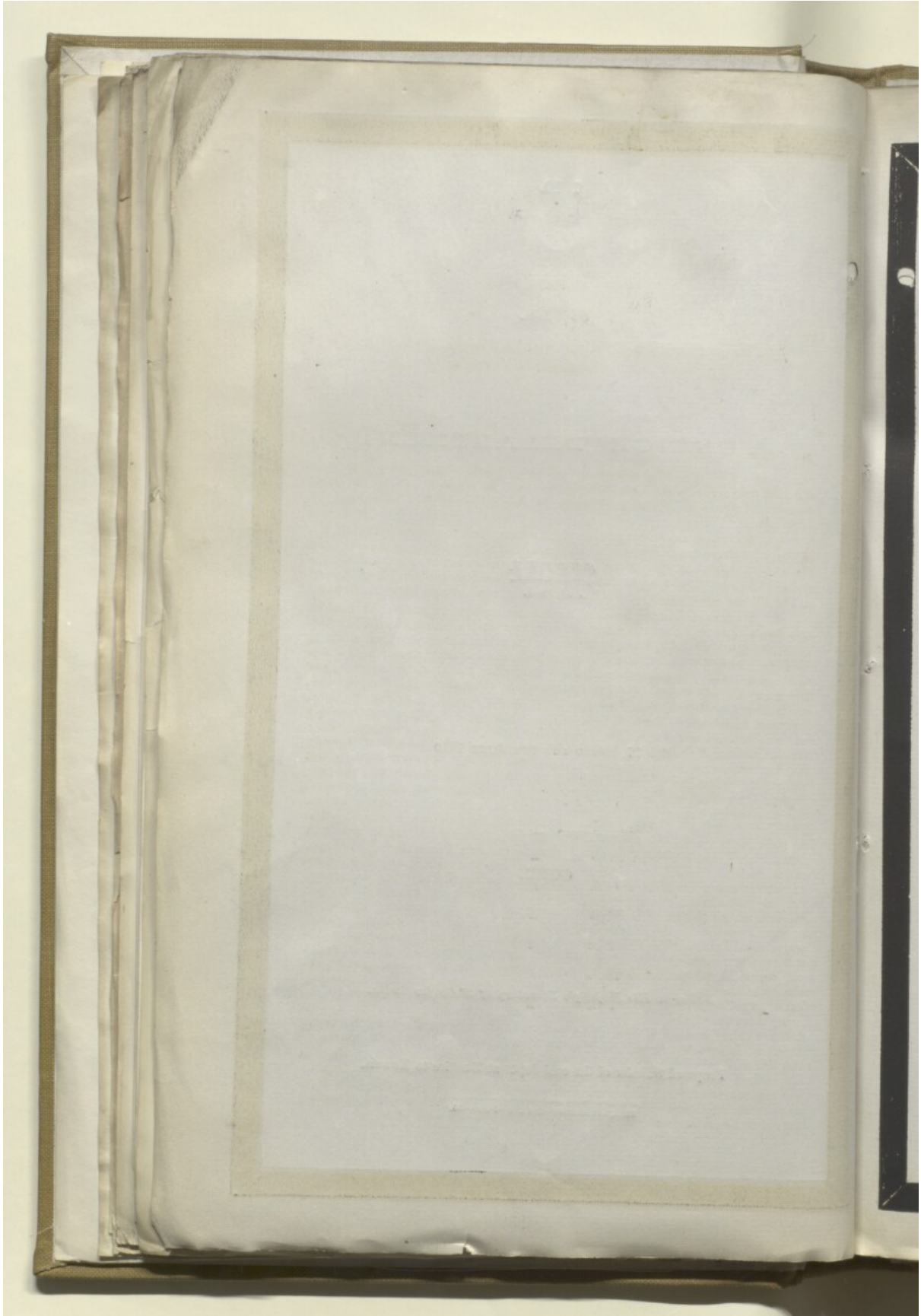


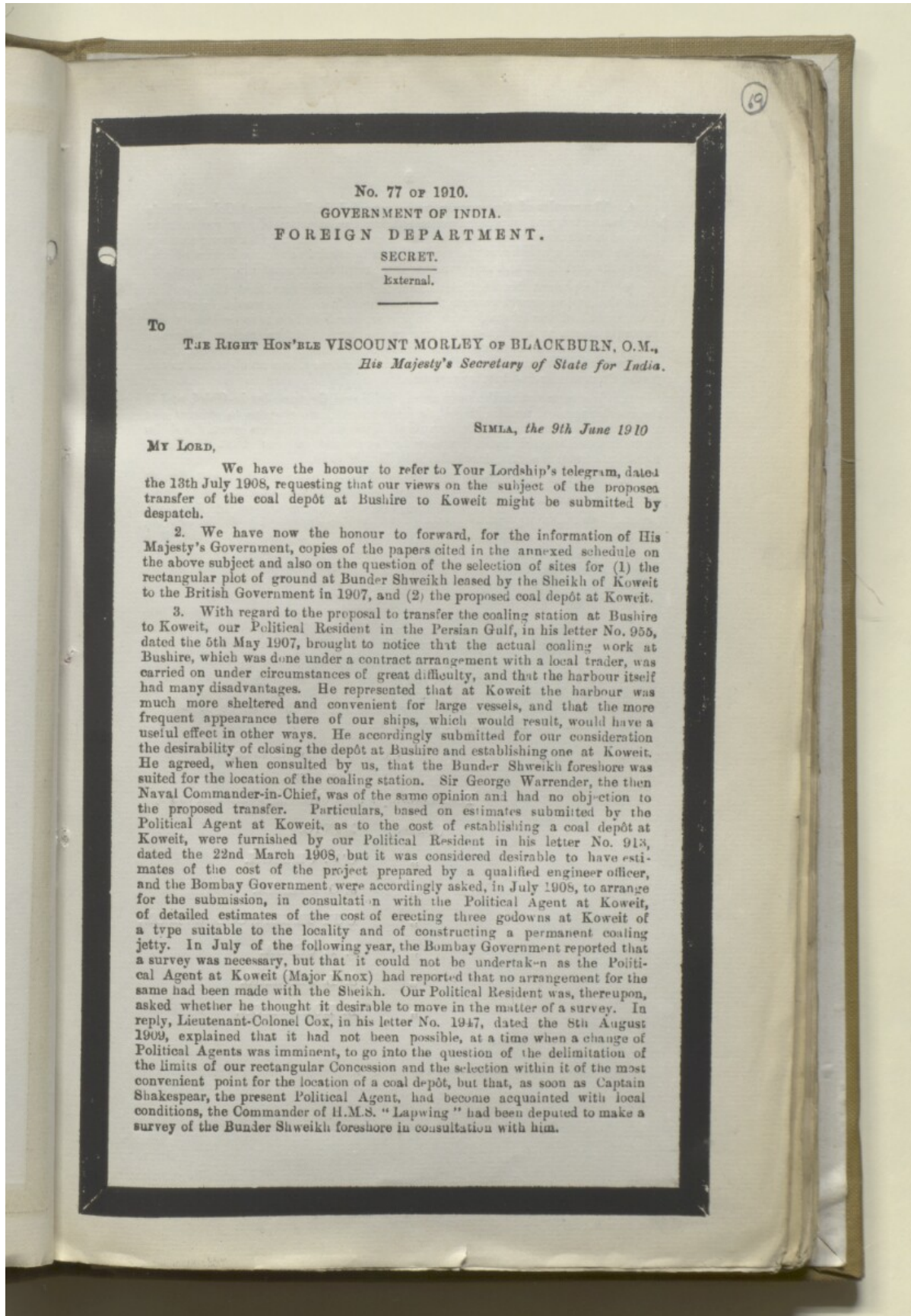
ملف رقم ١٨٥٥ لسنة ١٩٠٤، الجزء ٥، "الكويت: مستودع الفحم." [٦٨ و]
(٣٧٤/١٤٤)





ملف رقم ١٨٥٥ لسنة ١٩٠٤، الجزء ٥، "الكويت: مستودع الفحم." [٦٨ظ]
(٣٧٤/١٤٥)







4. The results of the survey were reported in Lieutenant-Colonel Cox's letter last cited, and sites were suggested for the location of our rectangular Concession and the proposed coal depôt. Lieutenant-Colonel Cox saw no reason to differ from the opinion of the local officers in regard to their selection of the site for the coal depôt and suggested expert examination of the larger question.

5. The present Naval Commander-in-Chief considers that the location of the Concession should be such that the Sheikh's coal shed would be exactly in the middle of the frontage, and the site proposed by him is indicated by the rectangle shown by a chain-dotted line on the largest of the tracings attached to Lieutenant-Colonel Cox's letter referred to above. Major Trevor, First Assistant Resident, in charge of the Bushire Residency, sees no objection to the Naval Commander-in-Chief's proposal.

6. We agree with the opinion of the Naval Commander-in-Chief, and if the site is approved by His Majesty's Government, we propose to inform our Political Resident in the Persian Gulf that its boundaries should not be formally demarcated by pillars—*vide* enclosure of the First Assistant Resident's letter No. 654, dated the 13th March 1910.

7. We also recommend the proposal to transfer the coaling station at Bushire to Koweit, the depôt being located on the site* recommended by the local

* *Vide* enclosure No. 9.

officers. We would invite attention to the opinion expressed in the letter from the Foreign Office to the Treasury, dated the 16th September 1907, that, if a launch were provided for the Political Agent at Koweit, it was essential that a coaling station, to be located on the Bunder Shweikh foreshore site, should be established, since the acquisition of a site by His Majesty's Government could not otherwise fail to arouse the susceptibilities of other Powers. A launch has since been provided for the Political Agent. The expenditure connected with the establishment of a coal depôt at Koweit will, as in the case of the coaling station at Bushire, be borne by the Indian Government.

8. Pending the approval of His Majesty's Government to this proposal, and with a view to save time, we have asked the Bombay Government to arrange for the preparation of detailed estimates for the project on the supposition that the site now recommended for the location of the coal depôt will be the one which will ultimately be decided on.

We have the honour to be,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient, humble servants,

(Signed) MINTO.

" O'M. CREAGH.

" J. O. MILLER.

" GUY FLEETWOOD WILSON.

" S. P. SINHA.

" J. L. JENKINS.

" B. ROBERTSON.



ملف رقم ١٨٥٥ لسنة ١٩٠٤، الجزء ٥، "الكويت: مستودع الفحم." [٧٠]
(٣٧٤/١٤٨)

List of Enclosures in Secret despatch No. 77 (External), dated the 9th June 1910, from the Government of India in the Foreign Department, to His Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

Serial No.	No. and date of paper.	From whom, or to whom.
1	Letter No. 955, dated the 5th May 1907.	From the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf.
2	Letter No. 949 M. (Confidential), dated the 15th July 1907.	To His Excellency the Naval Commander-in-Chief, East Indies Station.
3	Telegram, dated the 3rd August 1907.	From ditto ditto.
4	Telegram No. S.—445, dated the 28th September 1907.	To the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf.
5	Telegram No. 78, dated the 28th September 1907.	From ditto ditto.
6	Letter No. 1453 M. (Confidential), dated the 15th October 1907.	To His Excellency the Naval Commander-in-Chief, East Indies Station.
7	Letter No. 1462 (Confidential), dated the 23rd October 1907.	From ditto ditto.
8	Letter No. 913 (Confidential), dated the 22nd March 1908, with enclosures.	From the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf.
9	Letter No. 1947 (Confidential), dated the 8th August 1909, with enclosures; and three tracings.	From ditto ditto.
10	Letter No. 1360 M. (Confidential), dated the 21st September 1909.	To His Excellency the Naval Commander-in-Chief, East Indies Squadron.
11	Letter No. 14-1462 XIX F. (Confidential), dated the 18th January 1910.	From ditto ditto.
12	Letter No. 278 E.-A. (Confidential), dated the 8th February 1910.	To the First Assistant Resident, in charge current duties, Persian Gulf Residency.
13	Letter No. 654 (Confidential), dated the 13th March 1910, with enclosure.	From ditto ditto.
14	Letter No. 1081 E.-A. (Very Confidential), dated the 23rd May 1910, and	To the Government of Bombay, Public Works Department.

E. H. S. CLARKE,
Deputy Secretary to the Govt. of India.



ملف رقم ١٨٥٥ لسنة ١٩٠٤، الجزء ٥، "الكويت: مستودع الفحم." [٧١و]
(٣٧٤/١٥٠)

(7)

Register No. **703** Put away with **1017**
Secret Department.

Minute Paper.

Letter from India, 6/1/12 Dated 8 July 1912.
Rec. 24 July 1912.

Date.	Initials.	SUBJECT.
		<u>Koweit.</u>
Under Secretary.....		
Secretary of State.....		
Committee.....		
Under Secretary.....		
Secretary of State.....		

Copy to
F.O. ? with notes
Adm. } on 6 March 1912.

FOR INFORMATION.

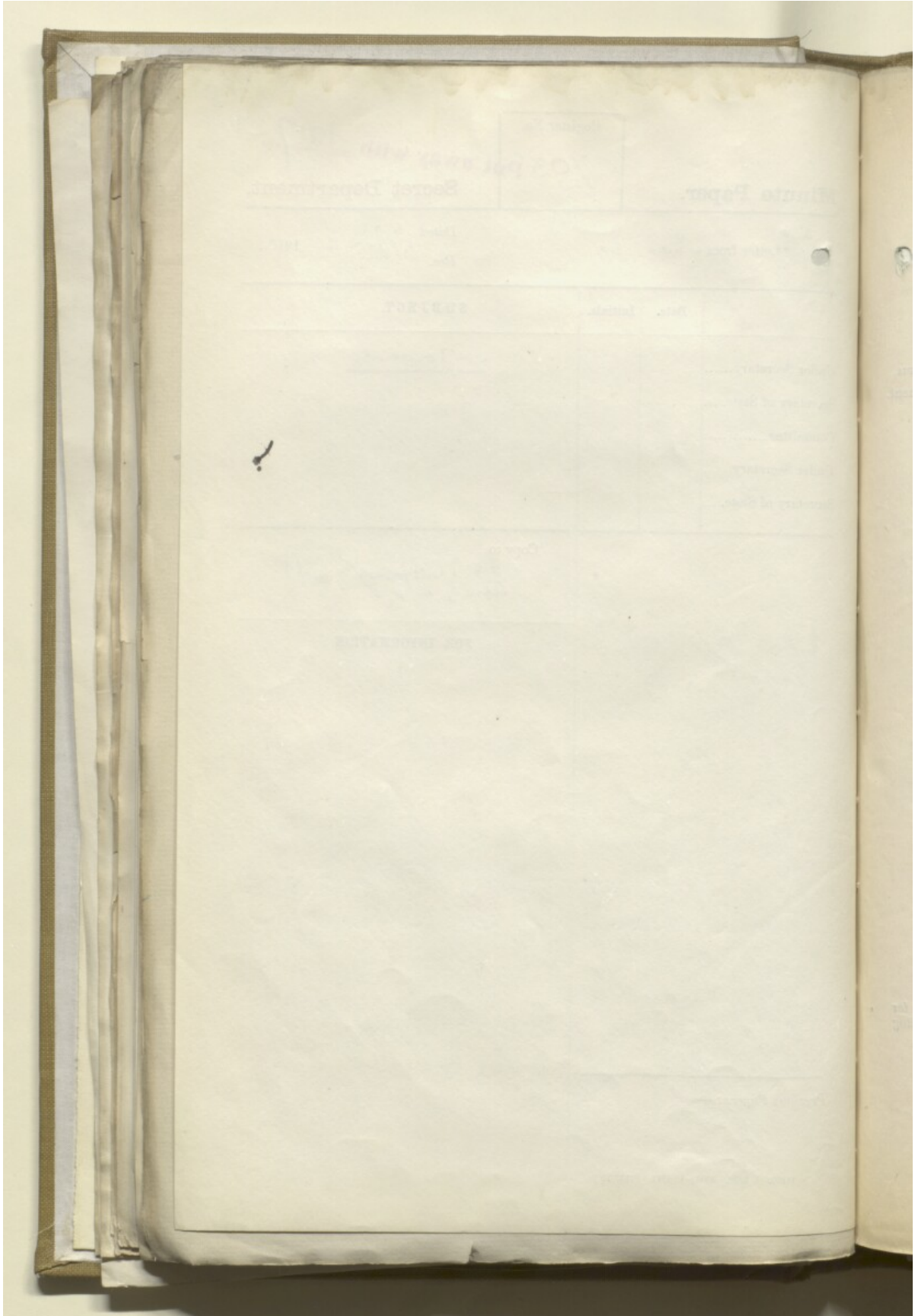
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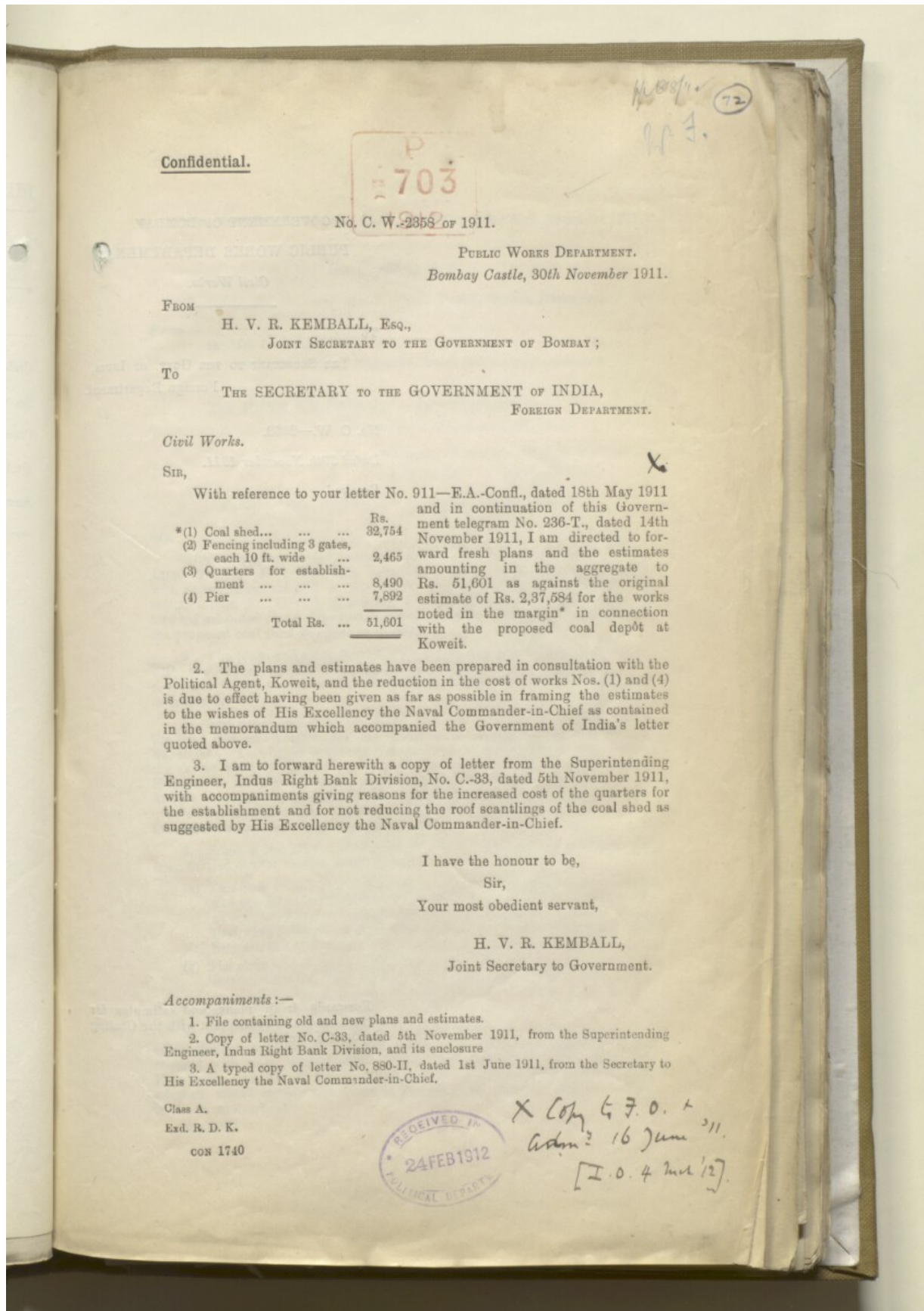
Previous Papers:—
1815

11856. I. 1900. 2000.—10/1911. [2127/10.]



ملف رقم ١٨٥٥ لسنة ١٩٠٤، الجزء ٥، "الكويت: مستودع الفحم." [٧١ظ]
(٣٧٤/١٥١)





Confidential.

No. C. W. 2358 of 1911.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
Bombay Castle, 30th November 1911.

FROM
H. V. R. KEMBALL, Esq.,
JOINT SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY;

TO
THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Civil Works.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. 911—E.A.-Conf., dated 18th May 1911 and in continuation of this Government telegram No. 236-T., dated 14th November 1911, I am directed to forward fresh plans and the estimates amounting in the aggregate to Rs. 51,601 as against the original estimate of Rs. 2,37,584 for the works noted in the margin* in connection with the proposed coal depot at Koweit.

2. The plans and estimates have been prepared in consultation with the Political Agent, Koweit, and the reduction in the cost of works Nos. (1) and (4) is due to effect having been given as far as possible in framing the estimates to the wishes of His Excellency the Naval Commander-in-Chief as contained in the memorandum which accompanied the Government of India's letter quoted above.

3. I am to forward herewith a copy of letter from the Superintending Engineer, Indus Right Bank Division, No. C-33, dated 5th November 1911, with accompaniments giving reasons for the increased cost of the quarters for the establishment and for not reducing the roof scantlings of the coal shed as suggested by His Excellency the Naval Commander-in-Chief.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

H. V. R. KEMBALL,
Joint Secretary to Government.

Accompaniments:—

1. File containing old and new plans and estimates.
2. Copy of letter No. C-33, dated 5th November 1911, from the Superintending Engineer, Indus Right Bank Division, and its enclosure
3. A typed copy of letter No. 880-II, dated 1st June 1911, from the Secretary to His Excellency the Naval Commander-in-Chief.

Class A.

Exd. R. D. K.

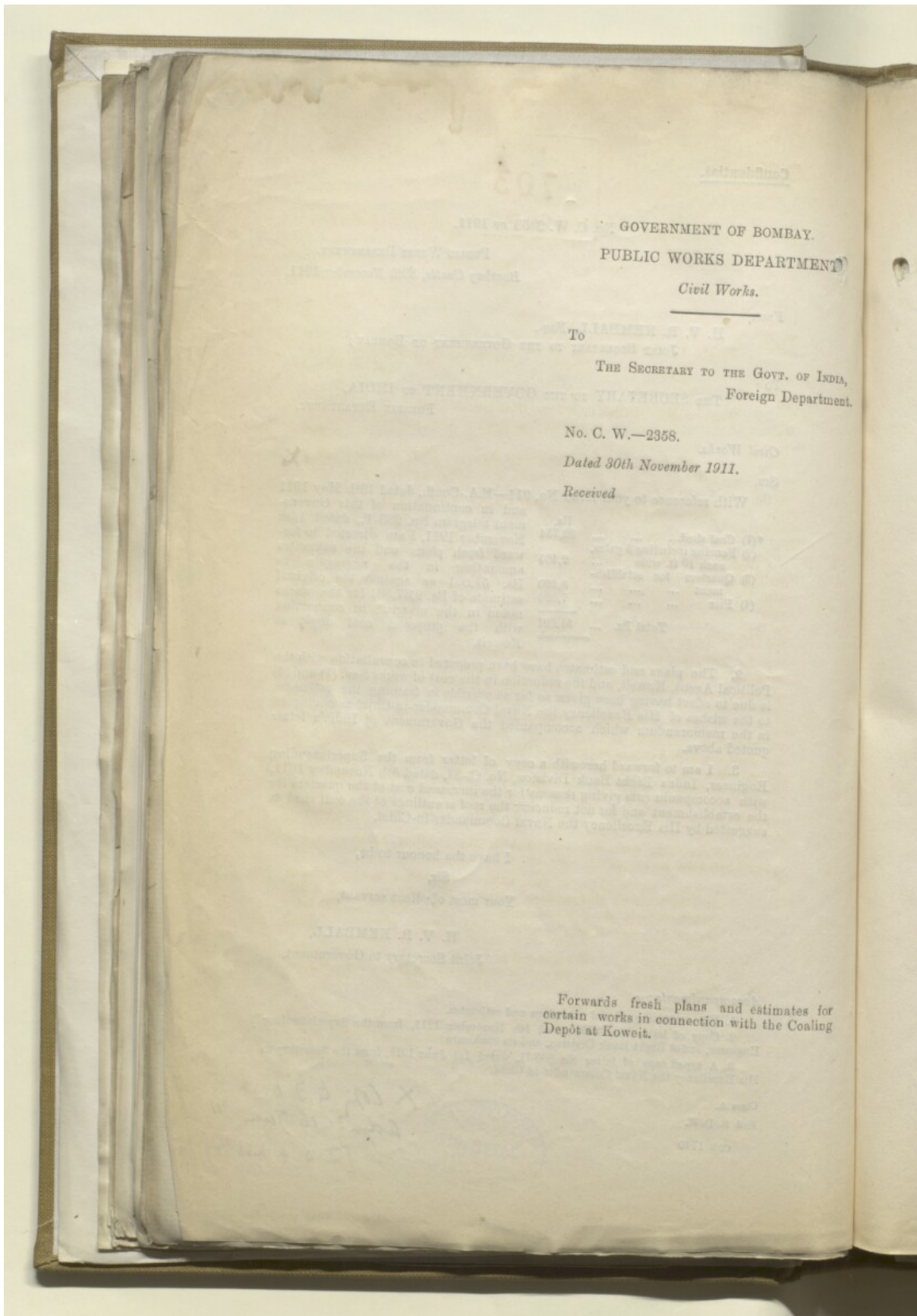
CON 1740

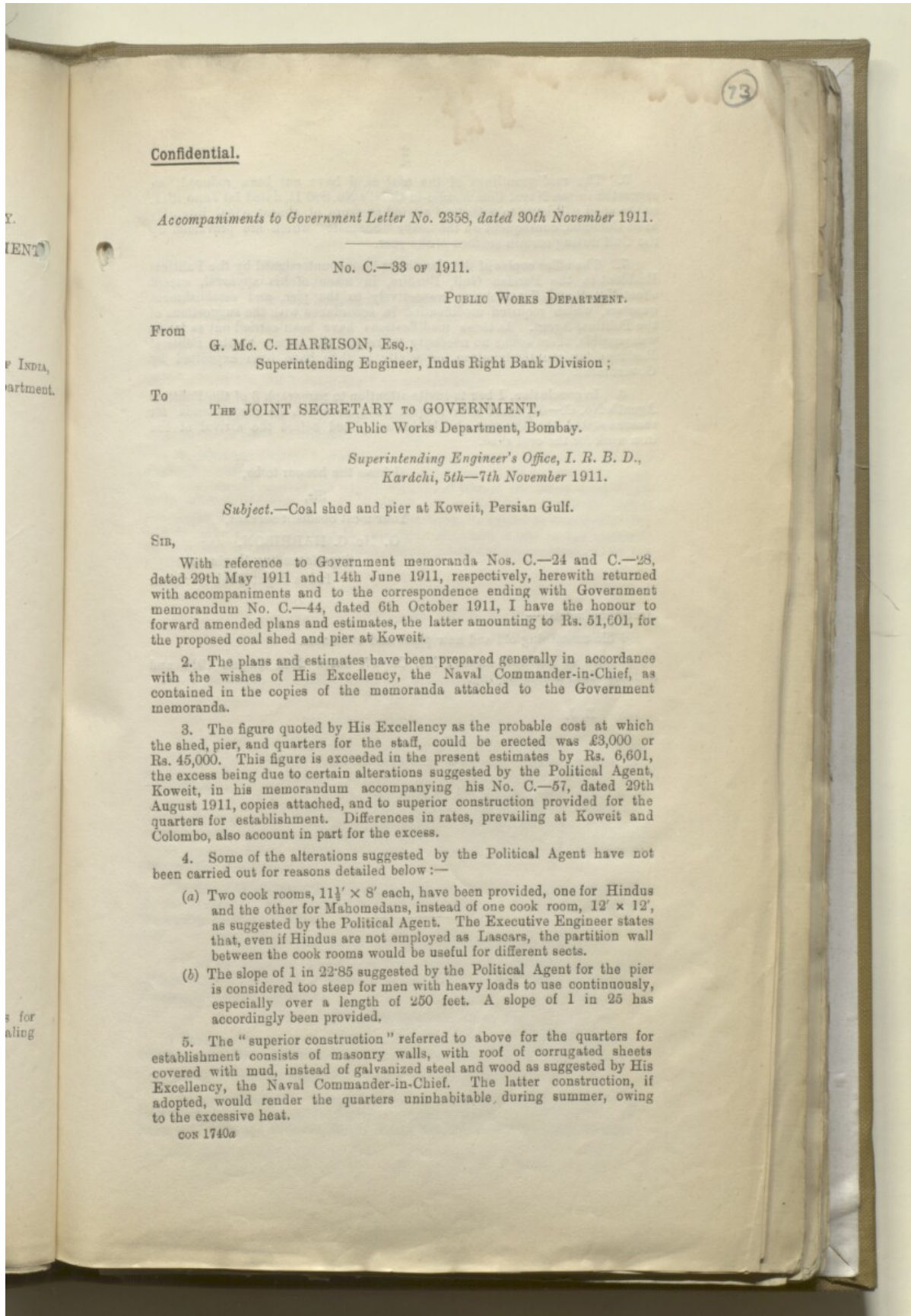


X Copy 67.0. x
Adm: 16 June '11.
[I.O. 4 Mar '12]



ملف رقم ١٨٥٥ لسنة ١٩٠٤، الجزء ٥، "الكويت: مستودع الفحم." [٧٢ظ]
(٣٧٤/١٥٣)





Confidential.

Accompaniments to Government Letter No. 2358, dated 30th November 1911.

No. C.—33 of 1911.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

From

G. Mc. C. HARRISON, Esq.,
Superintending Engineer, Indus Right Bank Division ;

To

THE JOINT SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
Public Works Department, Bombay.

*Superintending Engineer's Office, I. R. B. D.,
Kardchi, 5th—7th November 1911.*

Subject.—Coal shed and pier at Koweit, Persian Gulf.

Sir,

With reference to Government memoranda Nos. C.—24 and C.—28, dated 29th May 1911 and 14th June 1911, respectively, herewith returned with accompaniments and to the correspondence ending with Government memorandum No. C.—44, dated 6th October 1911, I have the honour to forward amended plans and estimates, the latter amounting to Rs. 51,601, for the proposed coal shed and pier at Koweit.

2. The plans and estimates have been prepared generally in accordance with the wishes of His Excellency, the Naval Commander-in-Chief, as contained in the copies of the memoranda attached to the Government memoranda.

3. The figure quoted by His Excellency as the probable cost at which the shed, pier, and quarters for the staff, could be erected was £3,000 or Rs. 45,000. This figure is exceeded in the present estimates by Rs. 6,601, the excess being due to certain alterations suggested by the Political Agent, Koweit, in his memorandum accompanying his No. C.—57, dated 29th August 1911, copies attached, and to superior construction provided for the quarters for establishment. Differences in rates, prevailing at Koweit and Colombo, also account in part for the excess.

4. Some of the alterations suggested by the Political Agent have not been carried out for reasons detailed below :—

(a) Two cook rooms, $11\frac{1}{2}' \times 8'$ each, have been provided, one for Hindus and the other for Mahomedans, instead of one cook room, $12' \times 12'$, as suggested by the Political Agent. The Executive Engineer states that, even if Hindus are not employed as Lascars, the partition wall between the cook rooms would be useful for different sects.

(b) The slope of 1 in 22.85 suggested by the Political Agent for the pier is considered too steep for men with heavy loads to use continuously, especially over a length of 250 feet. A slope of 1 in 25 has accordingly been provided.

5. The "superior construction" referred to above for the quarters for establishment consists of masonry walls, with roof of corrugated sheets covered with mud, instead of galvanized steel and wood as suggested by His Excellency, the Naval Commander-in-Chief. The latter construction, if adopted, would render the quarters uninhabitable, during summer, owing to the excessive heat.

con 1740a



6. The roof scantlings of the coal shed have not been reduced, as suggested in the Naval Commander-in-Chief's No. 880 II, dated 1st June 1911, as the shed will have to withstand a wind pressure of almost equal intensity as at Colombo, consequent on the heavy "Shamals" which are prevalent up the Gulf during certain seasons of the year.

7. The office copies of the plans have been countersigned by the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, Bushire, in token of his approval, except sheet Nos. 2 and 7 pertaining respectively to the pier, and establishment quarters, which required modification in accordance with the suggestions of the Political Agent. As these modifications have been carried out as far as was possible, there seems no necessity to return the papers to the Political Resident for countersignature, especially as they have been expedited by Government.

8. In conclusion, I beg to invite attention to paragraph 3 of the Political Agent's No. C.—57, dated 29th August 1911, in which he recommends, for reasons stated, that the pier should be completed before the arrival of the iron work for the coal shed.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

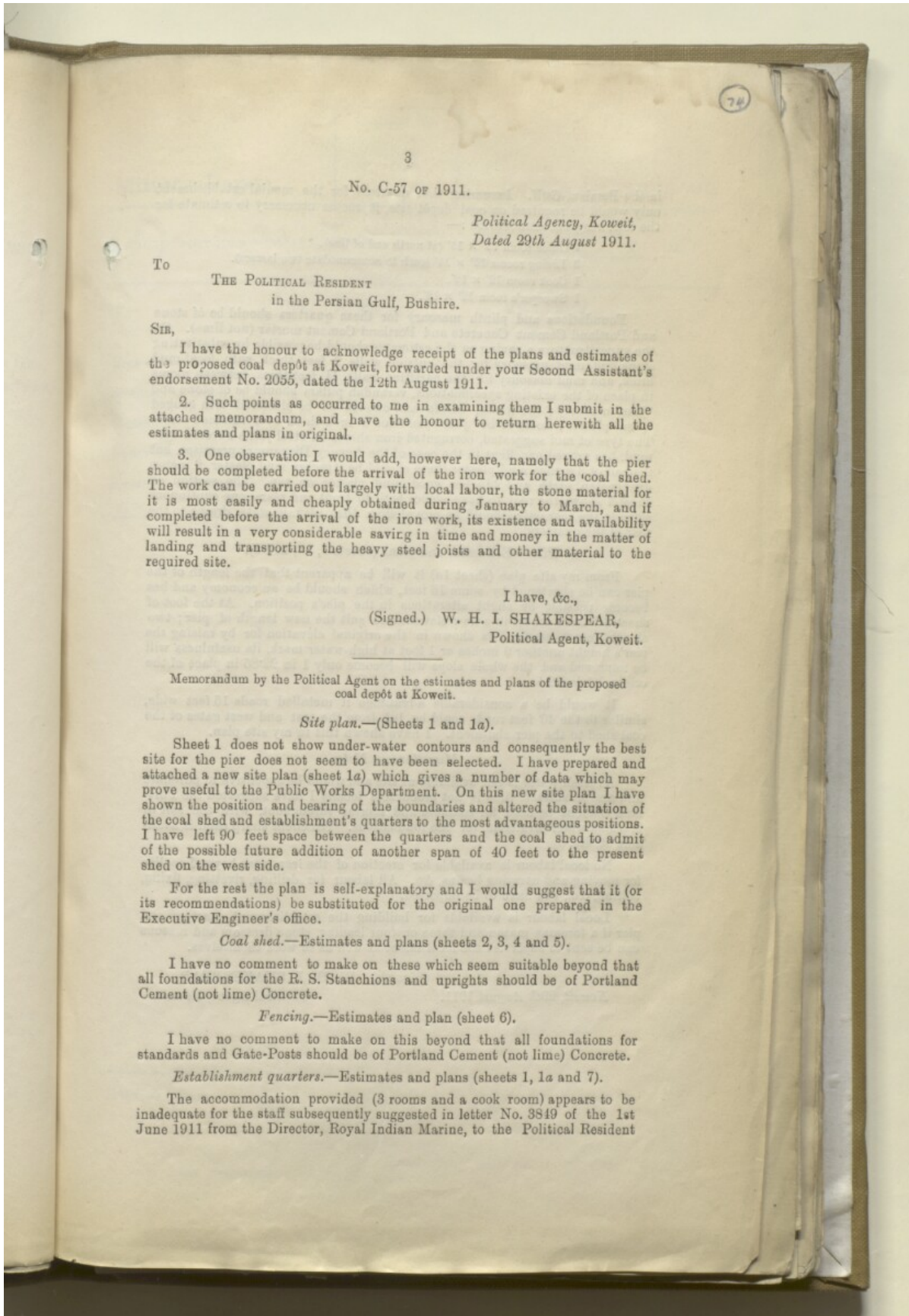
G. Mc. C. HARRISON,
Superintending Engineer,
Indus Right Bank Division.

Accompaniments:—

1 file containing old and new plans and estimates.

Copies of Political Agent's No. C.—57, dated 29th August 1911 and memorandum accompanying.

Z. J.



No. C-57 of 1911.

Political Agency, Koweit,
Dated 29th August 1911.

To
THE POLITICAL RESIDENT
in the Persian Gulf, Bushire.

SIR,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of the plans and estimates of the proposed coal depot at Koweit, forwarded under your Second Assistant's endorsement No. 2055, dated the 12th August 1911.

2. Such points as occurred to me in examining them I submit in the attached memorandum, and have the honour to return herewith all the estimates and plans in original.

3. One observation I would add, however here, namely that the pier should be completed before the arrival of the iron work for the coal shed. The work can be carried out largely with local labour, the stone material for it is most easily and cheaply obtained during January to March, and if completed before the arrival of the iron work, its existence and availability will result in a very considerable saving in time and money in the matter of landing and transporting the heavy steel joists and other material to the required site.

I have, &c.,

(Signed.) W. H. I. SHAKESPEAR,
Political Agent, Koweit.

Memorandum by the Political Agent on the estimates and plans of the proposed coal depot at Koweit.

Site plan.—(Sheets 1 and 1a).

Sheet 1 does not show under-water contours and consequently the best site for the pier does not seem to have been selected. I have prepared and attached a new site plan (sheet 1a) which gives a number of data which may prove useful to the Public Works Department. On this new site plan I have shown the position and bearing of the boundaries and altered the situation of the coal shed and establishment's quarters to the most advantageous positions. I have left 90 feet space between the quarters and the coal shed to admit of the possible future addition of another span of 40 feet to the present shed on the west side.

For the rest the plan is self-explanatory and I would suggest that it (or its recommendations) be substituted for the original one prepared in the Executive Engineer's office.

Coal shed.—Estimates and plans (sheets 2, 3, 4 and 5).

I have no comment to make on these which seem suitable beyond that all foundations for the R. S. Stanchions and uprights should be of Portland Cement (not lime) Concrete.

Fencing.—Estimates and plan (sheet 6).

I have no comment to make on this beyond that all foundations for standards and Gate-Posts should be of Portland Cement (not lime) Concrete.

Establishment quarters.—Estimates and plans (sheets 1, 1a and 7).

The accommodation provided (3 rooms and a cook room) appears to be inadequate for the staff subsequently suggested in letter No. 3849 of the 1st June 1911 from the Director, Royal Indian Marine, to the Political Resident



in the Persian Gulf. Assuming that quarters for the menial establishment only would be required on coal depôt site, it seems necessary to estimate for the following accommodation:—

- 1 Office room 15' x 15' (at north end of line).
- 3 Living rooms 15' x 15' (each to accommodate two lascars).
- 1 Cook room 12' x 12'.
- 1 Sweeper's room 12' x 12'.

Foundations and plinth masonry for these quarters should be of stone and Portland Cement Concrete and Portland Cement mortar (not lime). On the superstructure a saving on the estimates should be possible by substituting stone and mud masonry for the outside walls, 2 feet thick, with local mud brick, and mud masonry for the partition walls, 1½ feet thick, between rooms in place of the existing specifications, verandah pillars should be of stone and 'juss' masonry; the whole, inside and outside to be plastered with gauged 'juss' plaster; floors to be 'juss' plastered 1 inch thick over rammed earth. The type of roof suggested, corrugated iron sheets on steel joists covered with mud, has proved excellent in the case of the Agency Dispensary premises, but instead of 3 inches mud plaster there should be 2 inches mud plaster, 2 inches dry beaten earth, and 2 inches good mud plaster on top. The section on sheet 7 shows the roof to have slopes both to front and rear—one continuous slope to the rear only should be provided so that all rain-water drains to the rear of the quarters.

Pier.—Estimates and plans (sheets 1, 1a, and 8).

From my site plan (sheet 1a) it will be apparent that the length of the pier can be shortened by some 15 feet, which should be an economy and has become possible by slight alterations in the pier's position. At the foot of sheet 8 I have drawn in a new elevation to suit the new length of pier; two slopes are not required as shown in the original elevation for by raising the pier's height another 9 inches or 1 foot at high-water mark, its usefulness will be improved and the whole slope will become only 1 in 22·85 in place of the original 1 in 26·5.

It would be a considerable advantage if metalled roads 15 feet wide, similar to the 40 feet road, could be led from the east and west gates of the coal shed to the pier abutment. I have shown this in my site plan.

Miscellaneous Notes.

As fresh water is not available at site and would be expensive to purchase and also as suitable lime is not procurable locally I have suggested the Portland Cement be used for concrete and mortar throughout, with the salt or brackish water available, for the foundations. Excellent sharp sand is available at site.

No local labour is available for erection of the iron work beyond coolies for moving and carrying beams, &c. All labour for drilling, rivetting, fixing, bolting, &c., will have to be imported.

Local labour is available for building the establishment quarters and pier if a foreman mason and three or four leading stone dressers and masons can be sent to supervise the local talent as well as to work themselves.

(Signed.) W. H. I. SHAKESPEAR,
Koweit, 29th August 1911. Political Agent, Koweit.



ملف رقم ١٨٥٥ لسنة ١٩٠٤، الجزء ٥، "الكويت: مستودع الفحم." [٧٥]
(٣٧٤/١٥٨)

(75)

Register No. 1818

Minute Paper. Secret Department.

Seq. Letter from India, 43 m Dated 19 October 1911.
Rec. 4 November 1911.

Date.	Initials.	SUBJECT.
Under Secretary.....		Koweit.
Secretary of State		
Committee		
Under Secretary.....		
Secretary of State		

Copy to F.O. Adm. } 8 Nov. 1911.

FOR INFORMATION.

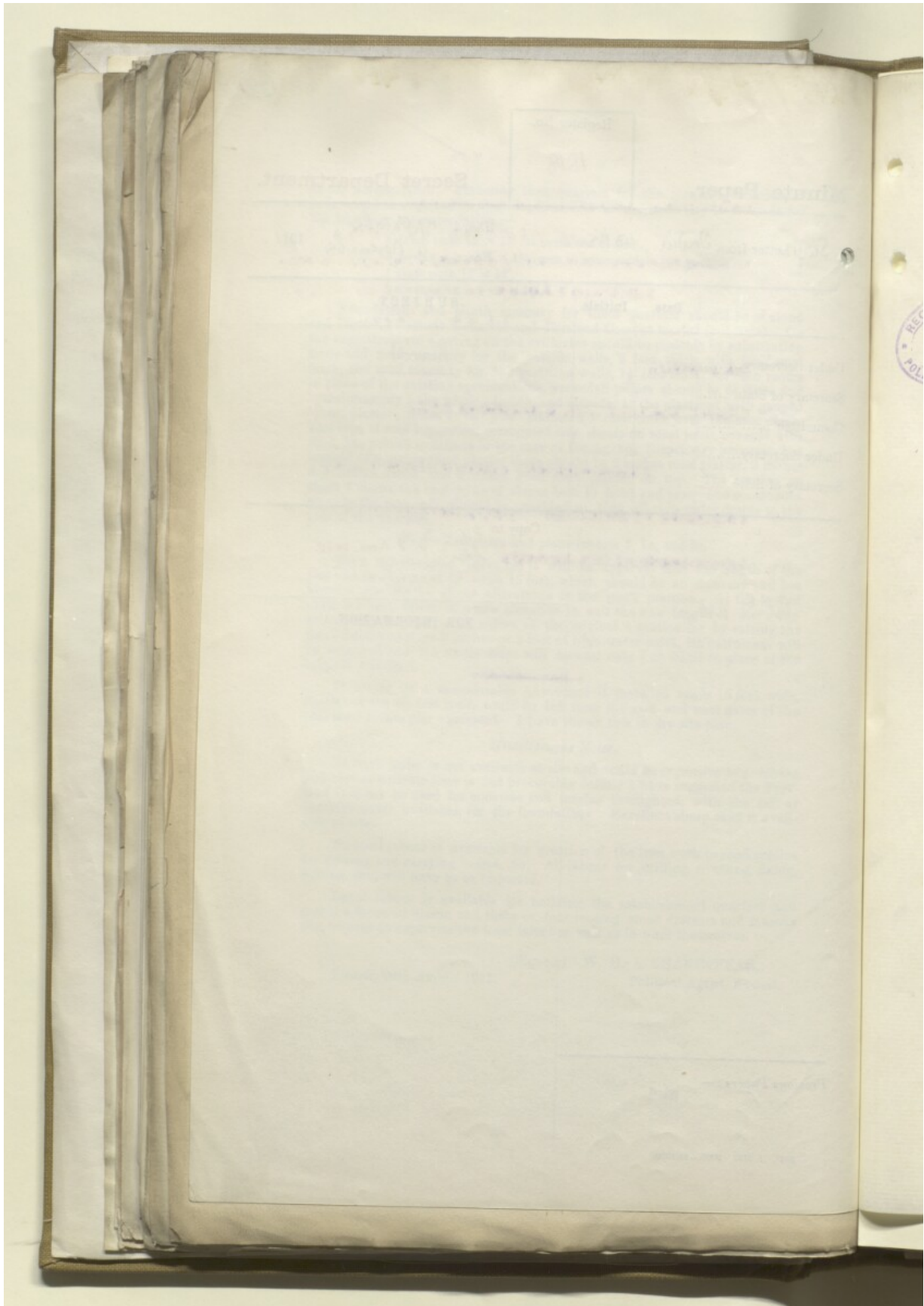
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Previous Papers :— 1569

9549. I. 2127. 2000.—11.1910.

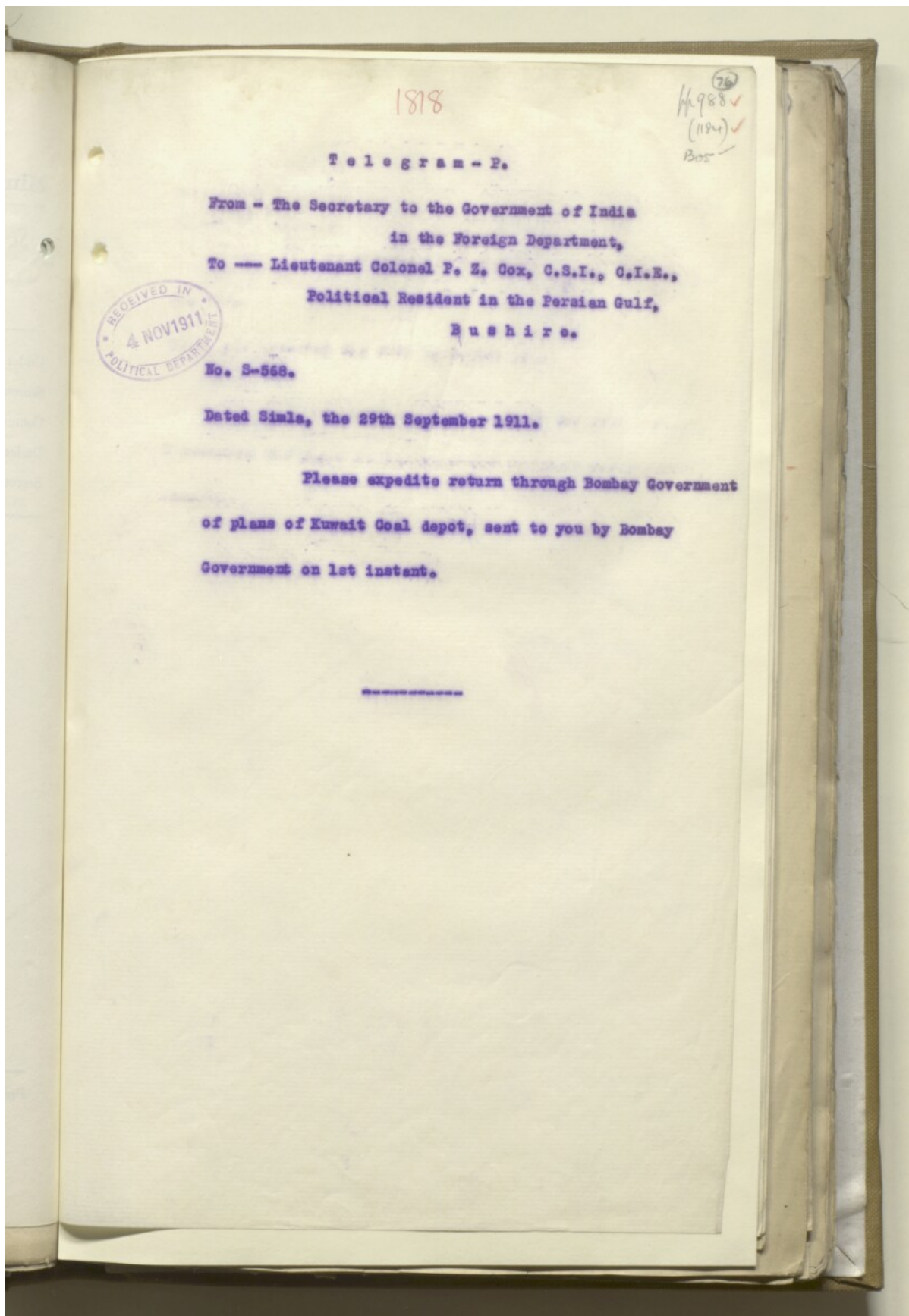


ملف رقم ١٨٥٥ لسنة ١٩٠٤، الجزء ٥، "الكويت: مستودع الفحم." [٧٥ظ]
(٣٧٤/١٥٩)



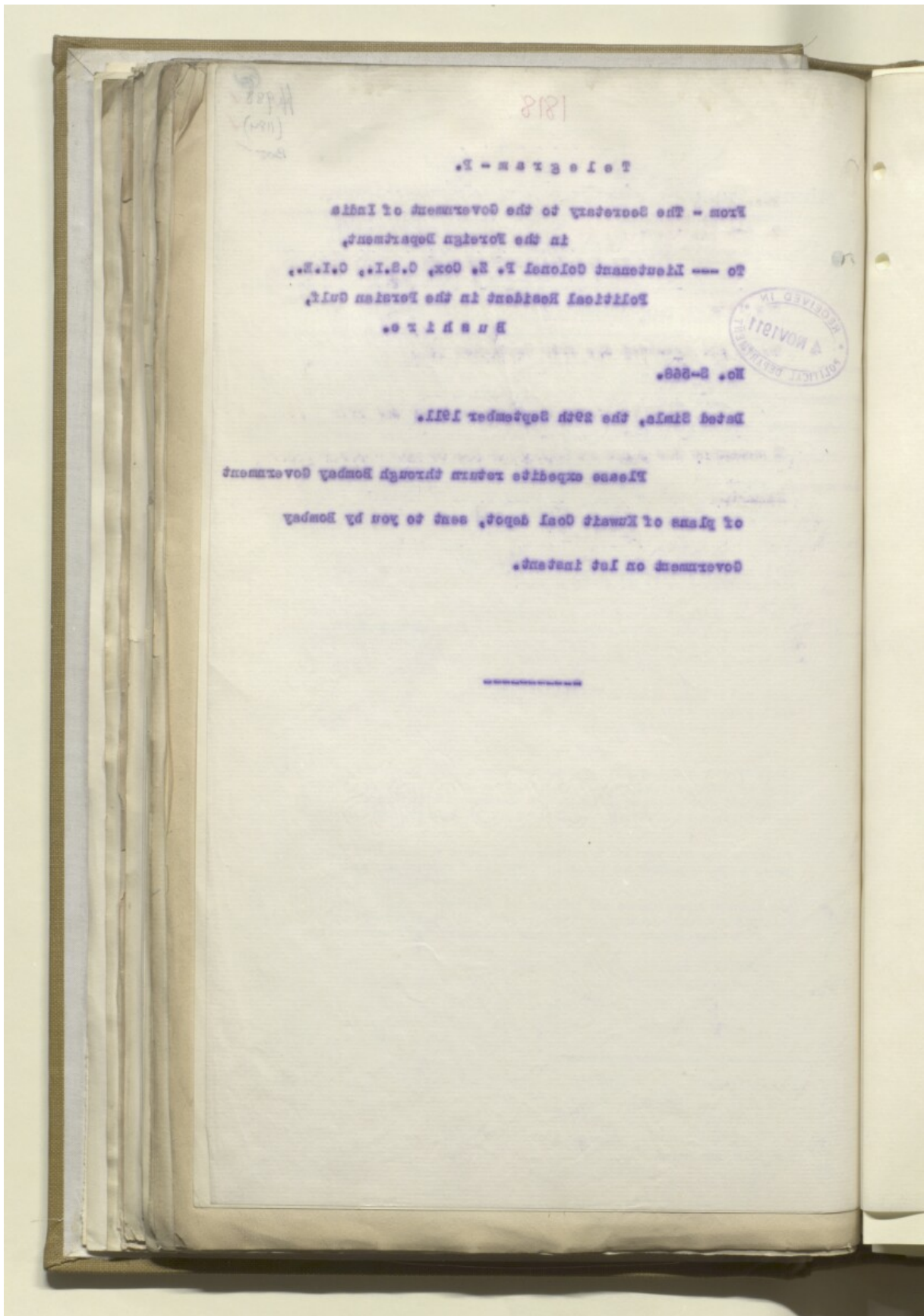


ملف رقم ١٨٥٥ لسنة ١٩٠٤، الجزء ٥، "الكويت: مستودع الفحم." [٧٦و]
(٣٧٤/١٦٠)



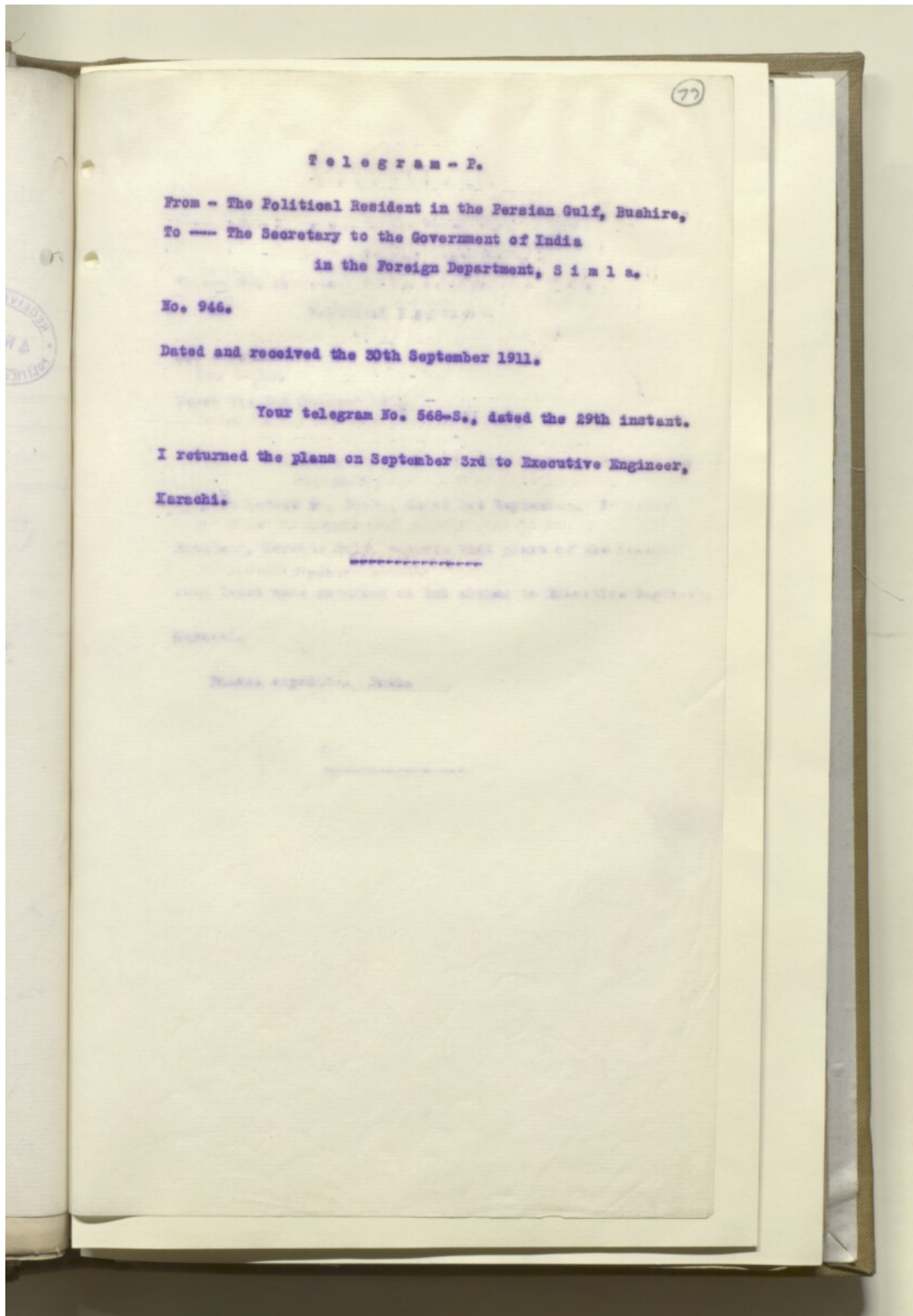


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(٣٧٤/١٦١)



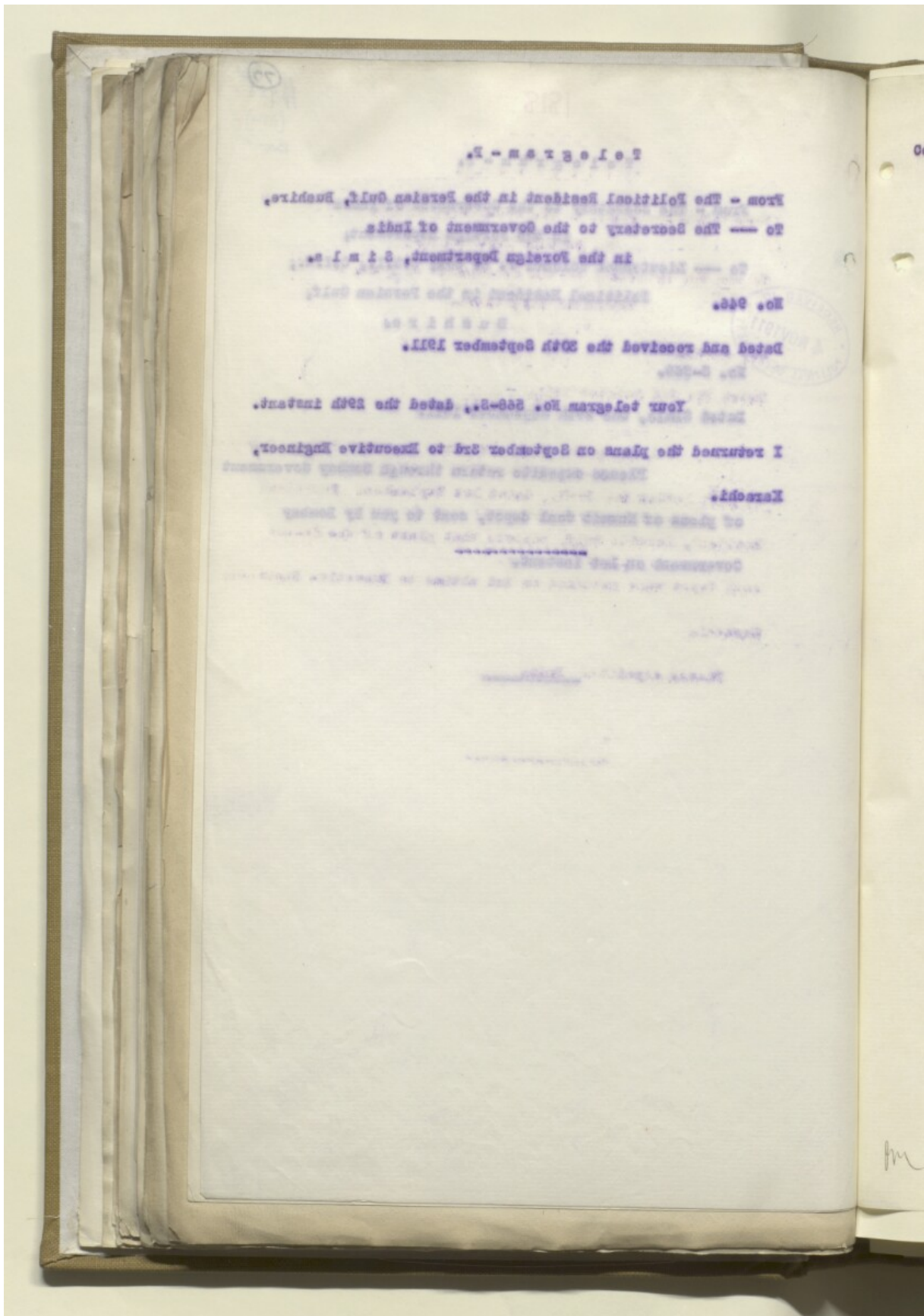


ملف رقم ١٨٥٥ لسنة ١٩٠٤، الجزء ٥، "الكويت: مستودع الفحم." [٧٧و]
(٣٧٤/١٦٢)



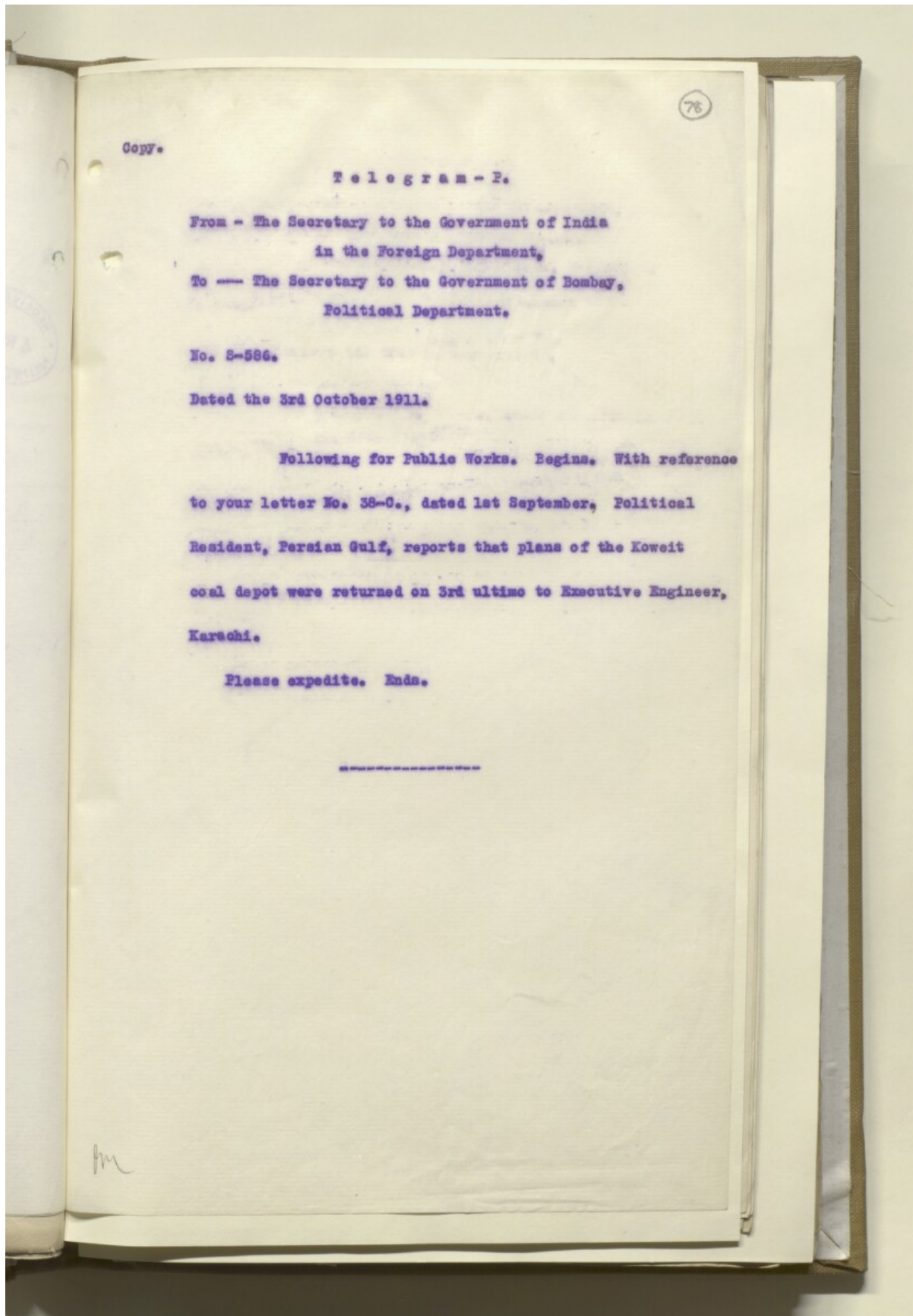


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(٣٧٤/١٦٣)



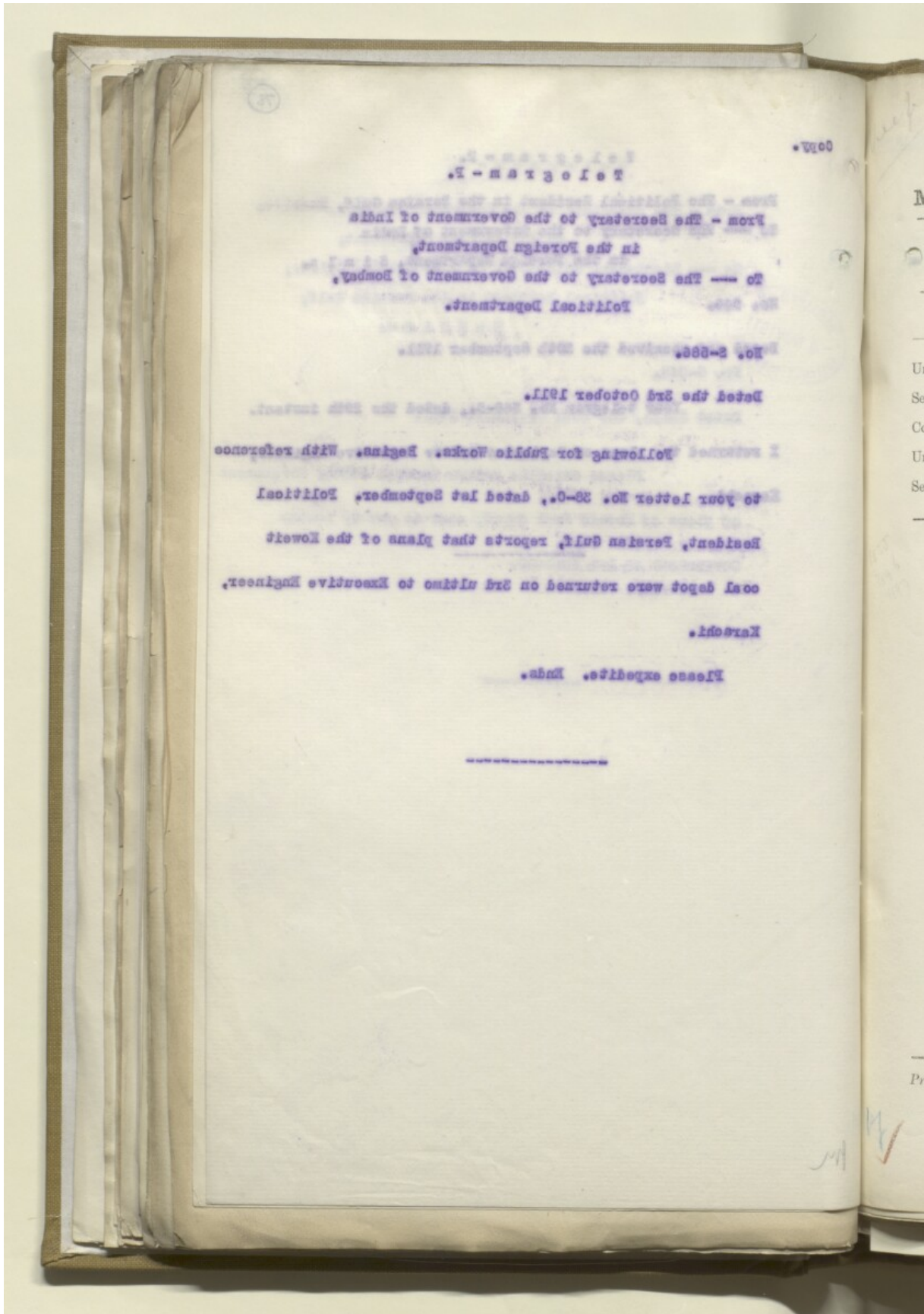


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(٣٧٤/١٦٤)





ملف رقم ١٨٥٥ لسنة ١٩٠٤، الجزء ٥، "الكويت: مستودع الفحم." [٧٨ظ]
(٣٧٤/١٦٥)





ملف رقم ١٨٥٥ لسنة ١٩٠٤، الجزء ٥، "الكويت: مستودع الفحم." [٧٩و]
(٣٧٤/١٦٦)

79

Register No.
1569

Minute Paper. Secret Department.

King's Letter from India, 37 M. Dated 7 Sept. 1911.
Rec. 25

Date.	Initials.	SUBJECT.
		<u>Koweit.</u>
Under Secretary.....		
Secretary of State		
Committee		
Under Secretary.....		
Secretary of State		

Copy to Adm. } 26 Sept 1911.
Further copy to Adm. 15 Nov 1911.

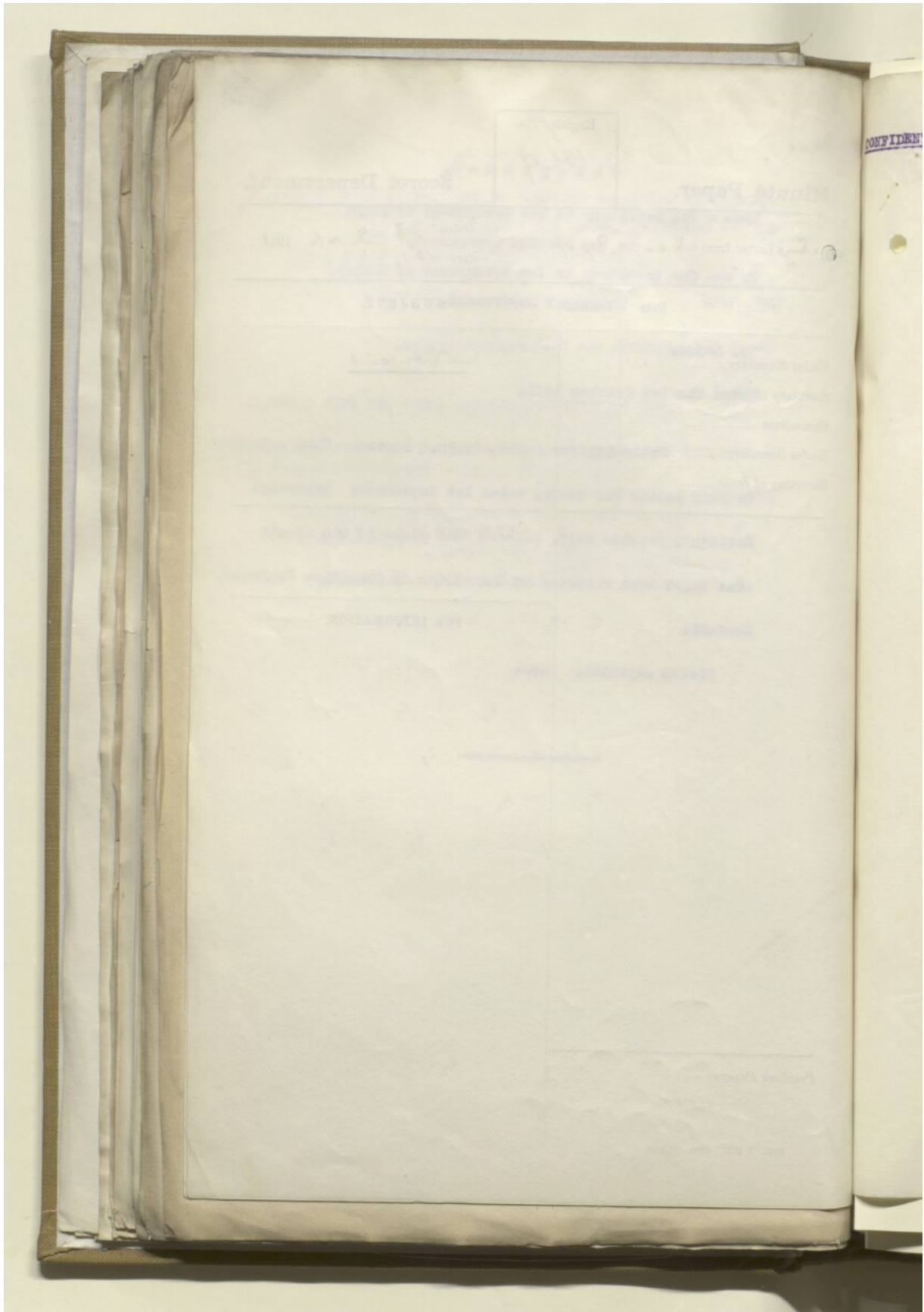
FOR INFORMATION.

Previous Papers:—

9549. I. 2127. 2000.—11/1910.

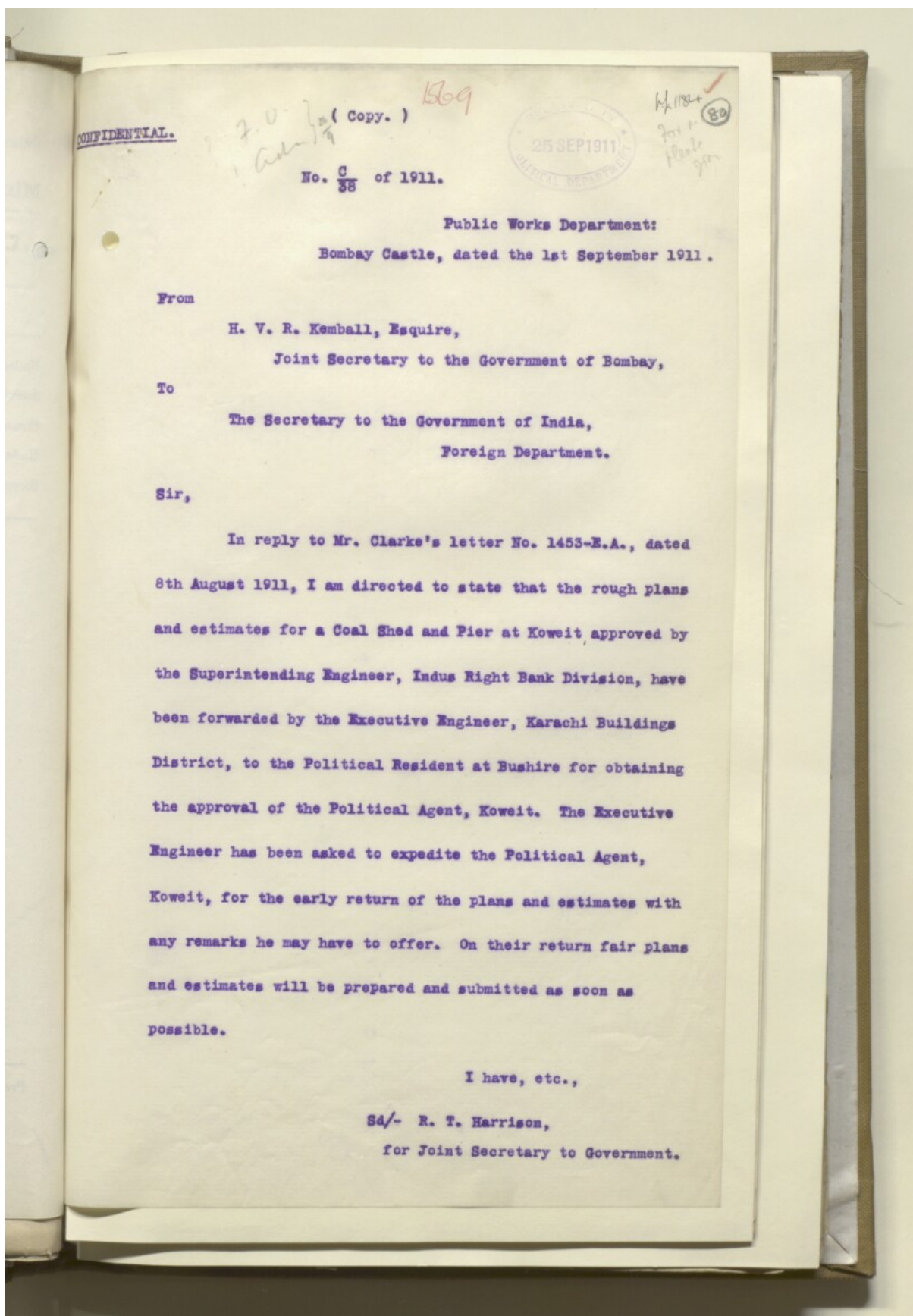


ملف رقم ١٨٥٥ لسنة ١٩٠٤، الجزء ٥، "الكويت: مستودع الفحم." [٧٩ظ]
(٣٧٤/١٦٧)



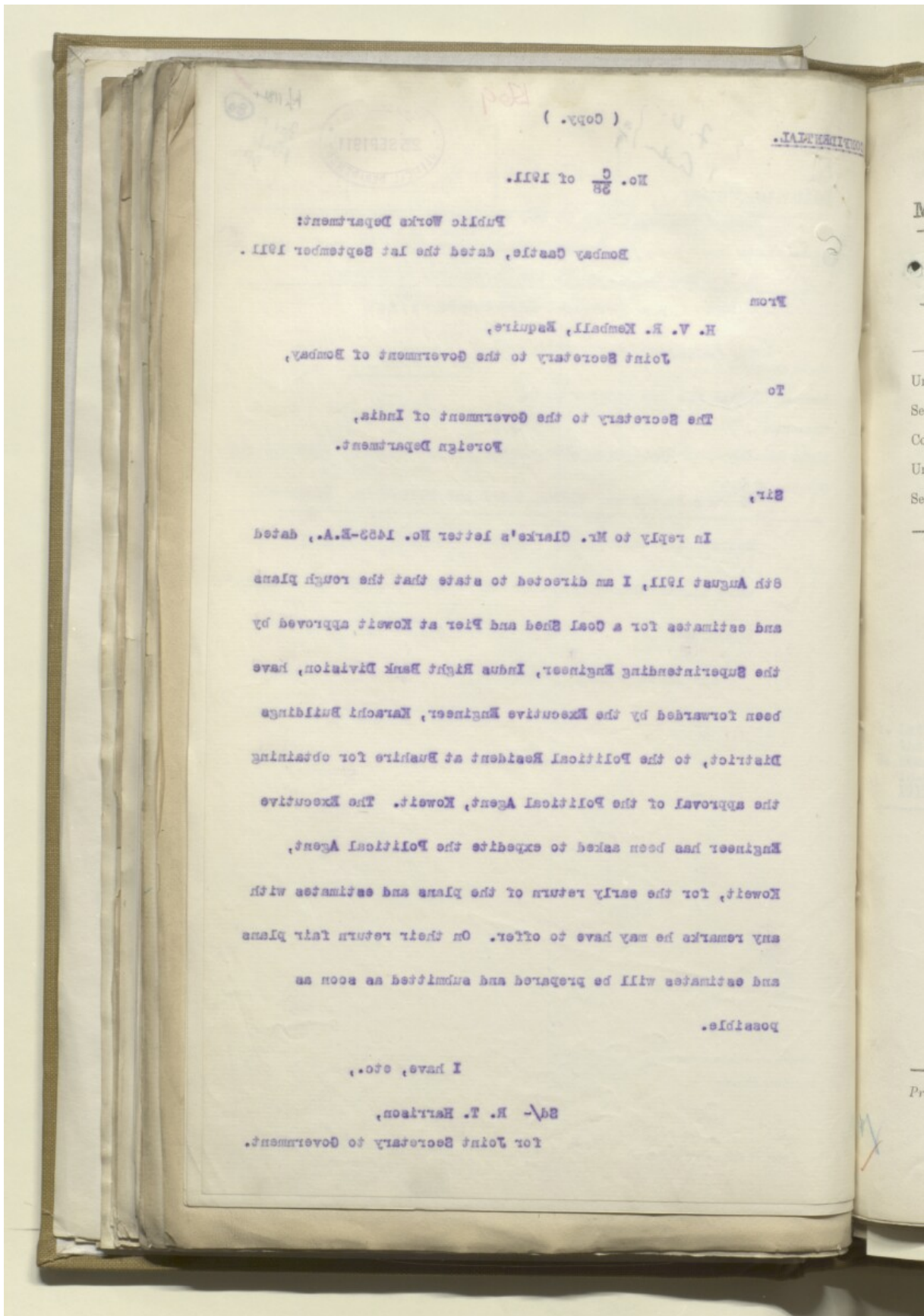


ملف رقم ١٨٥٥ لسنة ١٩٠٤، الجزء ٥، "الكويت: مستودع الفحم." [٨٠ و]
(٣٧٤/١٦٨)





ملف رقم ١٨٥٥ لسنة ١٩٠٤، الجزء ٥، "الكويت: مستودع الفحم." [٨٠ ظ]
(٣٧٤/١٦٩)





ملف رقم ١٨٥٥ لسنة ١٩٠٤، الجزء ٥، "الكويت: مستودع الفحم." [٨١و]
(٣٧٤/١٧٠)

(81)

Minute Paper. Register No. 988 Secret Department.

Secy's Letter from India, No. 22 M Dated 25 May 1911.
Rec. 10 June Seen Engon

	Date.	Initials.	SUBJECT.
Under Secretary.....	16 June	East	<p><u>Koweit.</u></p> <p>Program in preparation of estimates for a Coal Depot.</p>
Secretary of State			
Committee	16	KE	
Under Secretary.....			
Secretary of State			

Copy to
F.O. + Adm.
16 June 1911.

FOR INFORMATION.

The Sec. of State's telegram of the 6th Aug. '10 stated that he would advise the estimates for this Coal Depot.

The estimates are being prepared on the less expensive scale recommended by Admiral Slade, but the matter is not immediately pressing for the reason given by Col. Gase, viz. that the whole question of the status of Koweit is now sub judice.

3725
21

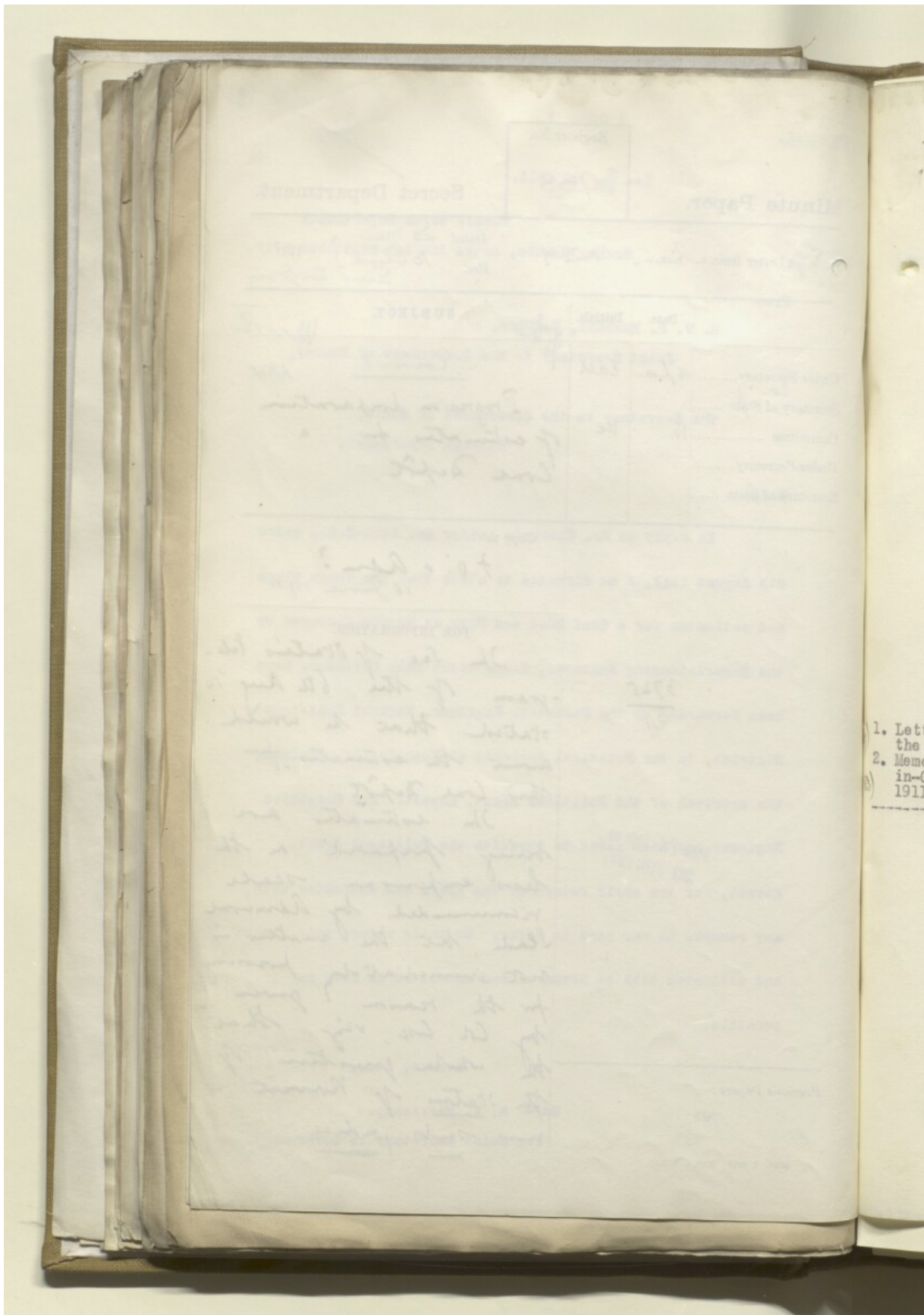
Seen Pol Com'ee.
20 JUN 1911

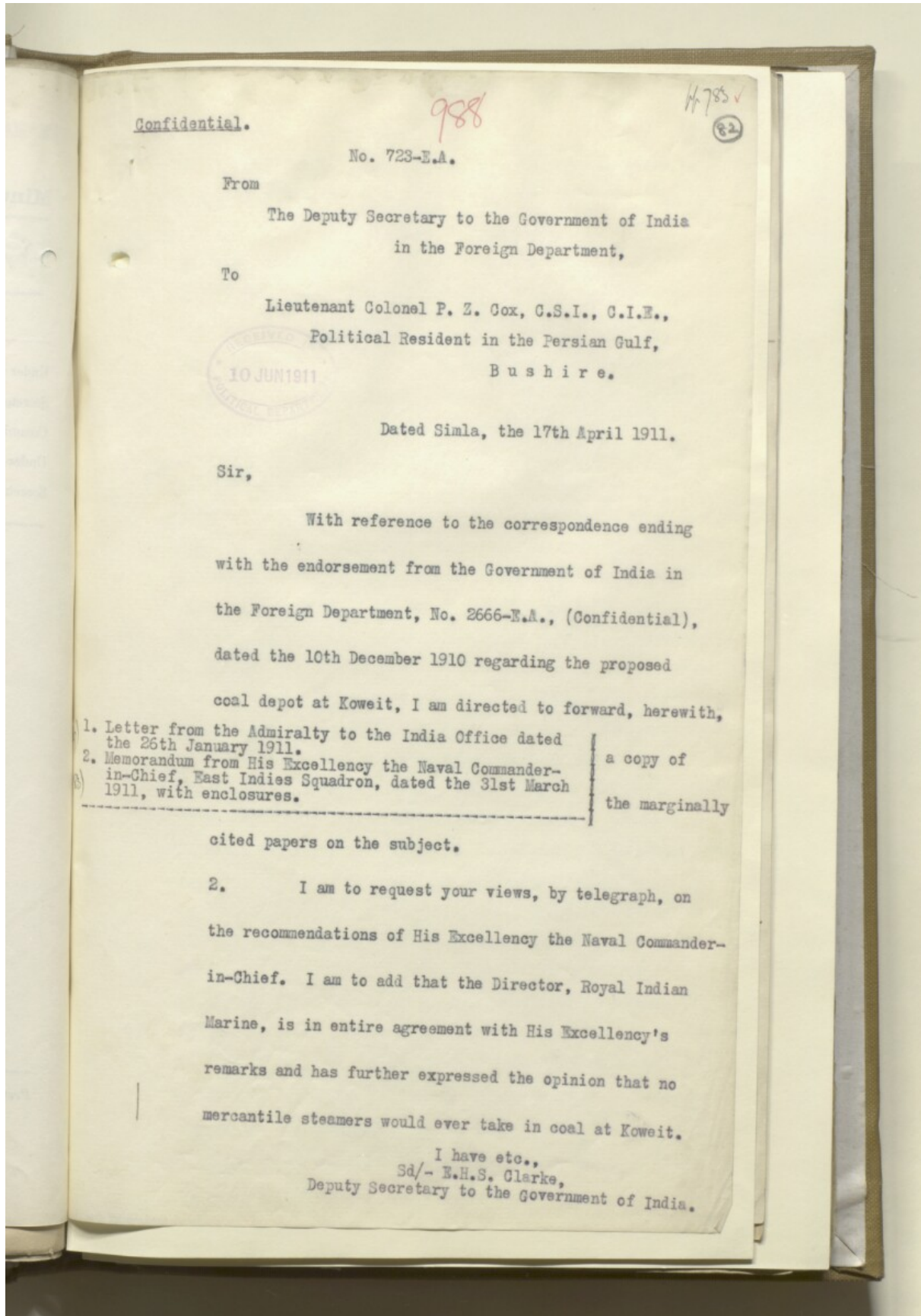
Previous Papers:—

9549. I. 2127. 2000.—11/1910.



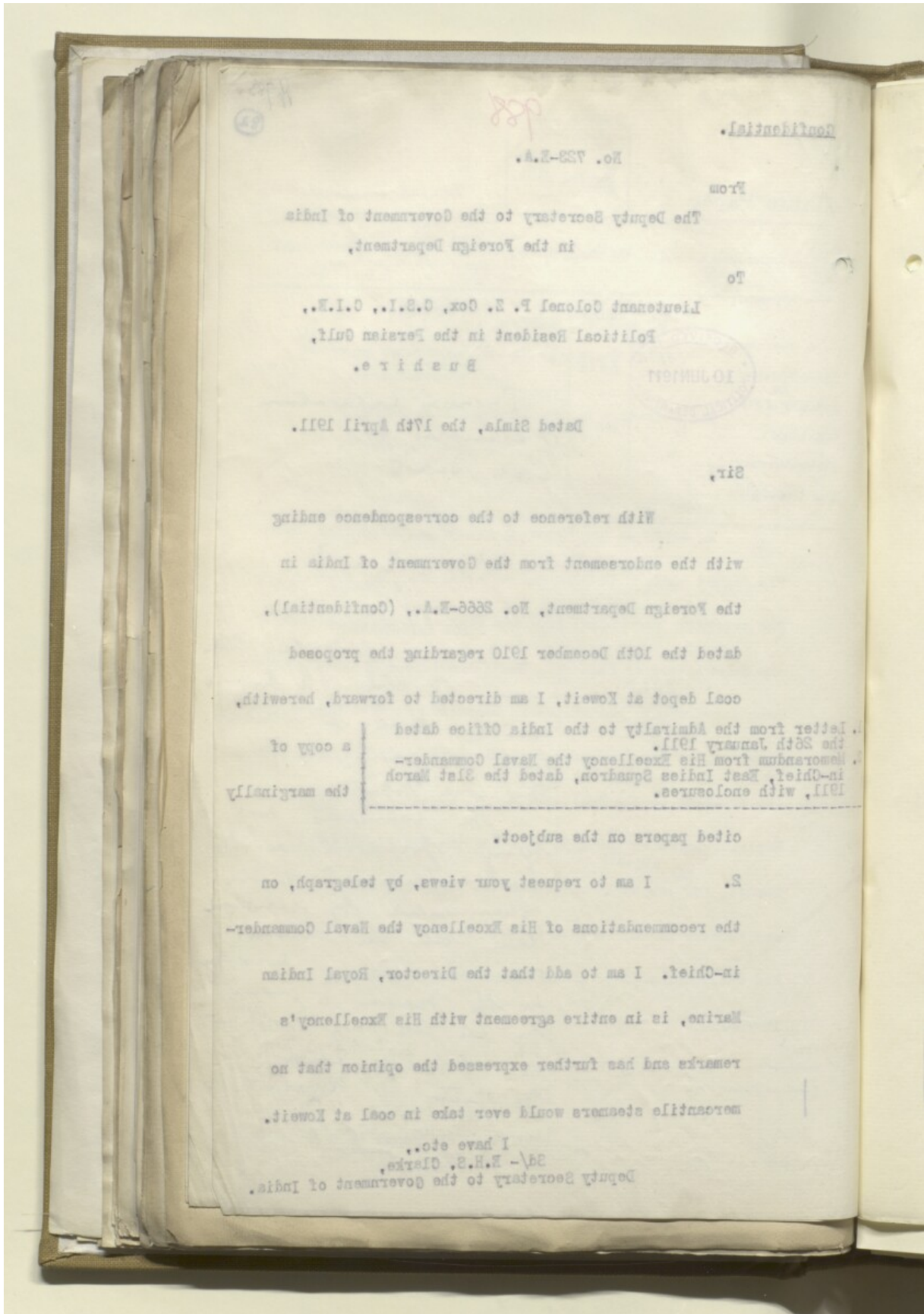
ملف رقم ١٨٥٥ لسنة ١٩٠٤، الجزء ٥، "الكويت: مستودع الفحم." [٨١ظ]
(٣٧٤/١٧١)

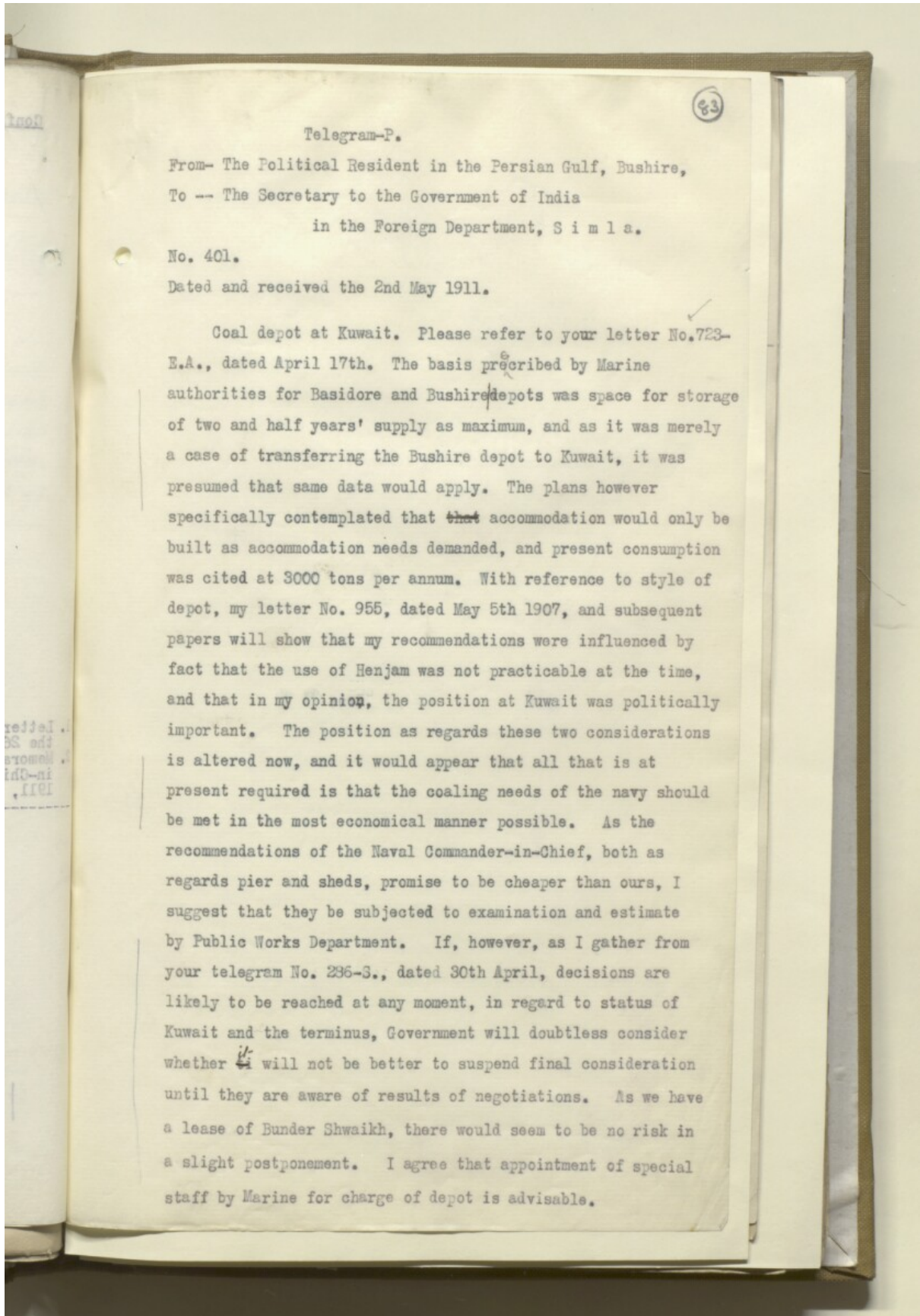






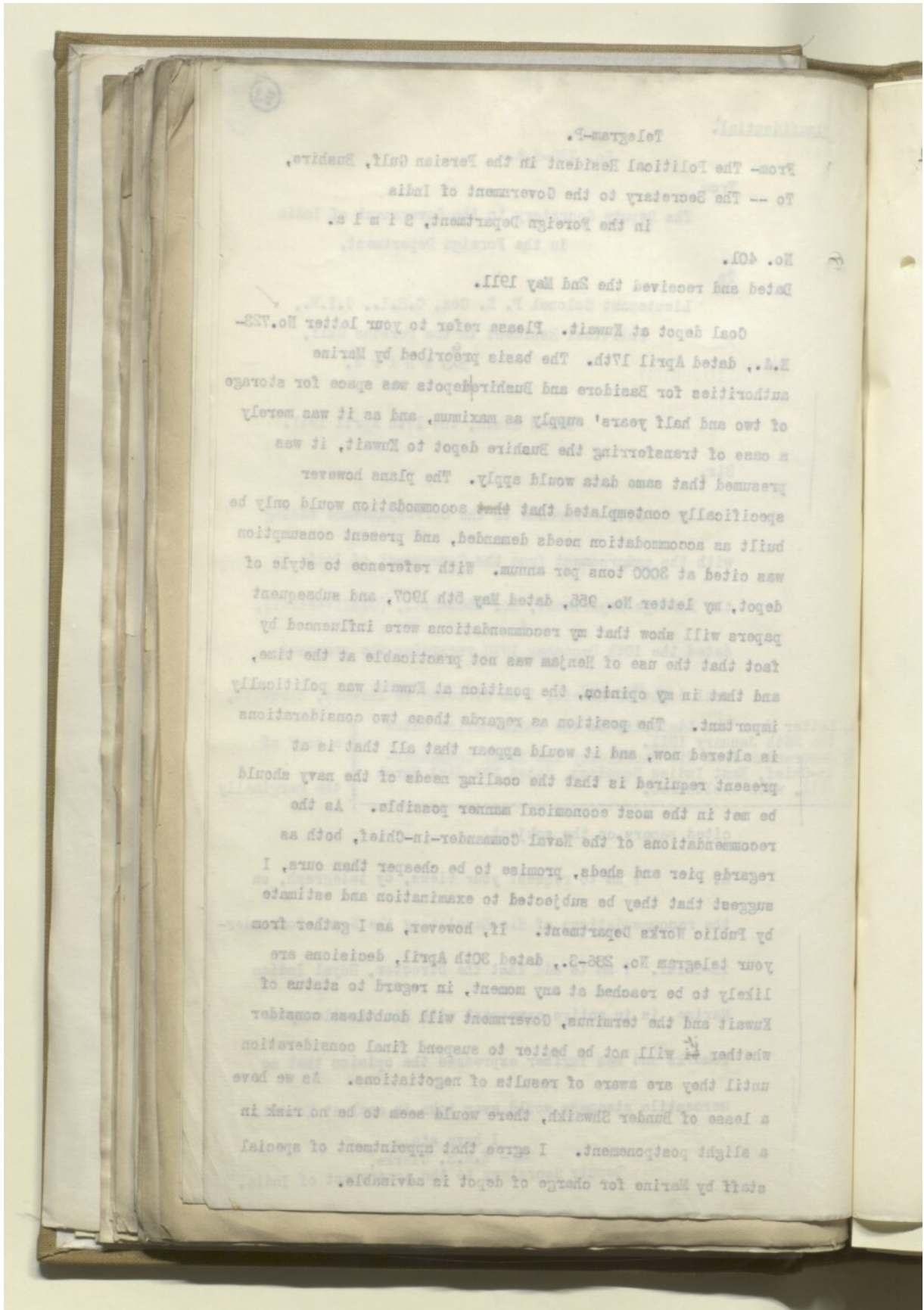
ملف رقم ١٨٥٥ لسنة ١٩٠٤، الجزء ٥، "الكويت: مستودع الفحم." [٨٢ ظ]
(٣٧٤/١٧٣)

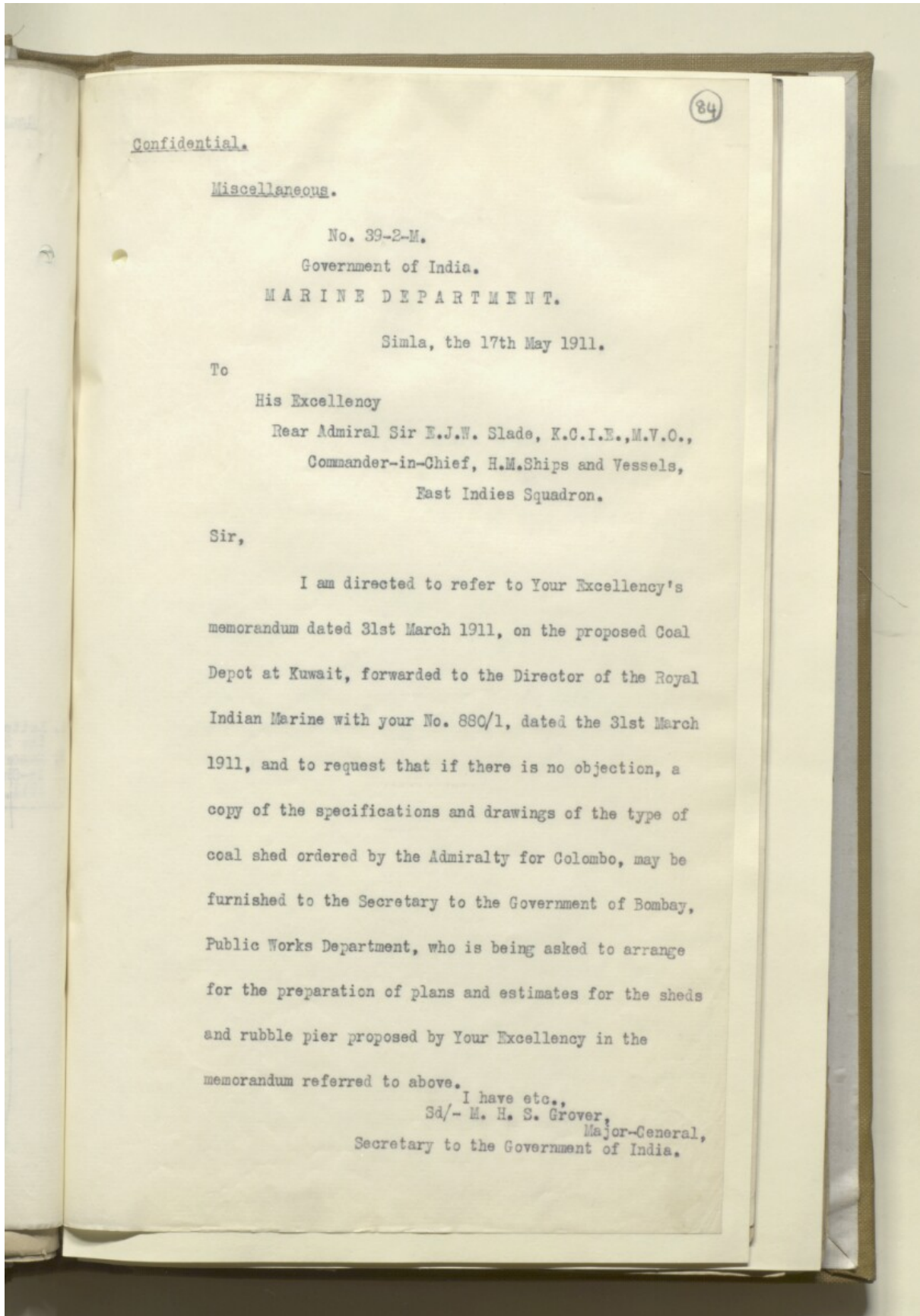






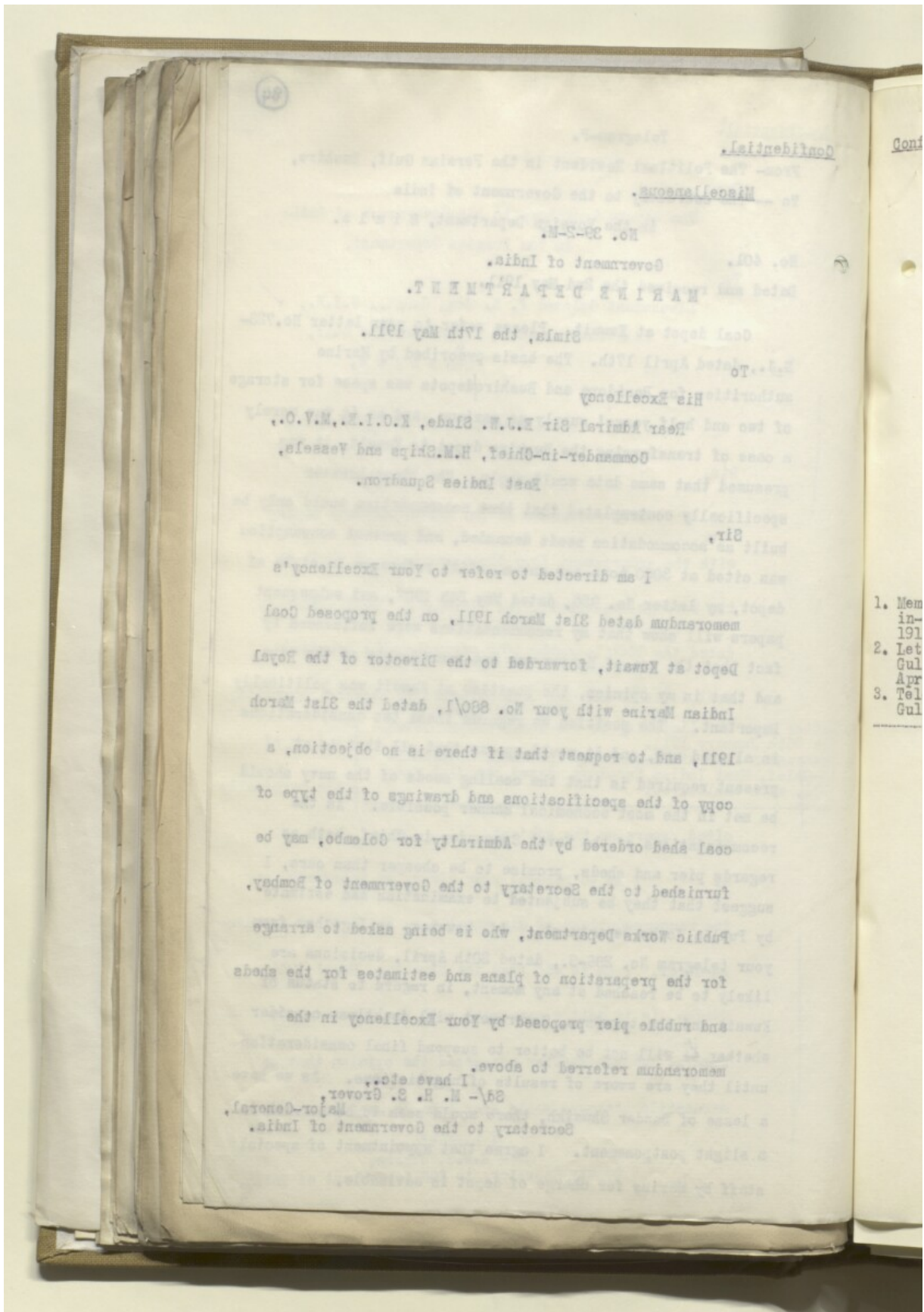
ملف رقم ١٨٥٥ لسنة ١٩٠٤، الجزء ٥، "الكويت: مستودع الفحم." [٣٨٣ظ]
(٣٧٤/١٧٥)

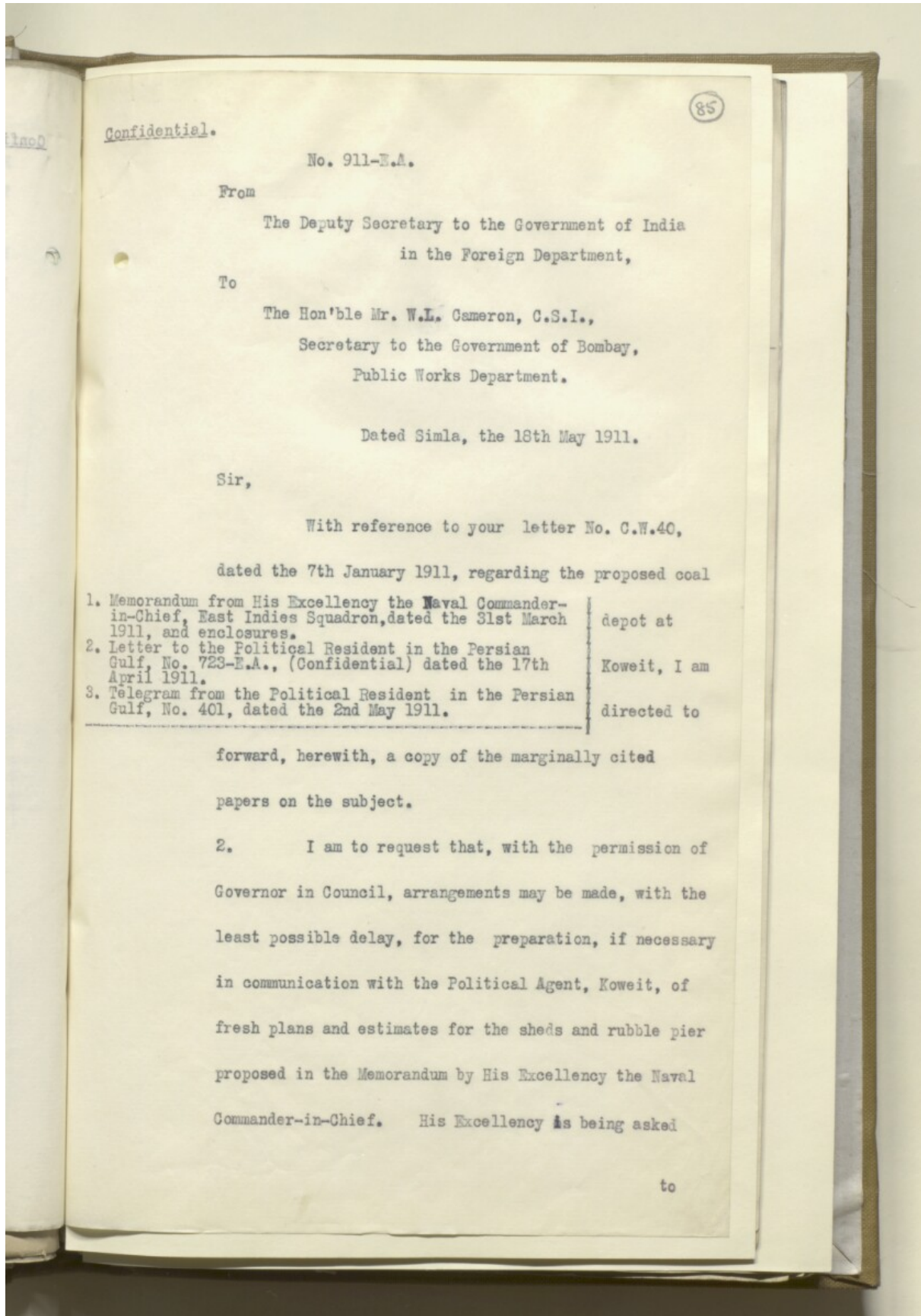






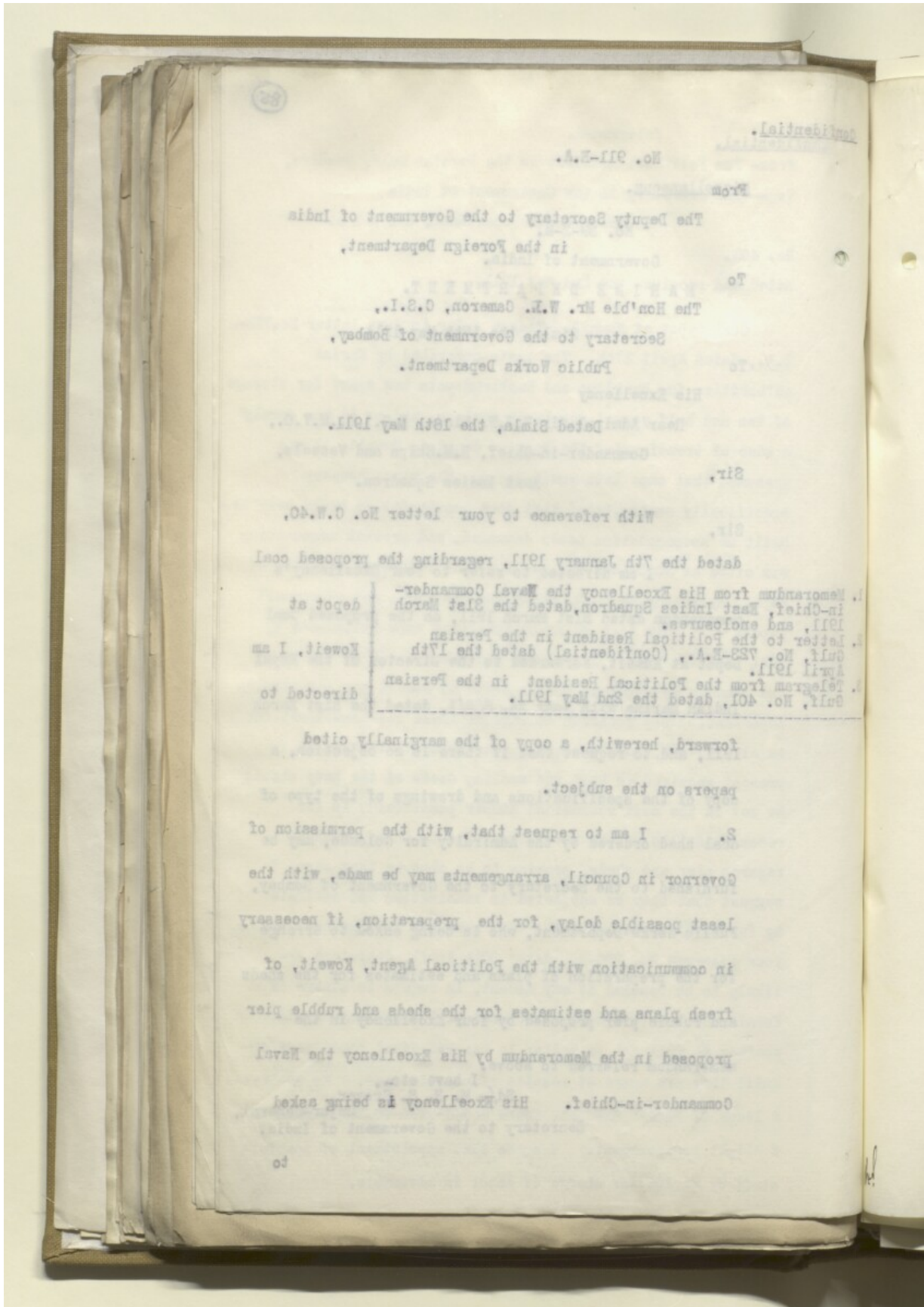
ملف رقم ١٨٥٥ لسنة ١٩٠٤، الجزء ٥، "الكويت: مستودع الفحم." [٤٨٤ظ]
(٣٧٤/١٧٧)

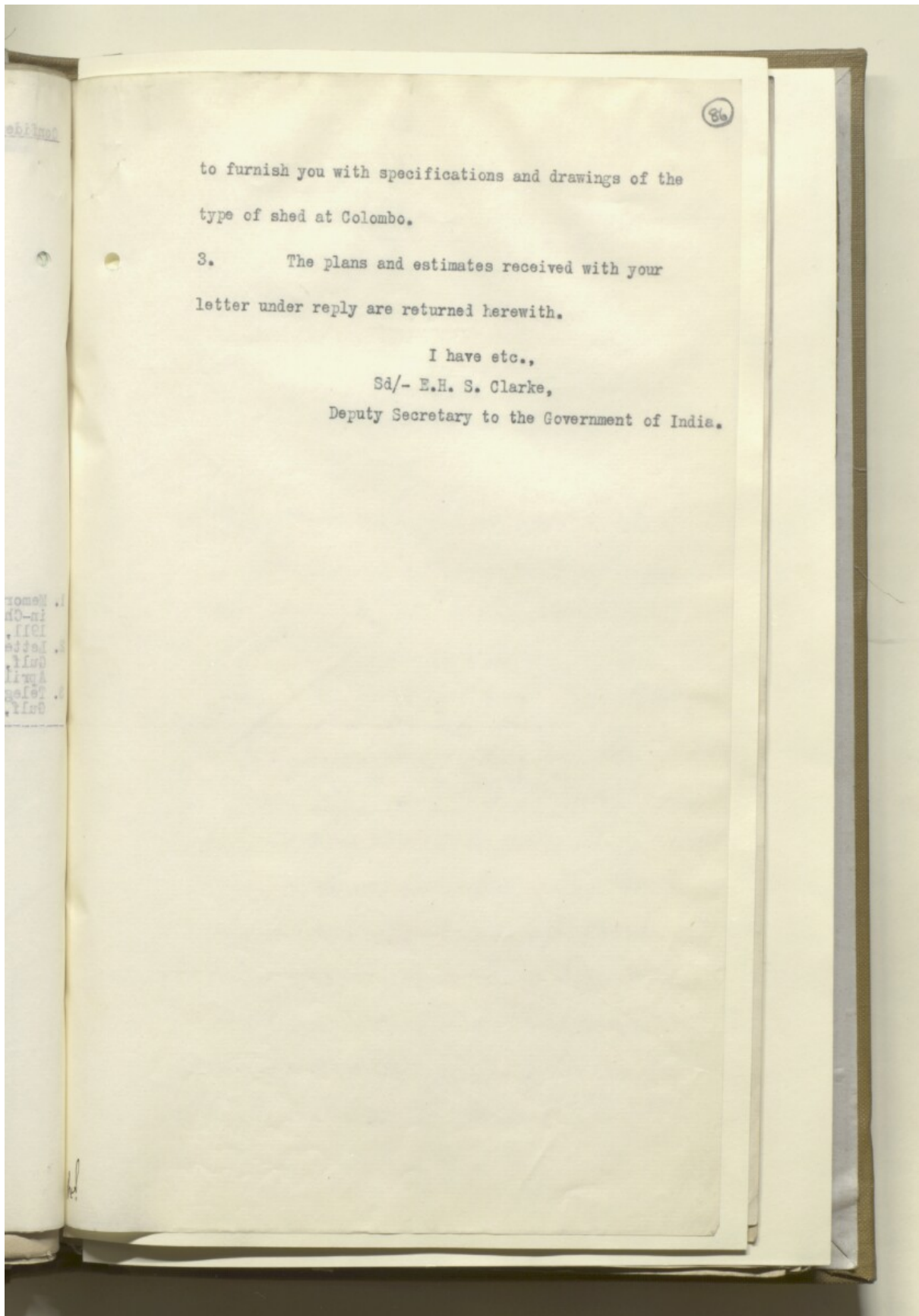






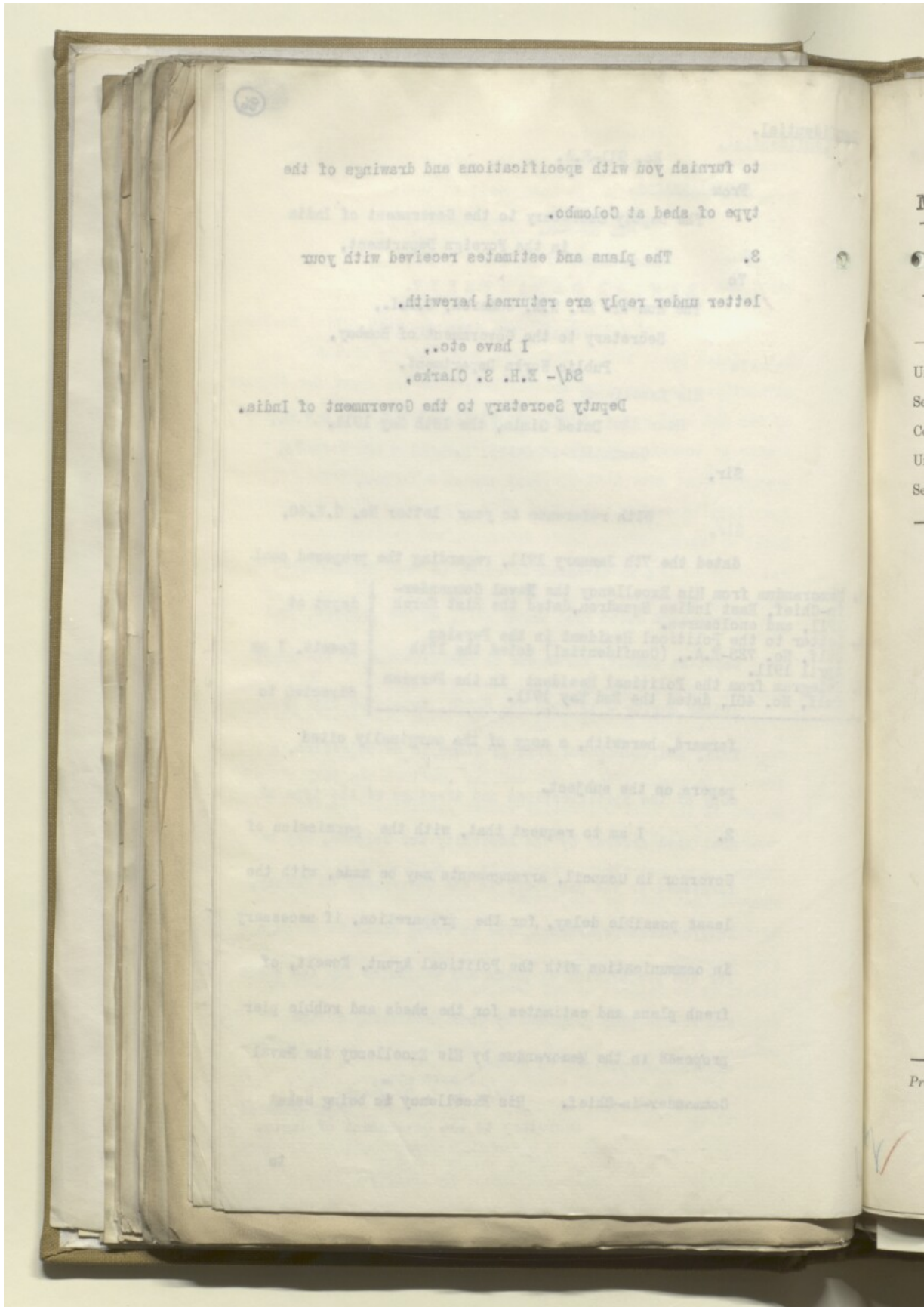
ملف رقم ١٨٥٥ لسنة ١٩٠٤، الجزء ٥، "الكويت: مستودع الفحم." [٨٥ظ]
(٣٧٤/١٧٩)

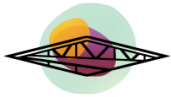






ملف رقم ١٨٥٥ لسنة ١٩٠٤، الجزء ٥، "الكويت: مستودع الفحم." [٨٦ظ]
(٣٧٤/١٨١)





87

Register No.
783

Minute Paper. Secret Department.

Seq's Letter from India 17 M Dated 20 April 1911
Rec. 6 May

Date.	Initials.	SUBJECT.
Under Secretary..... 10 May	Lat	Kowit.
Secretary of State		
Committee	KK	Memo by Naval C. in C. on the proposed coal depot.
Under Secretary.....		
Secretary of State		

Copy to
F.O. + Adm. 11 May 1911

FOR INFORMATION.

The Govt. of India
have still to express
their views on the
whole question.

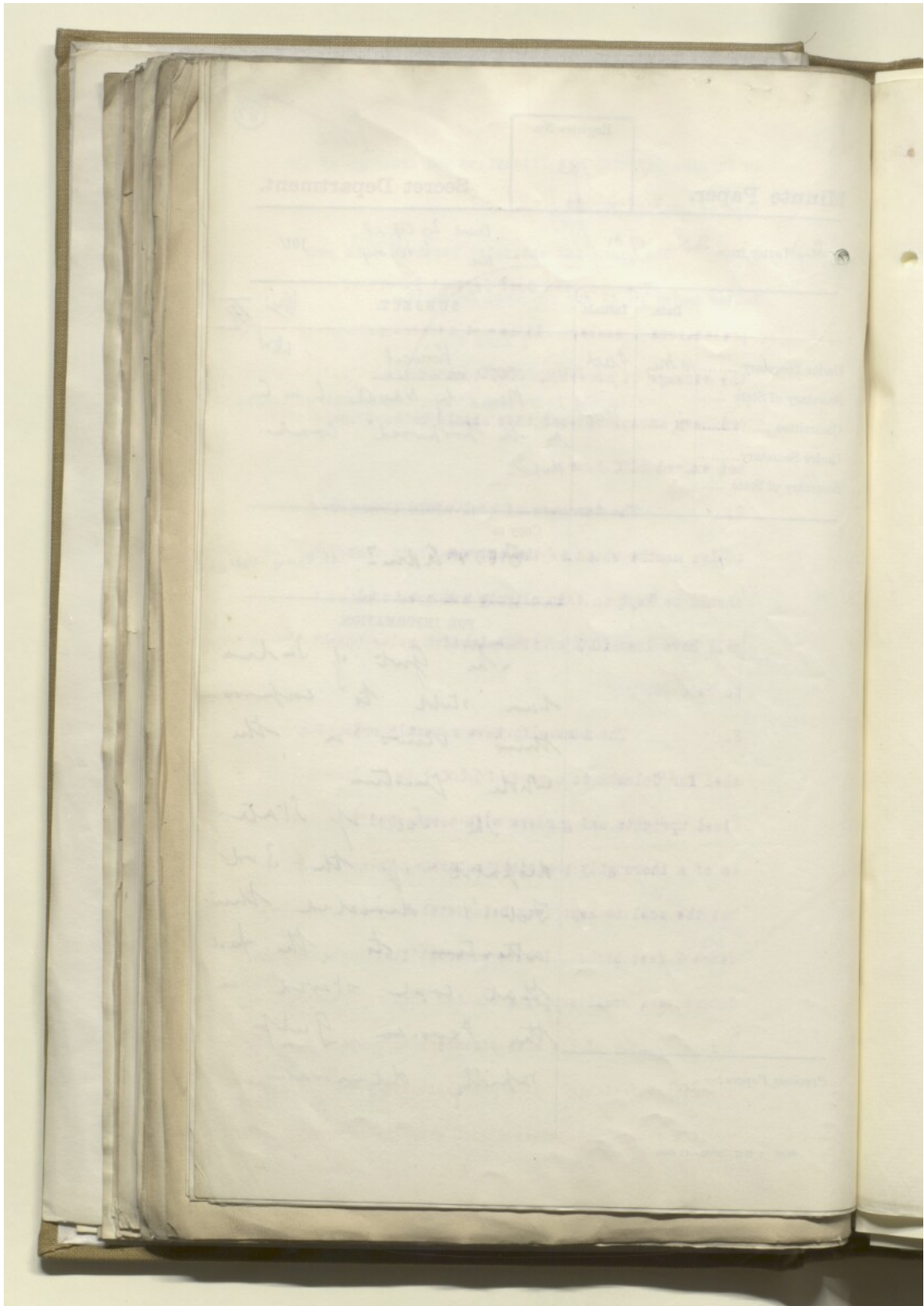
The Sec. of State's
despatch of the 3rd
Feb. '11 directed their
attention to the fact
that coal stored in
the Persian Gulf
rapidly deteriorates.

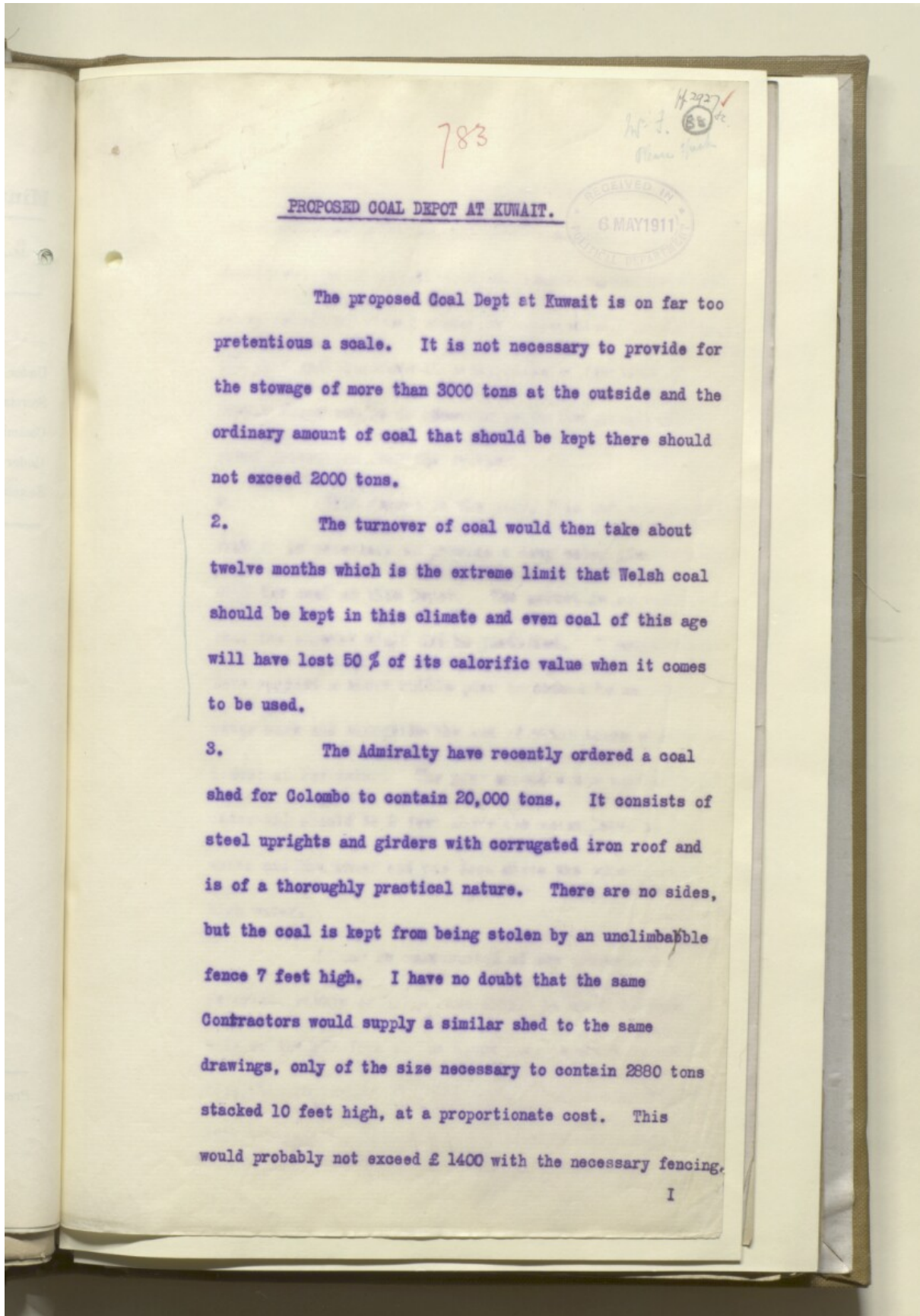
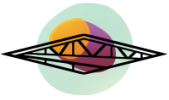
Previous Papers:— 1911

9540. I. 2127. 2000.—11.1910.



ملف رقم ١٨٥٥ لسنة ١٩٠٤، الجزء ٥، "الكويت: مستودع الفحم." [٨٧ظ]
(٣٧٤/١٨٣)





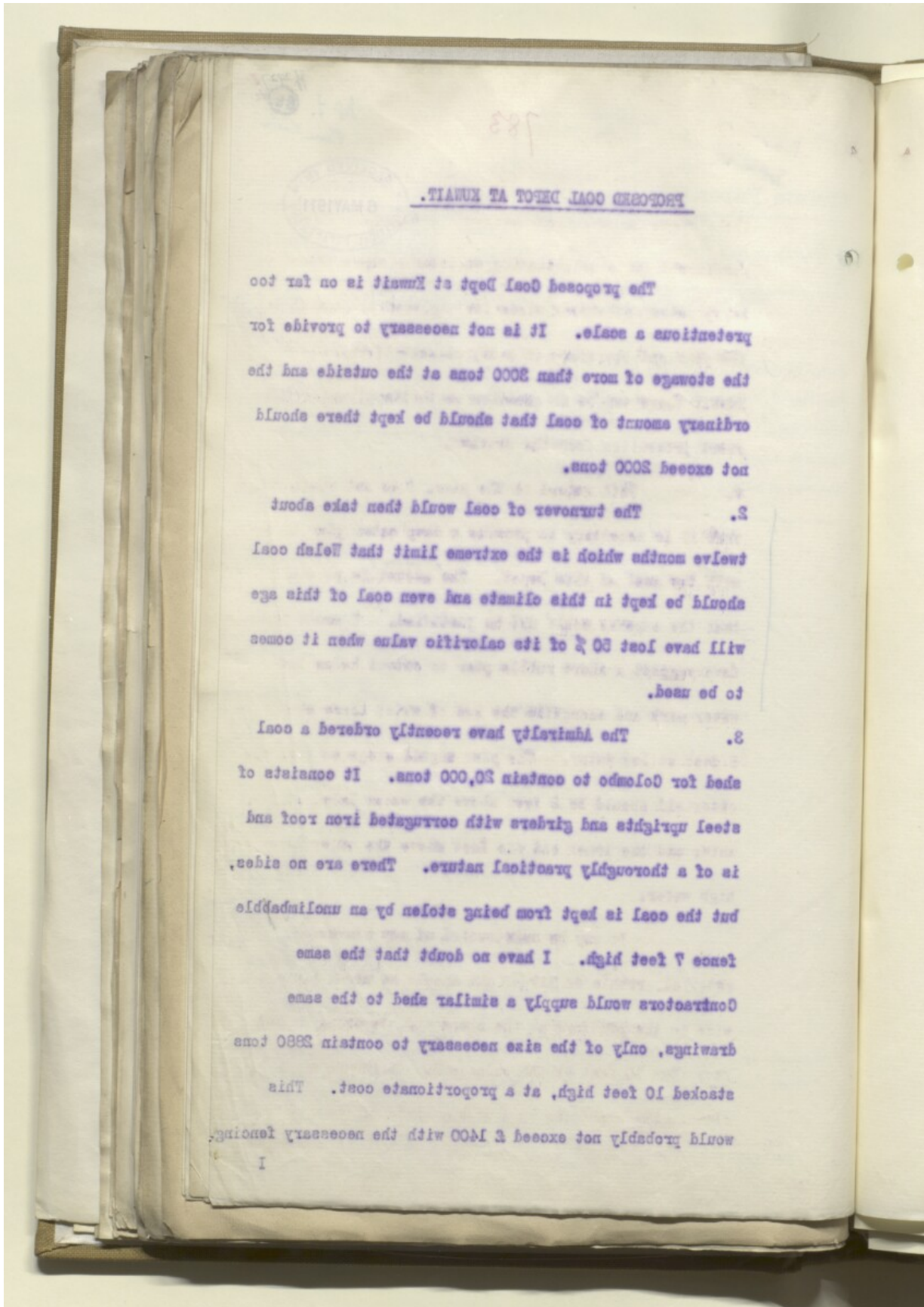
PROPOSED COAL DEPOT AT KUWAIT.

The proposed Coal Dept at Kuwait is on far too pretentious a scale. It is not necessary to provide for the stowage of more than 3000 tons at the outside and the ordinary amount of coal that should be kept there should not exceed 2000 tons.

2. The turnover of coal would then take about twelve months which is the extreme limit that Welsh coal should be kept in this climate and even coal of this age will have lost 50 % of its calorific value when it comes to be used.

3. The Admiralty have recently ordered a coal shed for Colombo to contain 20,000 tons. It consists of steel uprights and girders with corrugated iron roof and is of a thoroughly practical nature. There are no sides, but the coal is kept from being stolen by an unclimbable fence 7 feet high. I have no doubt that the same Contractors would supply a similar shed to the same drawings, only of the size necessary to contain 2880 tons stacked 10 feet high, at a proportionate cost. This would probably not exceed £ 1400 with the necessary fencing.

I



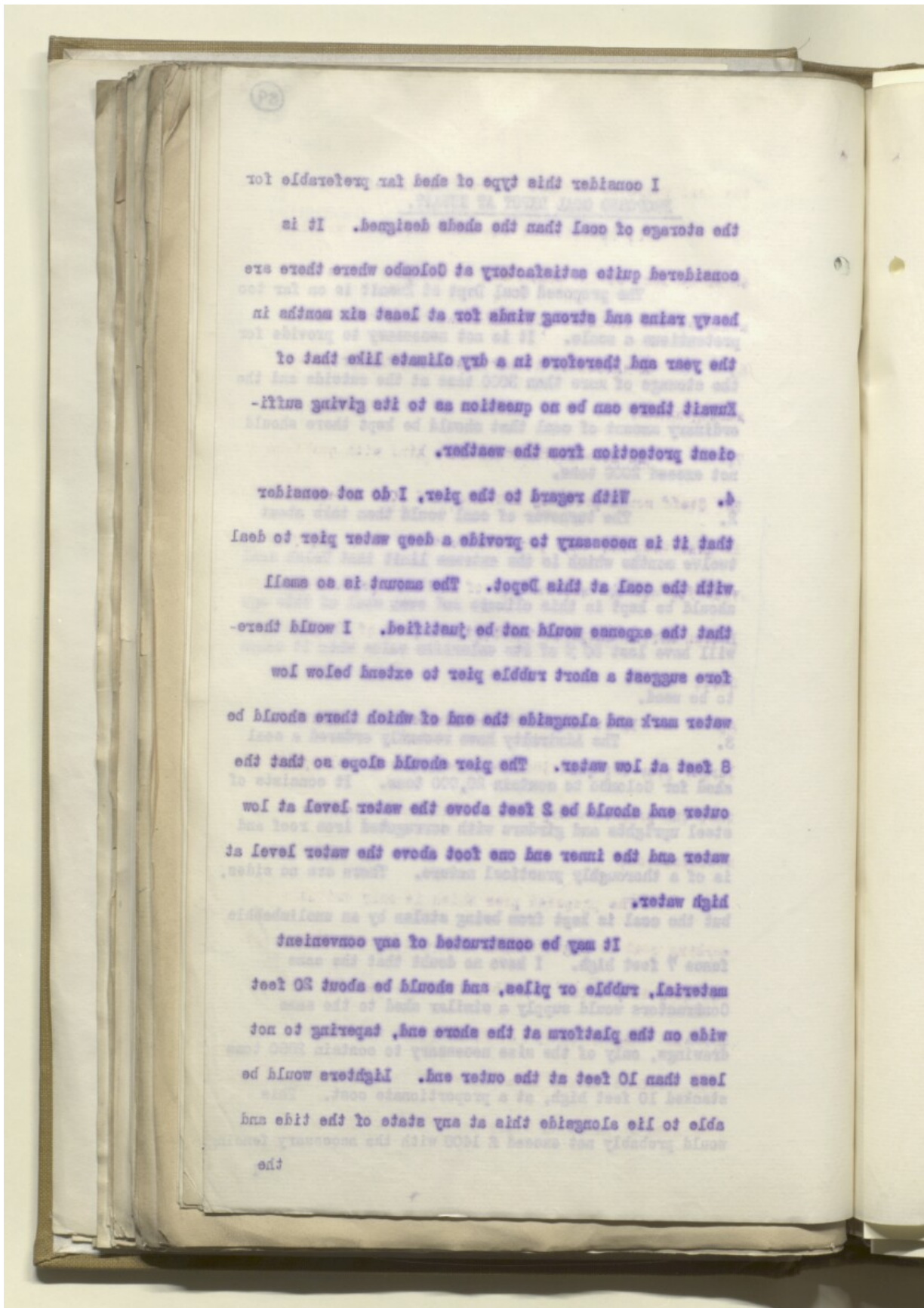


(89)

I consider this type of shed far preferable for the storage of coal than the sheds designed. It is considered quite satisfactory at Colombo where there are heavy rains and strong winds for at least six months in the year and therefore in a dry climate like that of Kuwait there can be no question as to its giving sufficient protection from the weather.

4. With regard to the pier, I do not consider that it is necessary to provide a deep water pier to deal with the coal at this Depot. The amount is so small that the expense would not be justified. I would therefore suggest a short rubble pier to extend below low water mark and alongside the end of which there should be 8 feet at low water. The pier should slope so that the outer end should be 2 feet above the water level at low water and the inner end one foot above the water level at high water.

It may be constructed of any convenient material, rubble or piles, and should be about 20 feet wide on the platform at the shore end, tapering to not less than 10 feet at the outer end. Lighters would be able to lie alongside this at any state of the tide and
the





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the coal would be carried to and from the shed by coolies.

5. The location of the shed should be within about 40 or 50 feet of the shore and of the pier so as to minimise the distance that coal has to be carried.

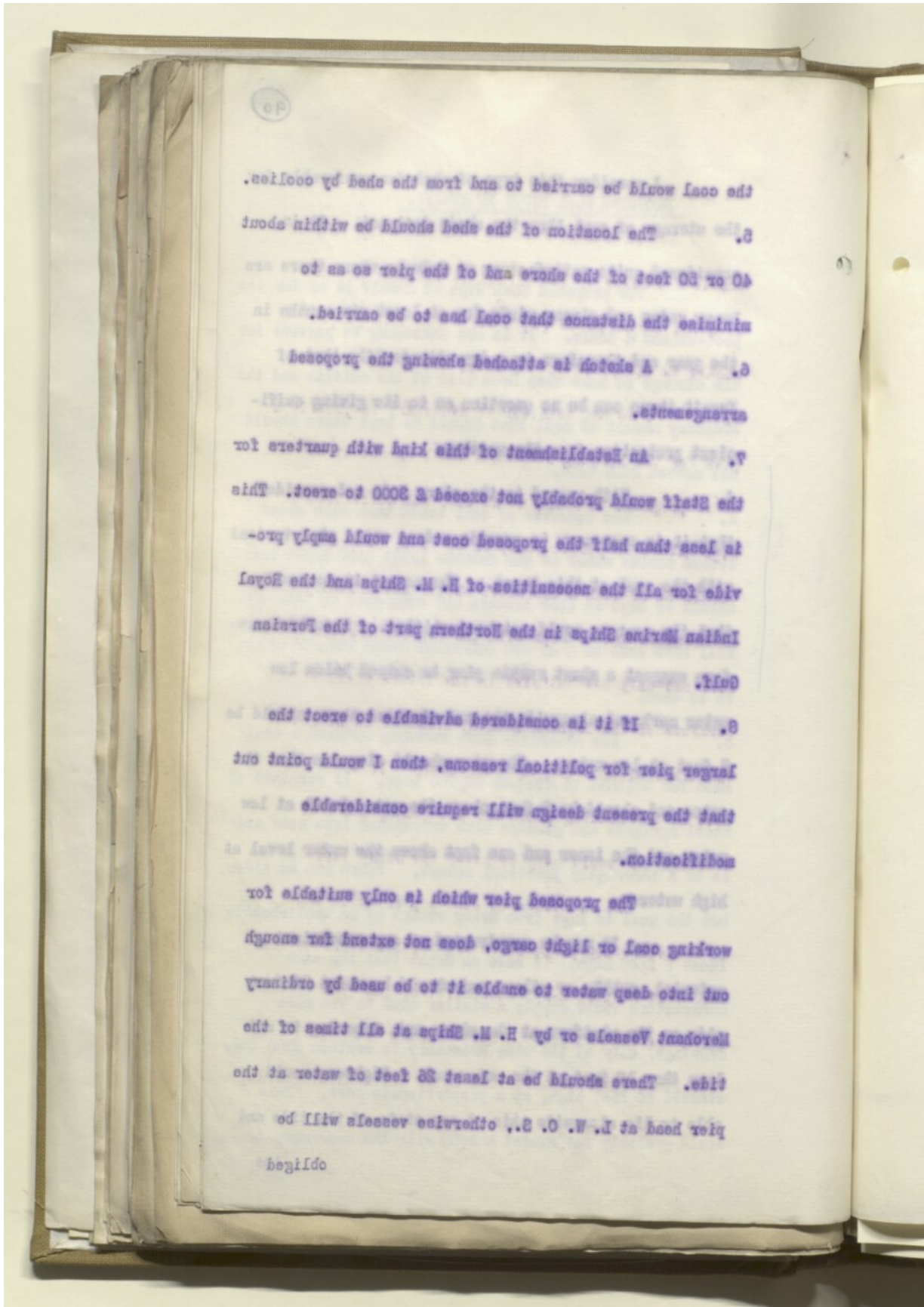
6. A sketch is attached showing the proposed arrangements.

7. An Establishment of this kind with quarters for the Staff would probably not exceed £ 3000 to erect. This is less than half the proposed cost and would amply provide for all the necessities of H. M. Ships and the Royal Indian Marine Ships in the Northern part of the Persian Gulf.

8. If it is considered advisable to erect the larger pier for political reasons, then I would point out that the present design will require considerable modification.

The proposed pier which is only suitable for working coal or light cargo, does not extend far enough out into deep water to enable it to be used by ordinary Merchant Vessels or by H. M. Ships at all times of the tide. There should be at least 26 feet of water at the pier head at L. W. O. S., otherwise vessels will be

obliged





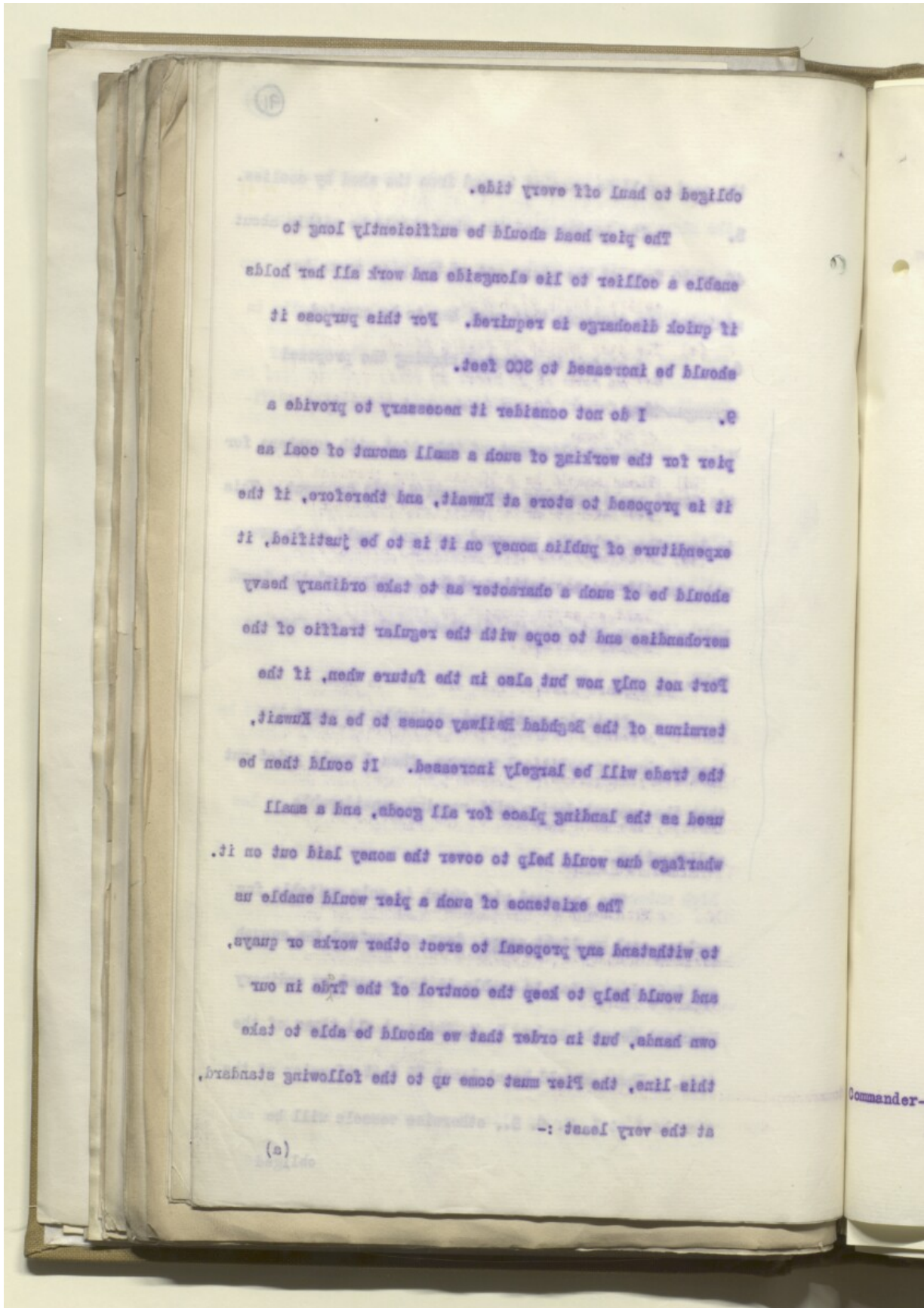
obliged to haul off every tide.

The pier head should be sufficiently long to enable a collier to lie alongside and work all her holds if quick discharge is required. For this purpose it should be increased to 300 feet.

9. I do not consider it necessary to provide a pier for the working of such a small amount of coal as it is proposed to store at Kuwait, and therefore, if the expenditure of public money on it is to be justified, it should be of such a character as to take ordinary heavy merchandise and to cope with the regular traffic of the Port not only now but also in the future when, if the terminus of the Baghdad Railway comes to be at Kuwait, the trade will be largely increased. It could then be used as the landing place for all goods, and a small wharfage due would help to cover the money laid out on it.

The existence of such a pier would enable us to withstand any proposal to erect other works or quays, and would help to keep the control of the Trade in our own hands, but in order that we should be able to take this line, the Pier must come up to the following standard, at the very least :-

(a)





(92)

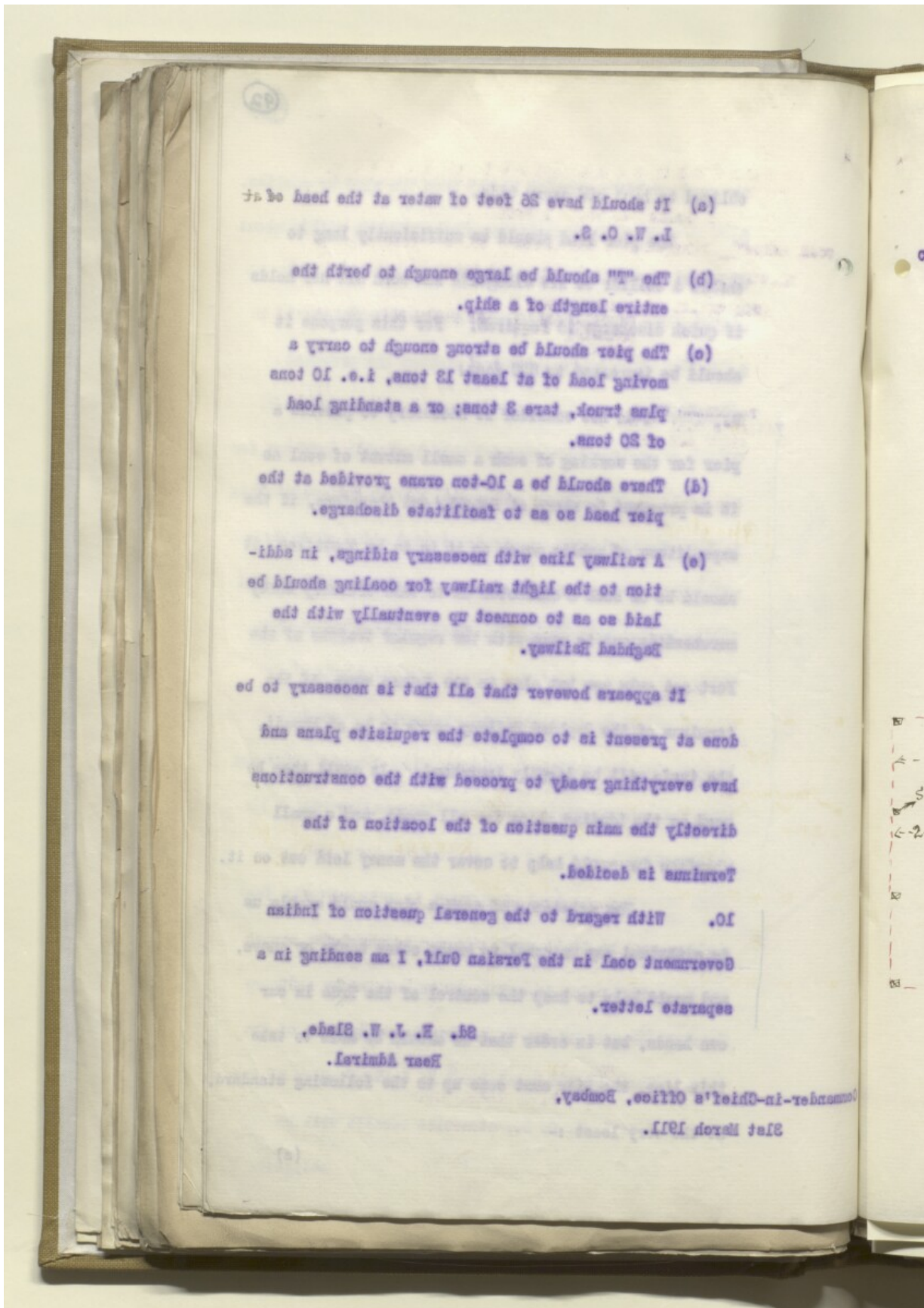
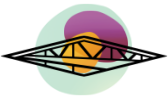
- (a) It should have 26 feet of water at the head of at L. W. O. S.
- (b) The "T" should be large enough to berth the entire length of a ship.
- (c) The pier should be strong enough to carry a moving load of at least 13 tons, i.e. 10 tons plus truck, tare 3 tons; or a standing load of 20 tons.
- (d) There should be a 10-ton crane provided at the pier head so as to facilitate discharge.
- (e) A railway line with necessary sidings, in addition to the light railway for coaling should be laid so as to connect up eventually with the Baghdad Railway.

It appears however that all that is necessary to be done at present is to complete the requisite plans and have everything ready to proceed with the construction directly the main question of the location of the Terminus is decided.

10. With regard to the general question of Indian Government coal in the Persian Gulf, I am sending in a separate letter.

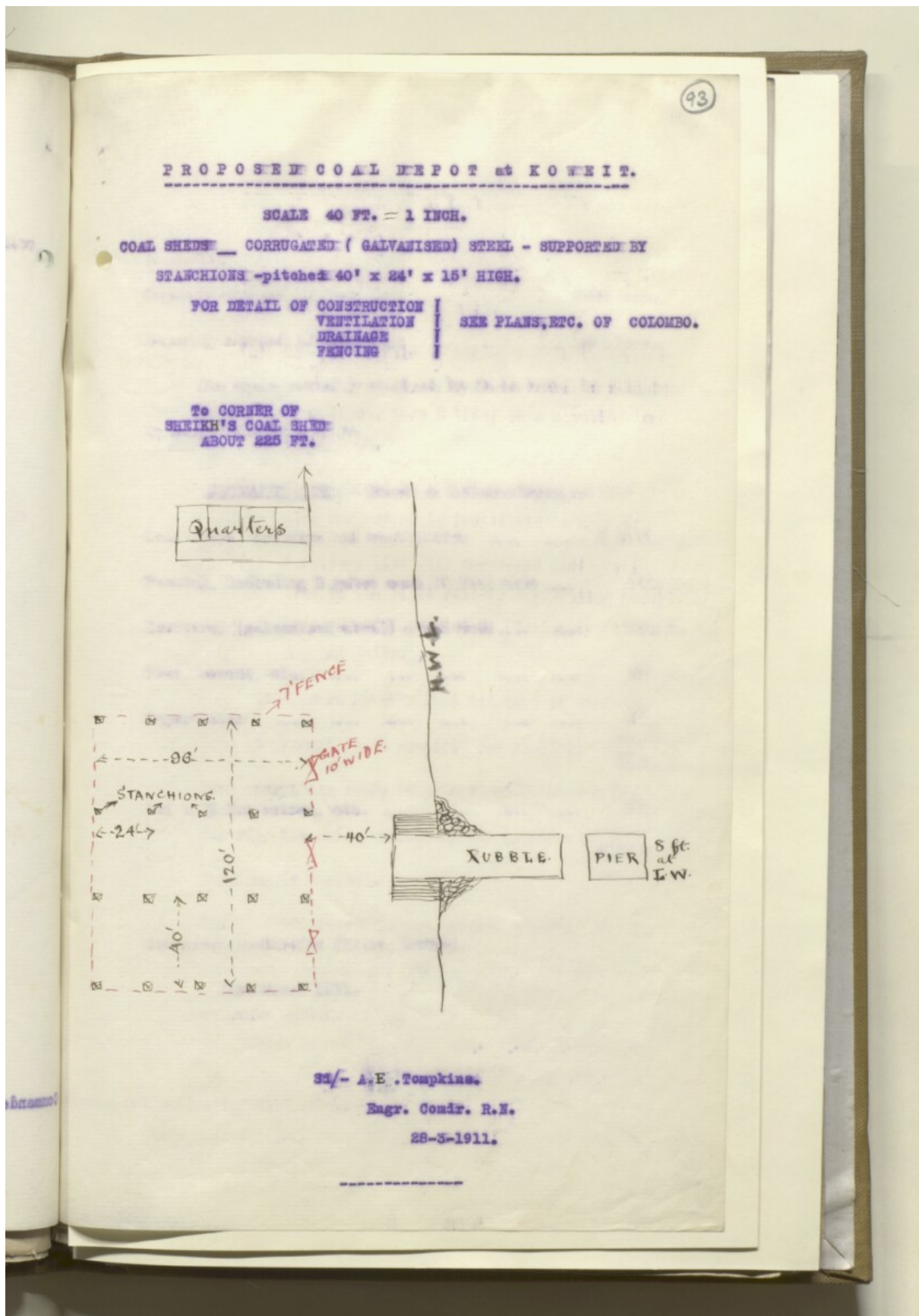
Sd. E. J. W. Slade,
Rear Admiral.

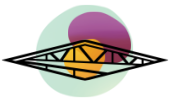
Commander-in-Chief's Office, Bombay,
31st March 1911.



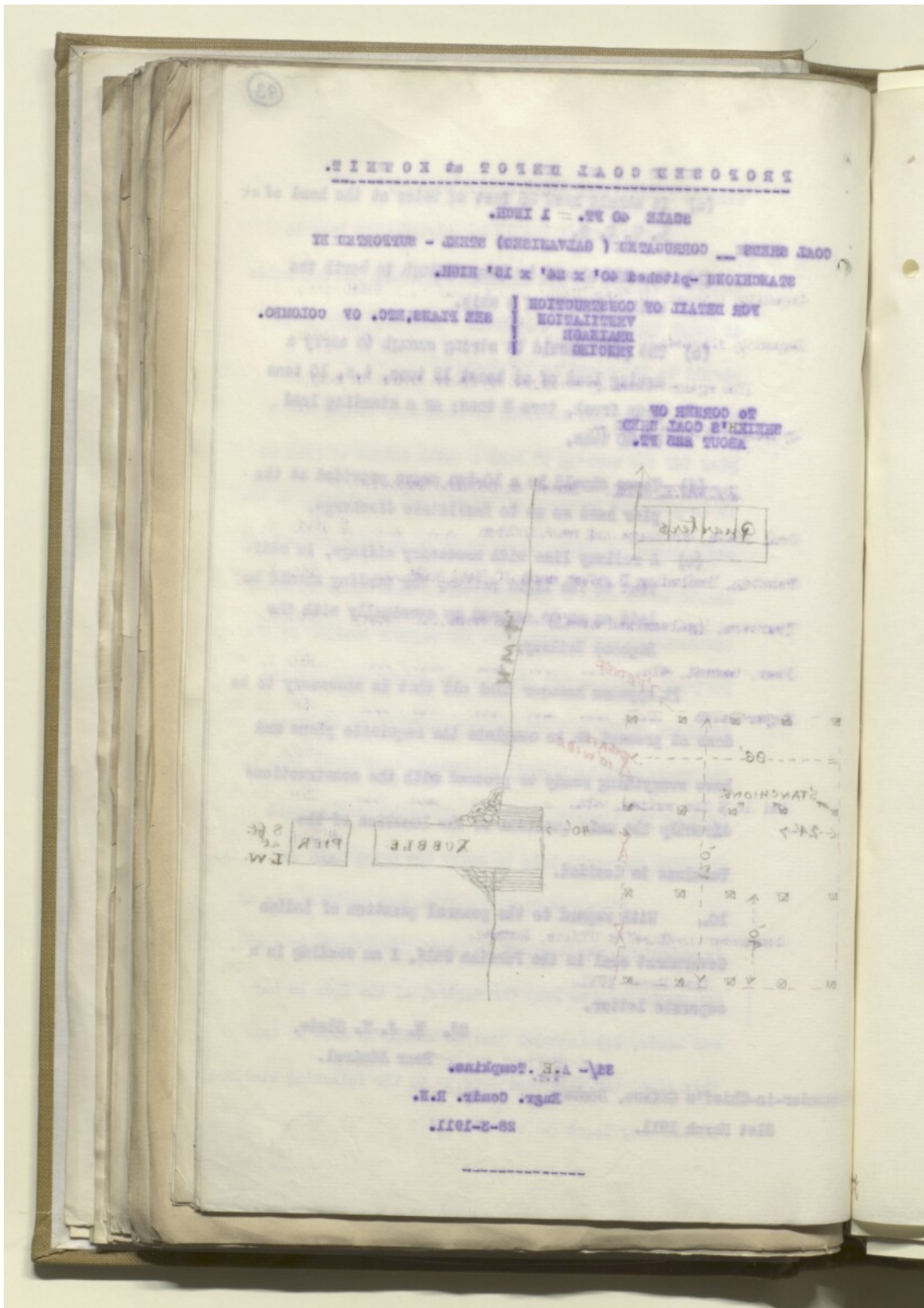


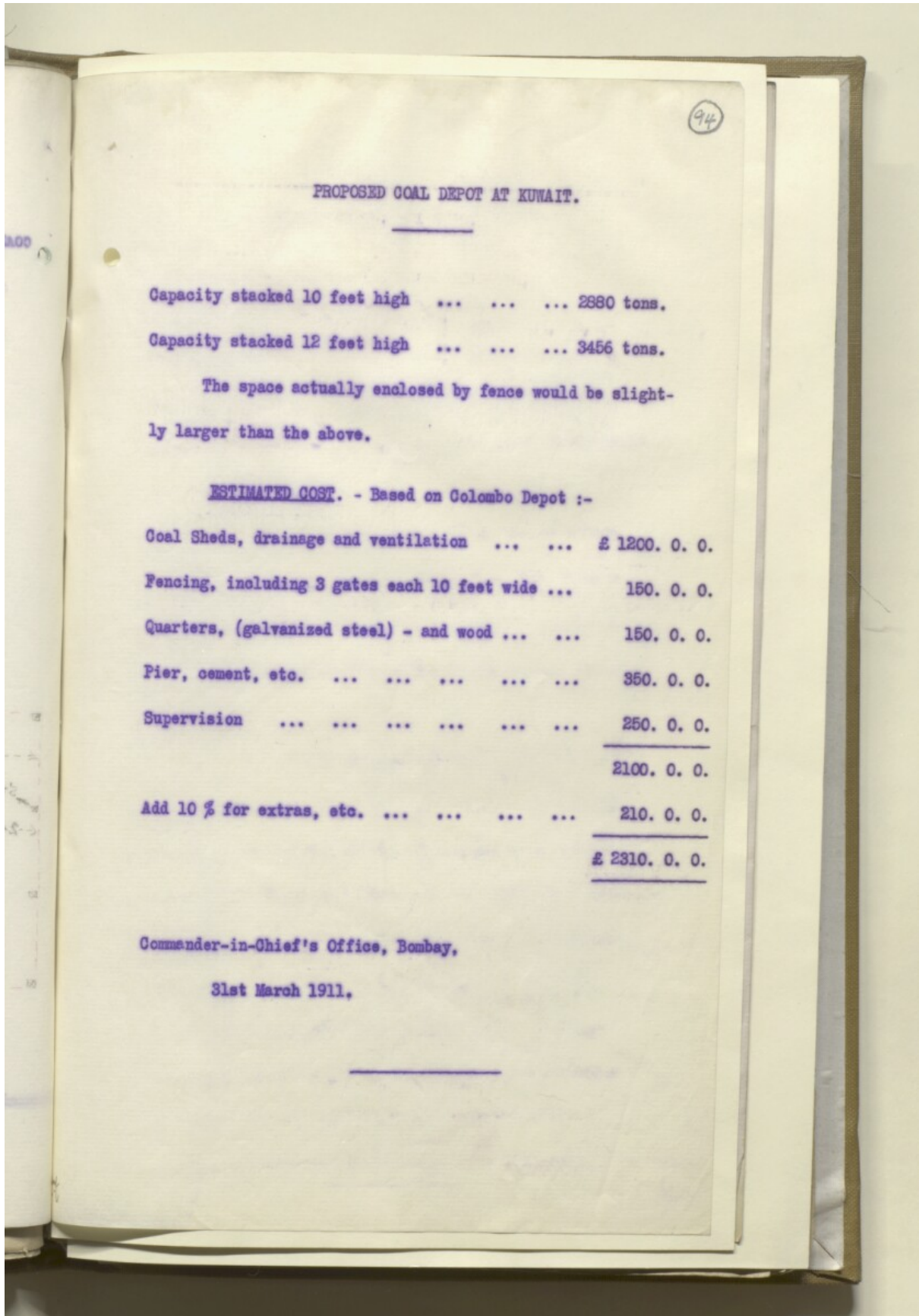
ملف رقم ١٨٥٥ لسنة ١٩٠٤، الجزء ٥، "الكويت: مستودع الفحم." [٩٣ و]
(٣٧٤/١٩٤)





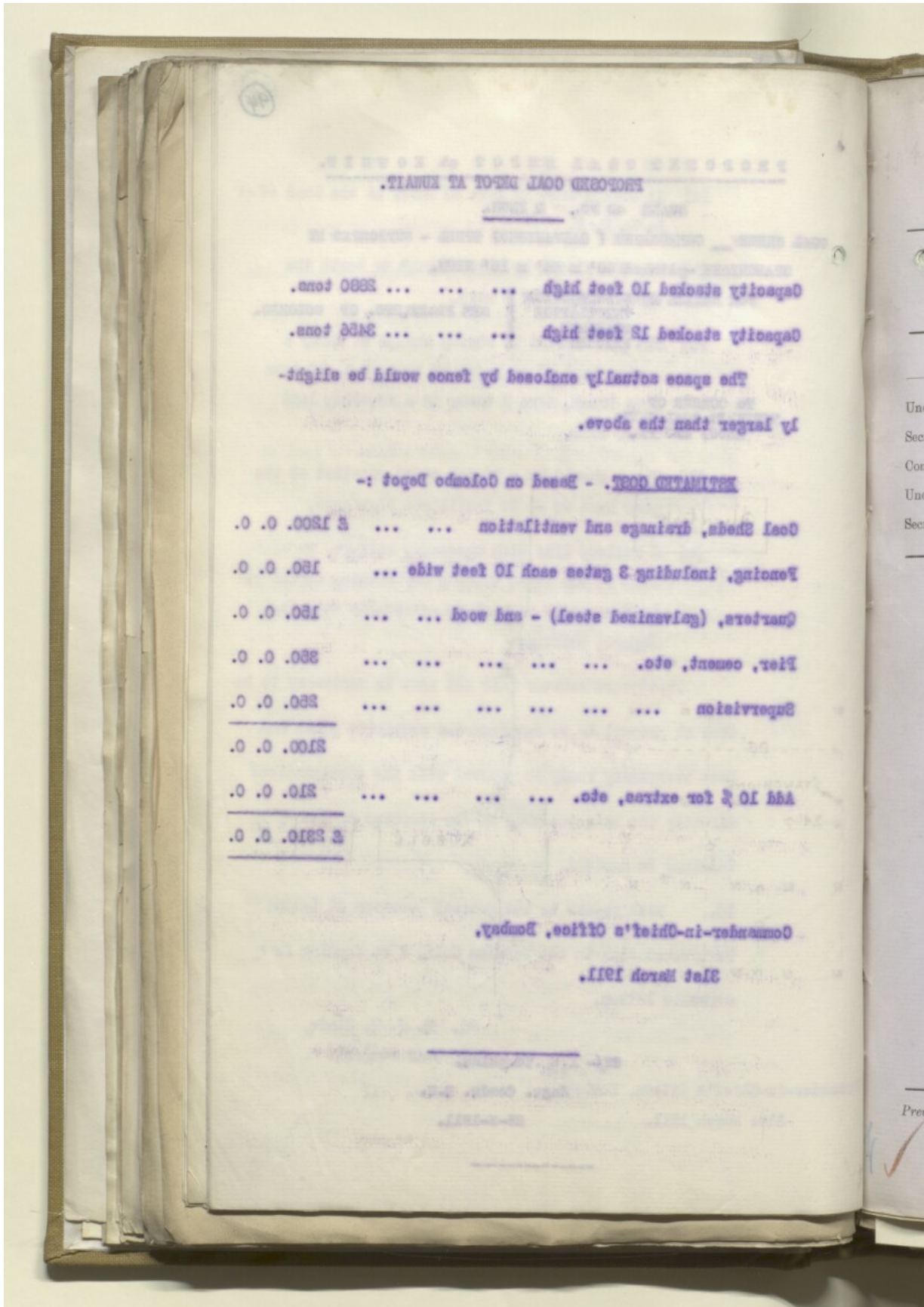
ملف رقم ١٨٥٥ لسنة ١٩٠٤، الجزء ٥، "الكويت: مستودع الفحم." [٩٣ظ]
(٣٧٤/١٩٥)







ملف رقم ١٨٥٥ لسنة ١٩٠٤، الجزء ٥، "الكويت: مستودع الفحم." [٩٤ظ]
(٣٧٤/١٩٧)





ملف رقم ١٨٥٥ لسنة ١٩٠٤، الجزء ٥، "الكويت: مستودع الفحم." [٩٥ و]
(٣٧٤/١٩٨)

(95)

Register No. 2927

Secret Department.

Letter from _____ Dated 26 } January 1911
Rec. 27 }

Formally acknowledged

	Date.	Initials.	SUBJECT.
Under Secretary.....	30 Jan	East	Persian Gulf. As to supply of coal which could be kept at the Kuwait Depot.
Secretary of State	31	Ken	
Committee			
Under Secretary.....			
Secretary of State			

Copy to 70. + Adm.
Feb. 1911.

FOR USE BY DEPARTMENTS ONLY

Det. Dir. to Gov. of India,
forwarding.

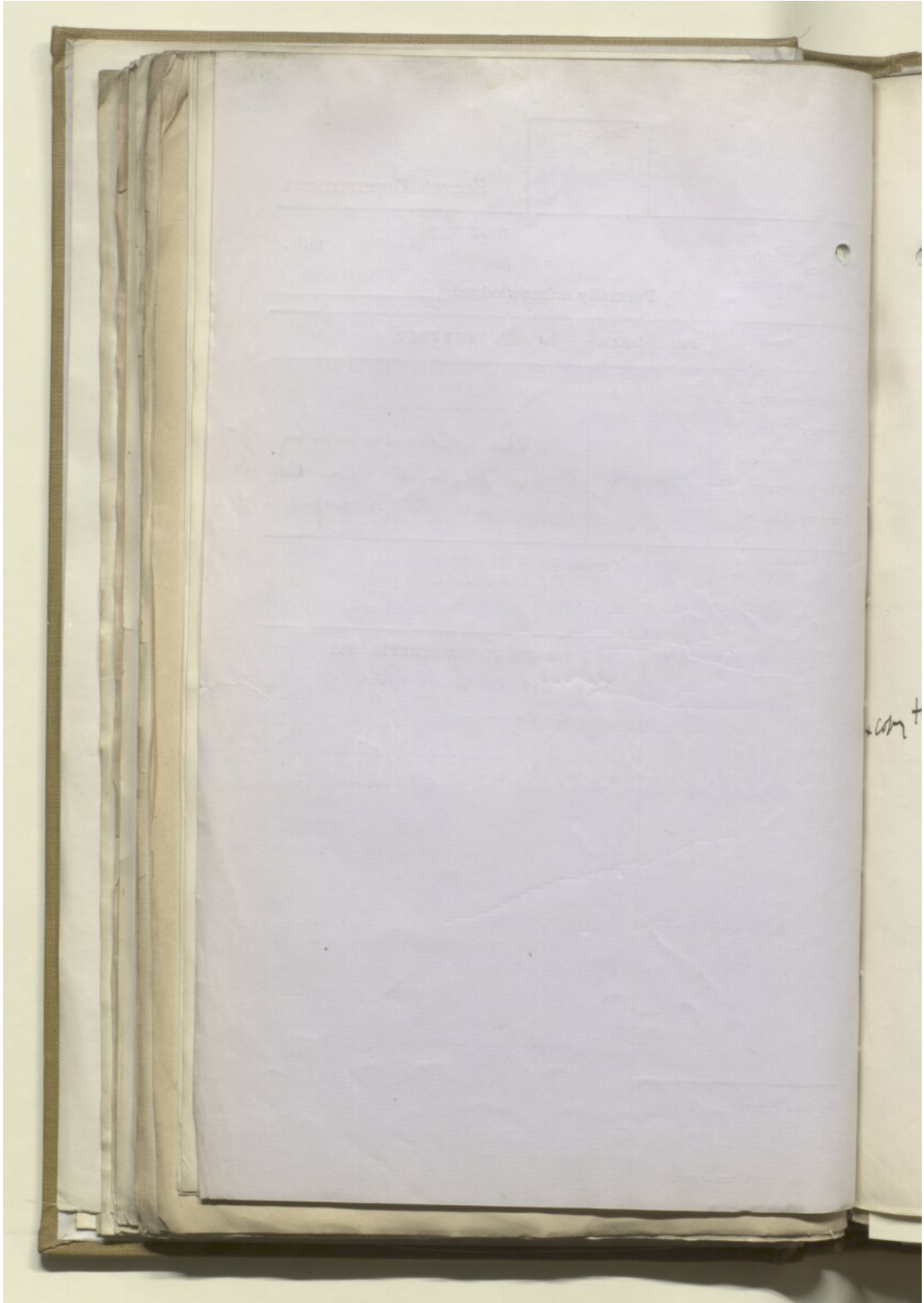
3 Feb. 1911. Despatch to India, Secret No. 4

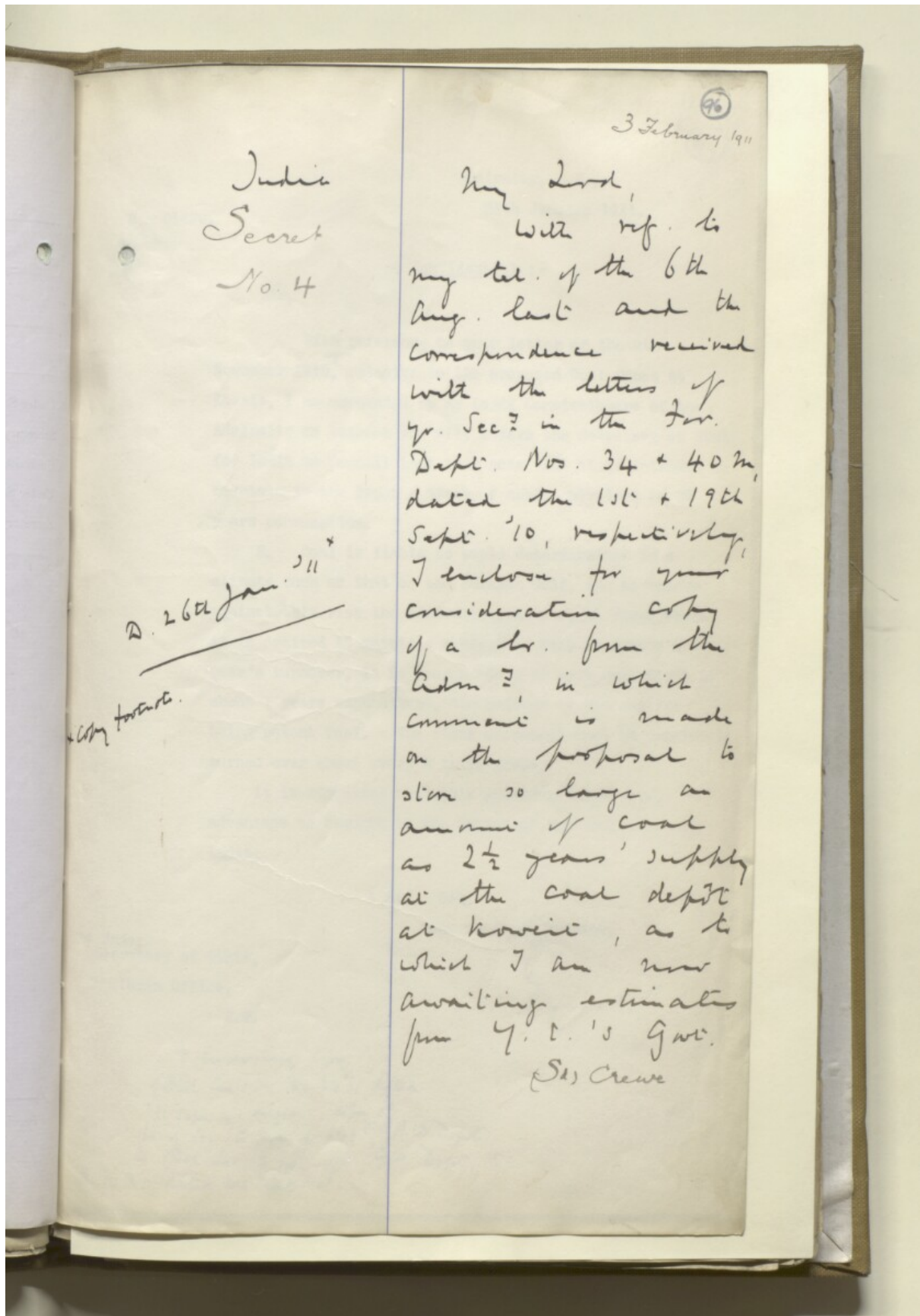
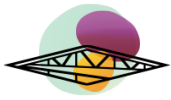
Previous Papers:—
1570

8896. I. 1488. 1000.—8/1910.



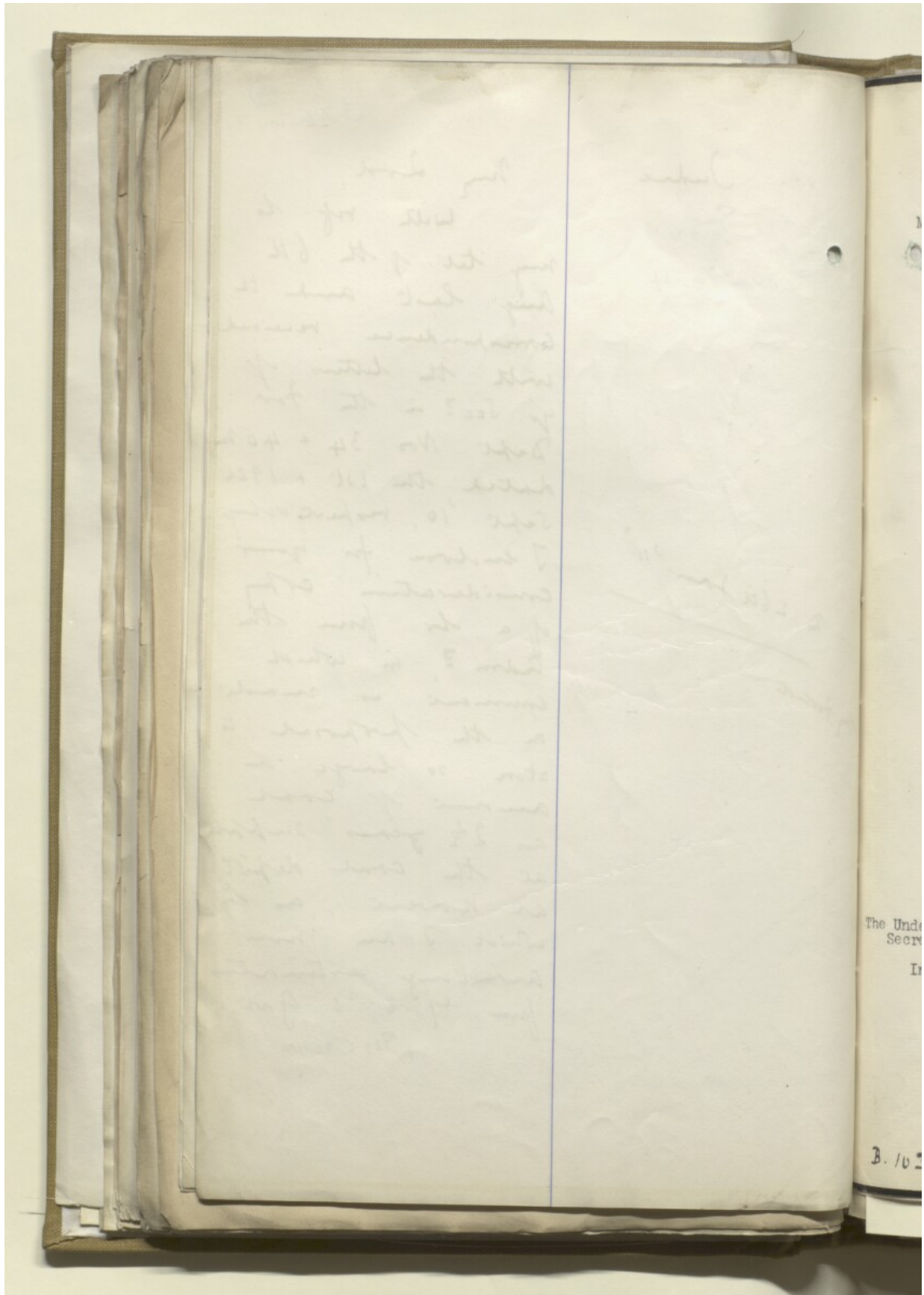
ملف رقم ١٨٥٥ لسنة ١٩٠٤، الجزء ٥، "الكويت: مستودع الفحم." [٩٥ظ]
(٣٧٤/١٩٩)





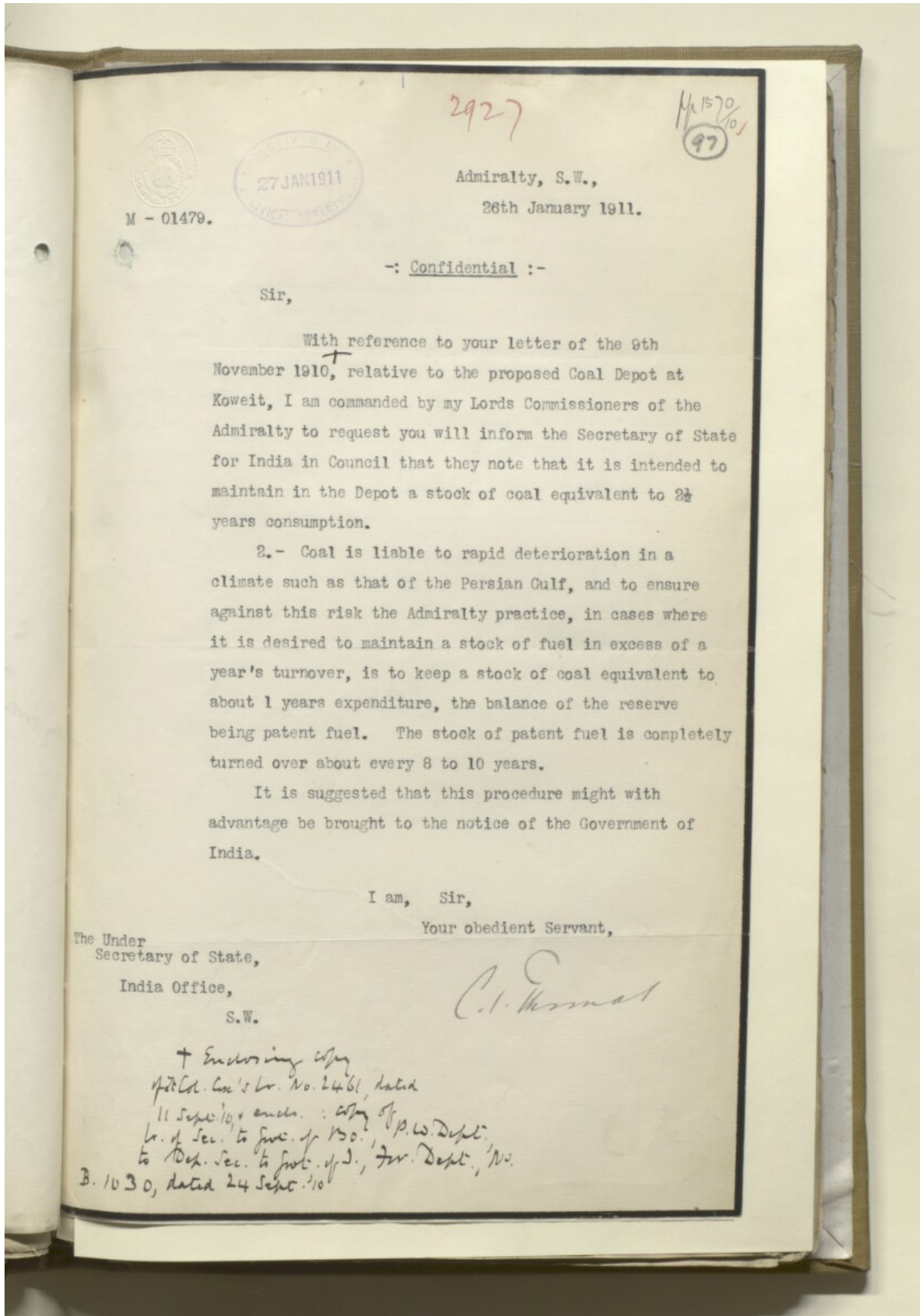


ملف رقم ١٨٥٥ لسنة ١٩٠٤، الجزء ٥، "الكويت: مستودع الفحم." [٩٦ظ]
(٣٧٤/٢٠١)



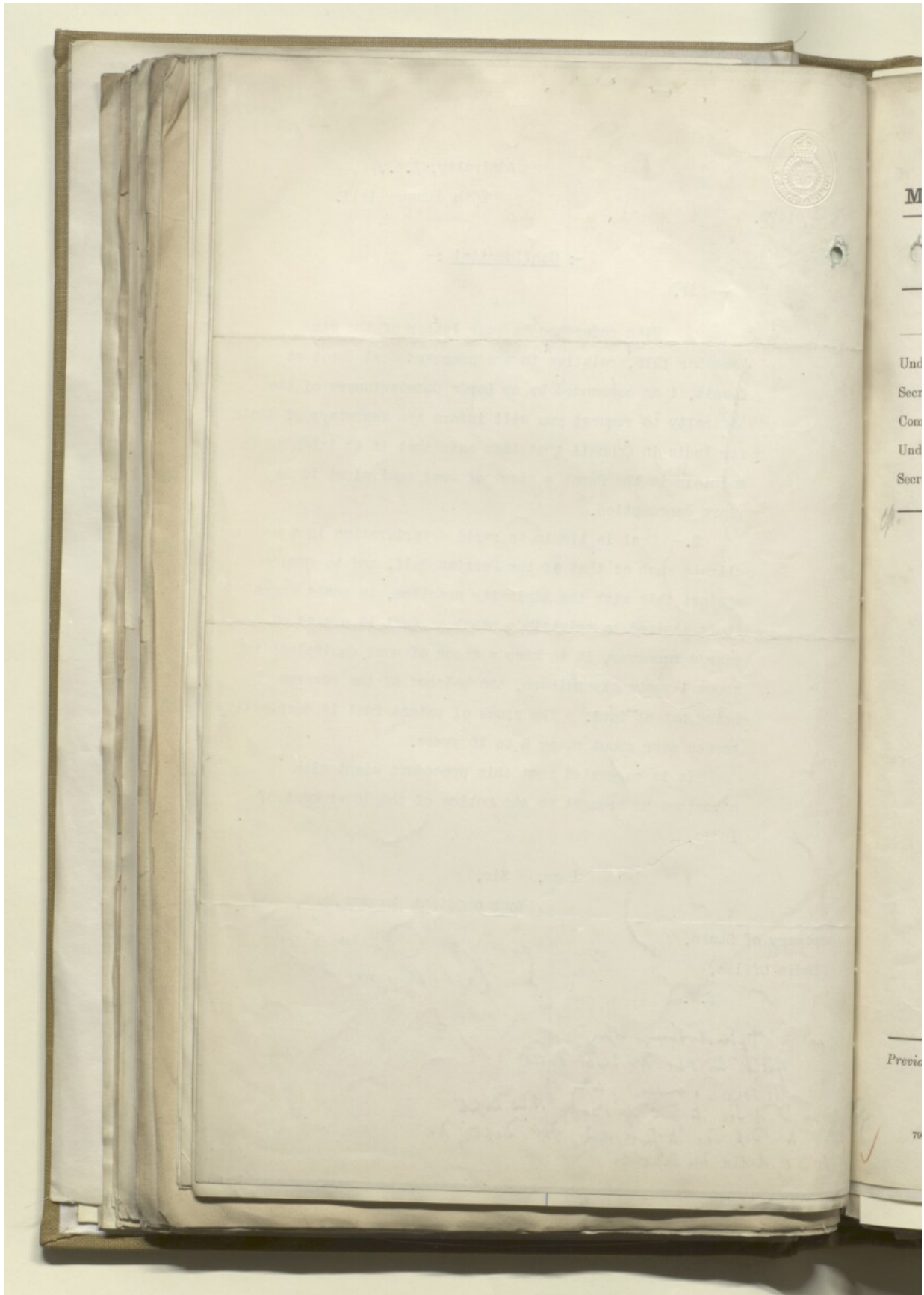


ملف رقم ١٨٥٥ لسنة ١٩٠٤، الجزء ٥، "الكويت: مستودع الفحم." [٩٧و]
(٣٧٤/٢٠٢)





ملف رقم ١٨٥٥ لسنة ١٩٠٤، الجزء ٥، "الكويت: مستودع الفحم." [٩٧ظ]
(٣٧٤/٢٠٣)





ملف رقم ١٨٥٥ لسنة ١٩٠٤، الجزء ٥، "الكويت: مستودع الفحم." [٩٨ و]
(٣٧٤/٢٠٤)

(98)

Register No.
(1346)
1570

Minute Paper. **Secret Department.**

Secy's Letter from India, No. 40 M. 15 Sept. Dated 13 } October 1910.
19 - Rec. 29

	Date.	Initials.	SUBJECT.
Under Secretary.....	3 Nov.	East	Persian Gulf.
Secretary of State			
Committee	4	RM	Plans & Estimates
Under Secretary.....			of the proposed Coal
Secretary of State			District at Kuwait

Copy to
70. & Adm? (1346) 22 Sept. 10
do do (1570) 9 Nov. 1910.
Copy map to 40. & Adm. 18 Feb. 1911.

FOR INFORMATION. (in continuation of the 99 Nov. 10)

The views of the Govt. of India have still to be reviewed.

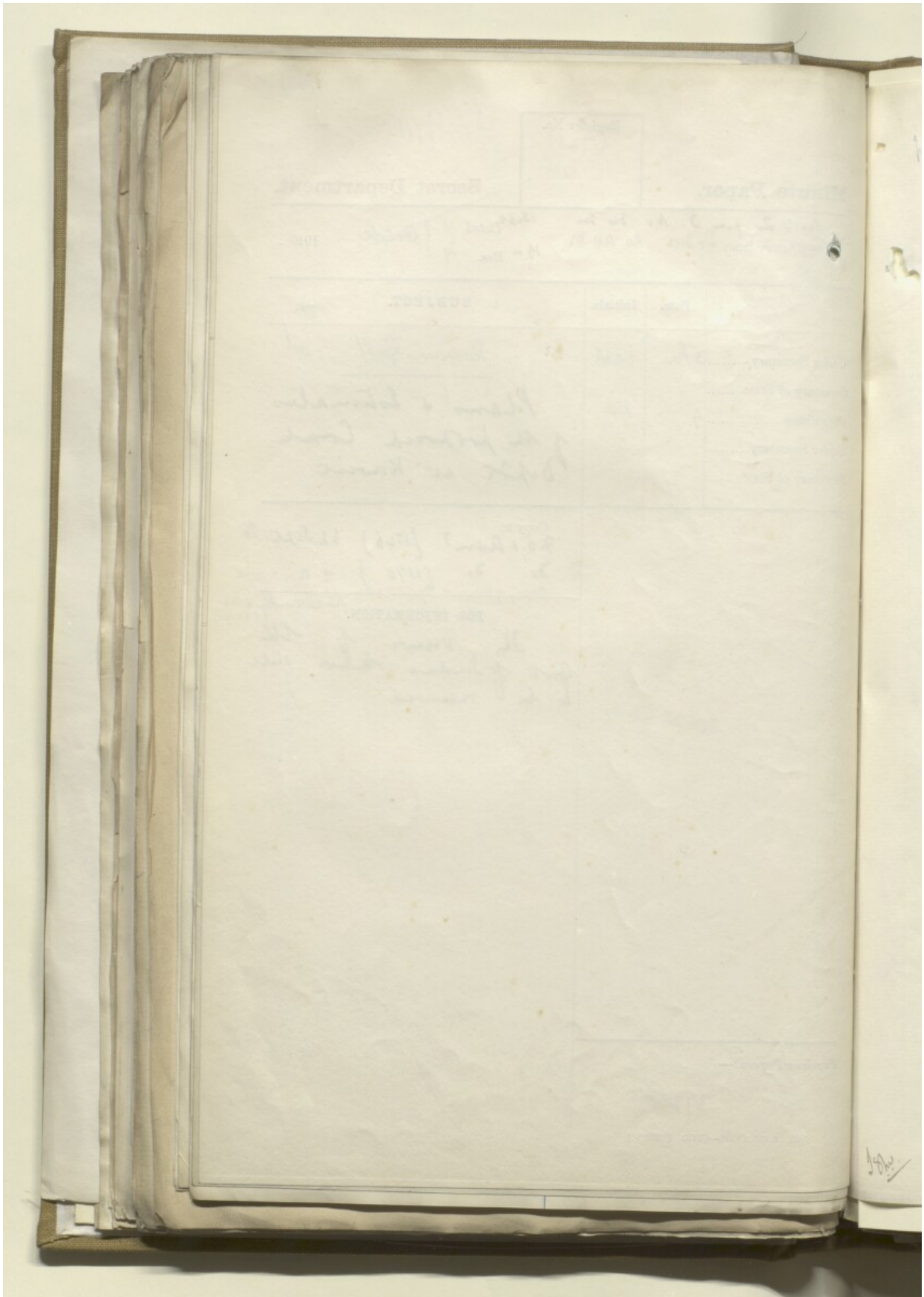
East Pol. Comm.,
8 NOV. 1910

Previous Papers :- 1306
372/5

7908. I. 516. 1000.—4/1910. [1278/09.]

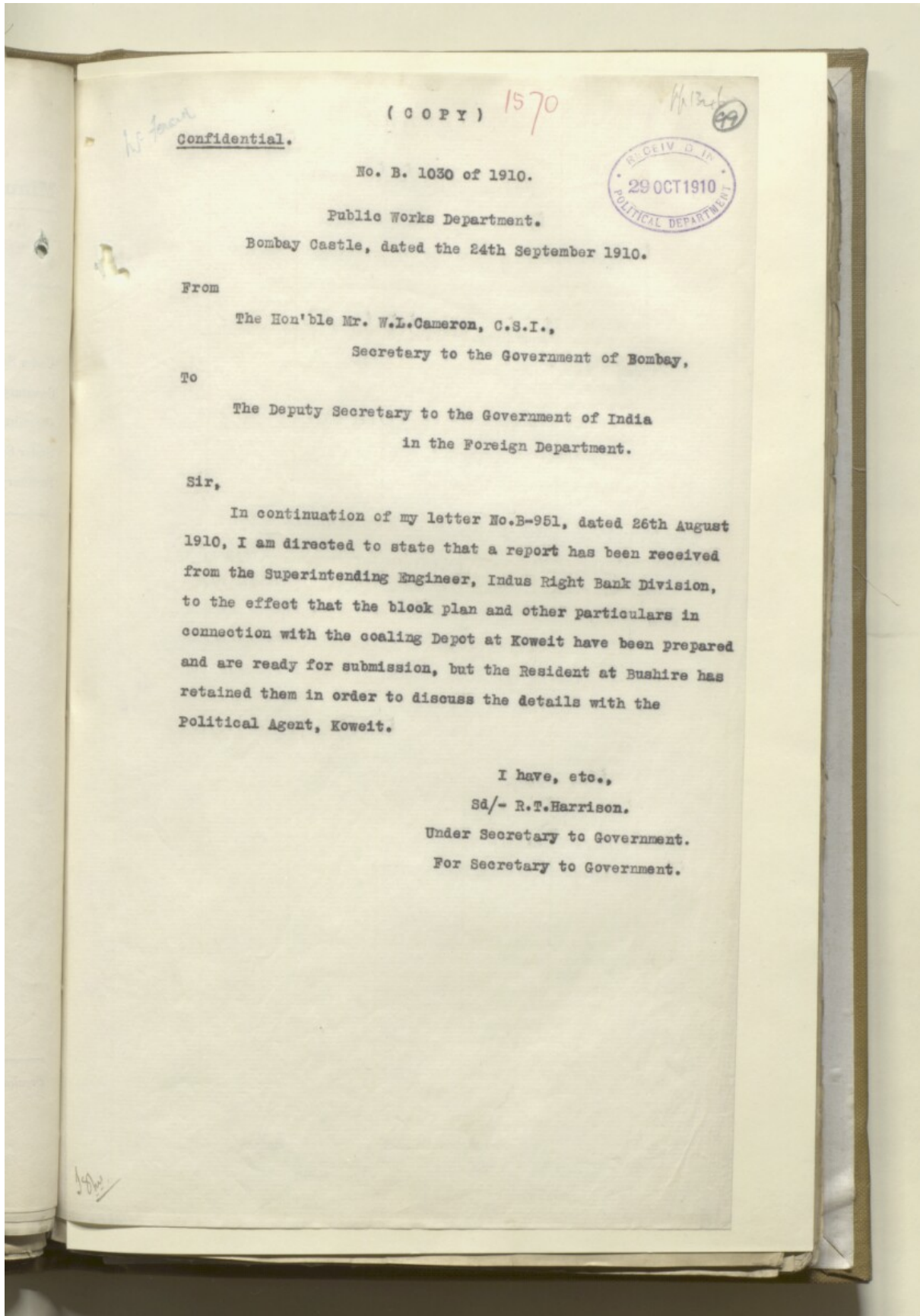


ملف رقم ١٨٥٥ لسنة ١٩٠٤، الجزء ٥، "الكويت: مستودع الفحم." [٩٨ظ]
(٣٧٤/٢٠٥)



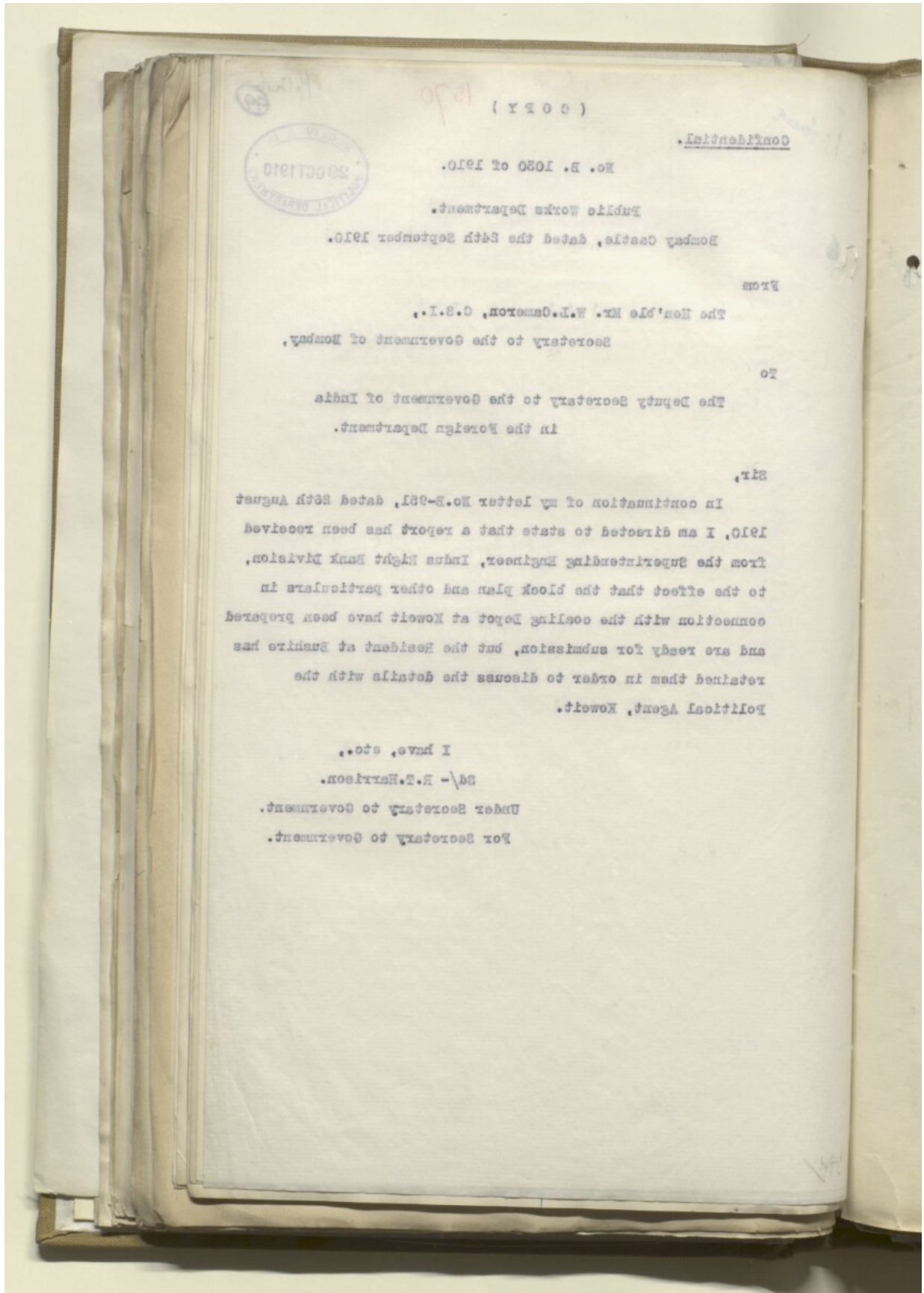


ملف رقم ١٨٥٥ لسنة ١٩٠٤، الجزء ٥، "الكويت: مستودع الفحم." [٩٩و]
(٣٧٤/٢٠٦)





ملف رقم ١٨٥٥ لسنة ١٩٠٤، الجزء ٥، "الكويت: مستودع الفحم." [٩٩ ظ]
(٣٧٤/٢٠٧)





No. 2461 (Confidential), dated Bushire, the 11th (received 13th) September 1910.

From—LIEUTENANT-COLONEL P. Z. COX, C.S.I., C.I.E., Political Resident in the Persian Gulf,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, Simla.

I have the honour to refer to the correspondence on the subject of the proposed coal Depot at Koweit, ending with Foreign Department letter No. 1288-E. A., dated 21st June 1910.

2. Under instructions from his Department, the Sub-Engineer on duty in the Persian Gulf has since visited Koweit and worked out plans and estimates for the coal godowns, together with plans for the proposed jetty and light tramway, on which estimates will be prepared in Karachi.

I enclose a copy of a letter from the Political Agent, Koweit, explaining Mr. Storrs' proceedings in consultation with himself; also a copy of the plan showing the arrangement proposed for the shed and jetty, which has my approval.

3. The fact that accommodation for 7,500 tons has been estimated for instead of 3,600, the amount taken into calculation by Major Knox in making his tentative proposals and endorsed by me in my letter No. 912, dated 22nd March 1908, needs some explanation.

I beg reference to paragraph (1) of the "Memorandum about Bushire Coal Depot" enclosed with the communication just quoted. It is true that the average annual consumption at Bushire is about 3,000 tons, but the fact that by the rule of "established proportions," on the basis of which the Bushire Depot is worked, we are directed to maintain 2½ years supply in order to be prepared for emergencies, was not sufficiently taken into account. In Bushire owing to the impracticability of obtaining sufficient accommodation for 7,500 tons, the difficulty has to be got over by our receiving our coal in frequent small consignments; but this is both an expensive arrangement to Government and a troublesome one to this Residency, and therefore in opening a new Depot where we have plenty of room, it seemed advisable that an estimate on the 2½ years supply basis should at any rate be placed before Government.

Mr. Storrs was accordingly directed to prepare his plan and estimates on the latter basis and this he has done; but the accommodation has been designed and estimated for in such a manner (by providing 7 sheds to hold about 1,000 tons each) that the Government of India can proceed with the project piecemeal as it were according to the probable requirements of the near future, from time to time.

4. Having regard to the tentative estimates submitted by Major Knox in 1908, I fear the Government of India may find the present proposals somewhat formidable, as the cost of the 7 godowns works out to Rs. 1,43,247 and the quarters for the coaling establishment to Rs. 2,654. Total Rs. 1,45,900.

On the basis of the rent paid in Bushire for the accommodation of 2,800 tons coal, viz., Rs. 1,715 per annum, the sum which would have to be paid for renting accommodation for 7,500 tons works out to Rs. 4,594. By building the Depot now proposed, Government will thus be saving an amount which represents 3½ per cent on their capital outlay of Rs. 1,43,247. Regarded as interest on capital outlay, this may not seem a handsome return, but even with 3 godowns to start with, more accommodation would be provided than is at present available at Bushire, and in any case, there should be a considerable saving in the cost of the landing of coal and the coaling of ships, as was pointed out by Major Knox in his letter No. 39, dated 22nd January 1908.

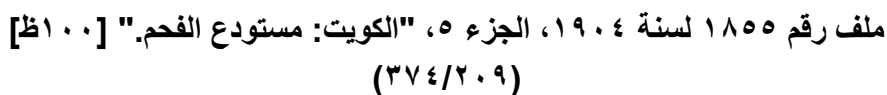
Moreover the buildings will be of a solid and permanent character and will be valuable evidence of our predominant position in Koweit.

For these reasons, I very much hope that the Government of India will be pleased to consider the project favourably.

5. The only items in regard to which, as a layman, I venture to think economy should be possible, are:—

- | | | |
|-----------------|-----|-------------------------------------|
| (1) Foundations | ... | Depth could perhaps be reduced. |
| (2) Doors | ... | Cost seems excessive. |
| (3) Ventilators | ... | Wood might be substituted for iron, |

+ Note on
Sigs letter -
"Plan will
follow"
Rec'd
11/9/11
Below



No. C-49 (Confidential), dated Kuwait, the 27th July 1910.

From—CAPTAIN W. H. I. SHAKESPEAR, I.A., Political Agent, Koweit,
To—The Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, Bushire.

2. In the first place it will be well to state the reasons for selecting the exact spot shown on the block plan, which Mr. Storrs will submit to you in person.

3. After consideration and discussion with the Assistant Engineer the arrangement of the coal godowns shown in his plan was adopted. The godowns are calculated to hold 1,000 tons of coal each normally—that is if filled to a height of 10 feet above the floor. In case of necessity, each godown can temporarily accommodate with safety another 200 tons leaving 3 feet clearance to the roof. Thus normally the depot will store 7,000 tons and can accommodate a maximum of 8,400 tons under cover.

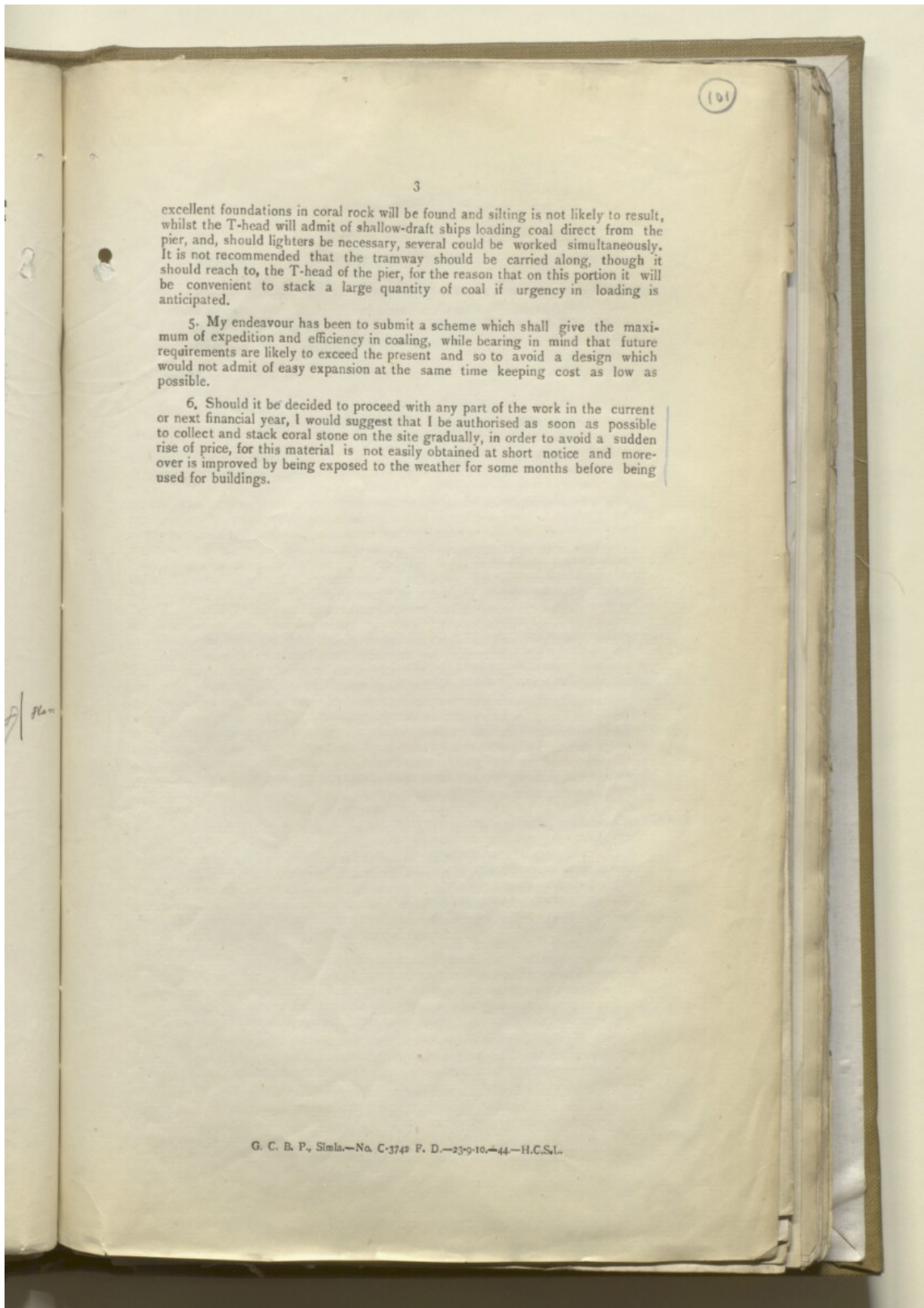
The arrangements in each godown are exactly similar—with a single row of pillars in the centre to support the roof: two lines of ventilating shafts: roof of mud on galvanized iron sheets laid on steel joists: two sliding or rolling gates or doors, also of iron or steel. A rough estimate works out to about Rs. 1,40,000 for the seven godowns; it will, however, be subjected to revision in the prevailing rates for local materials and labour, with a more accurate estimate of which I was able to furnish Mr. Storrs, and this should reduce the above figure.

Quarters for the tindal and 2 watchmen were also included in the plan at an estimated cost of under Rs. 5,000.

In the whole depot ~~work~~ has been avoided as being expensive to obtain in Kuwait, perishable, and liable to assist a spontaneous fire. The buildings as suggested are absolutely fireproof with the exception of the doors and windows in the quarters.

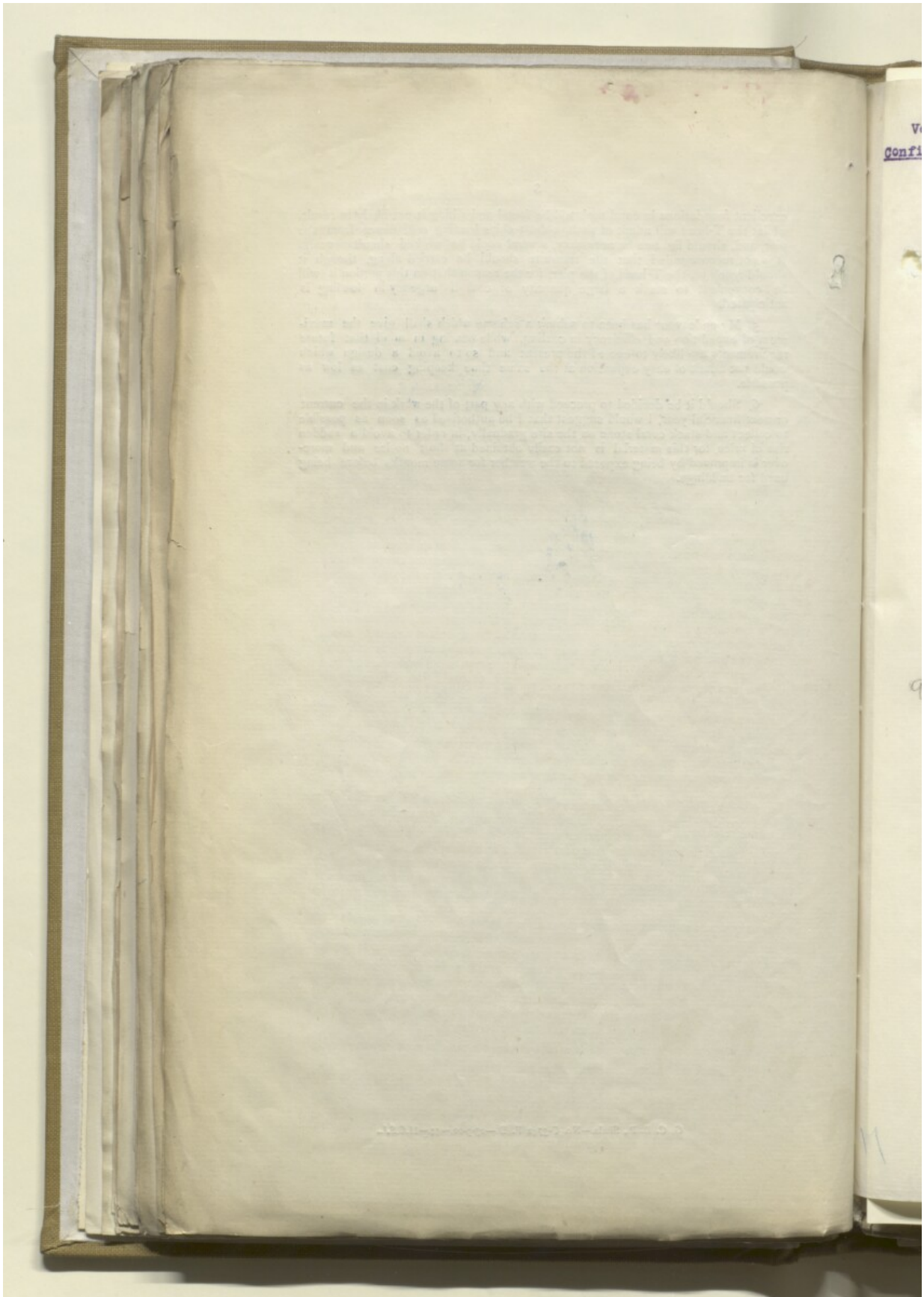
4. The situation of the godowns with reference to each other has been arrived at on the supposition that a small tramway will eventually be laid, and to afford the most efficient and expeditious handling of the coal, whilst leaving ample space for weighing and stacking of weighed bags ready for instant shipment.

No estimate of the tramway or pier was made as Mr. Storrs informed me this would be done in the Executive Engineer's office in Karachi. On the plan, however, a pier with a T-head has been shown extending to the 3-fathom line as most suitable to local requirements. If iron piles are used for this work,



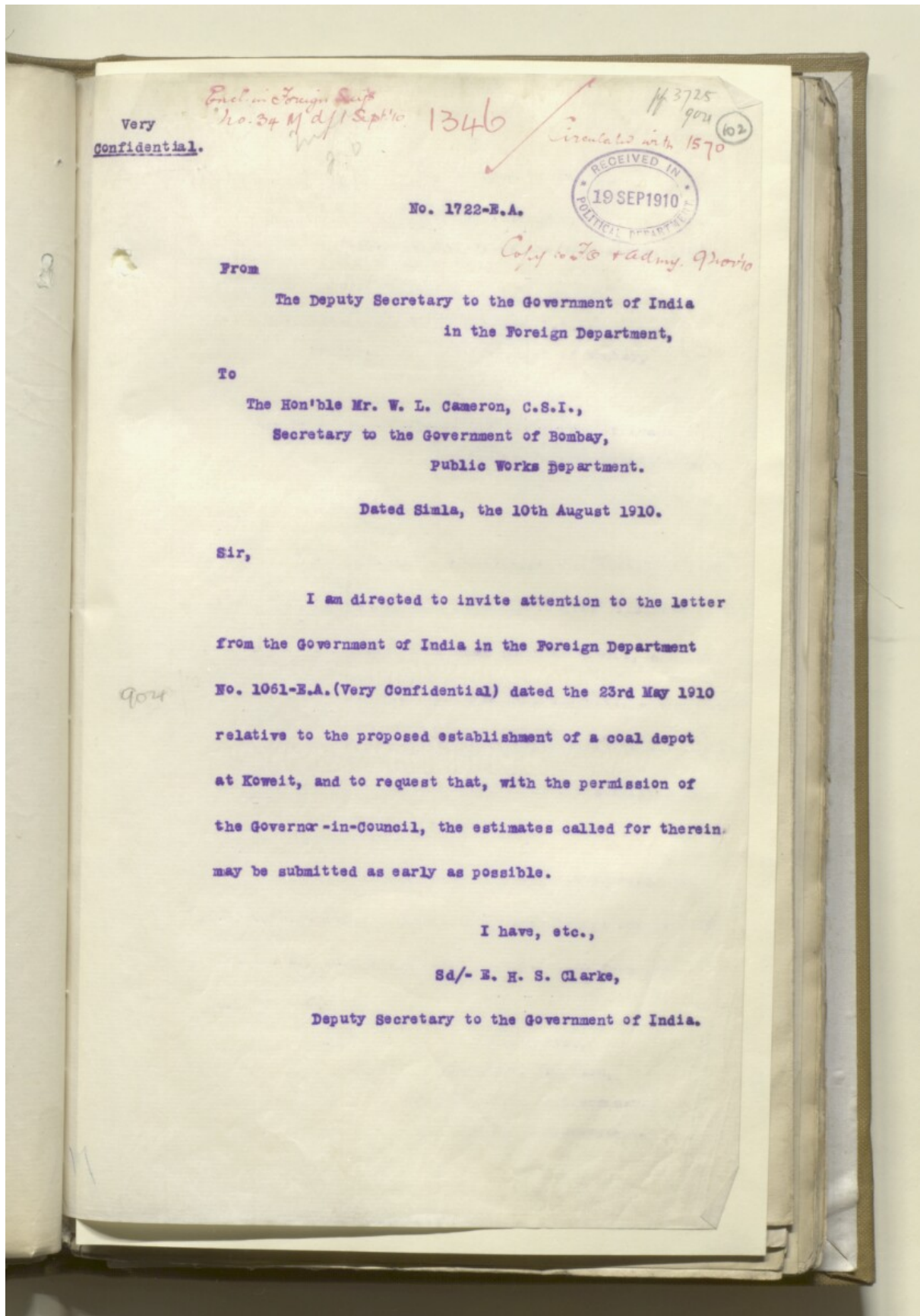


ملف رقم ١٨٥٥ لسنة ١٩٠٤، الجزء ٥، "الكويت: مستودع الفحم." [١٠١ظ]
(٣٧٤/٢١١)





ملف رقم ١٨٥٥ لسنة ١٩٠٤، الجزء ٥، "الكويت: مستودع الفحم." [١٠٢/١]
(٣٧٤/٢١٢)



Very
Confidential.

No. 1722-E.A.

From

The Deputy Secretary to the Government of India
in the Foreign Department,

To

The Hon'ble Mr. W. L. Cameron, C.S.I.,
Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Public Works Department.

Dated Simla, the 10th August 1910.

Sir,

I am directed to invite attention to the letter
from the Government of India in the Foreign Department
No. 1061-E.A. (Very Confidential) dated the 23rd May 1910
relative to the proposed establishment of a coal depot
at Kuwait, and to request that, with the permission of
the Governor-in-Council, the estimates called for therein
may be submitted as early as possible.

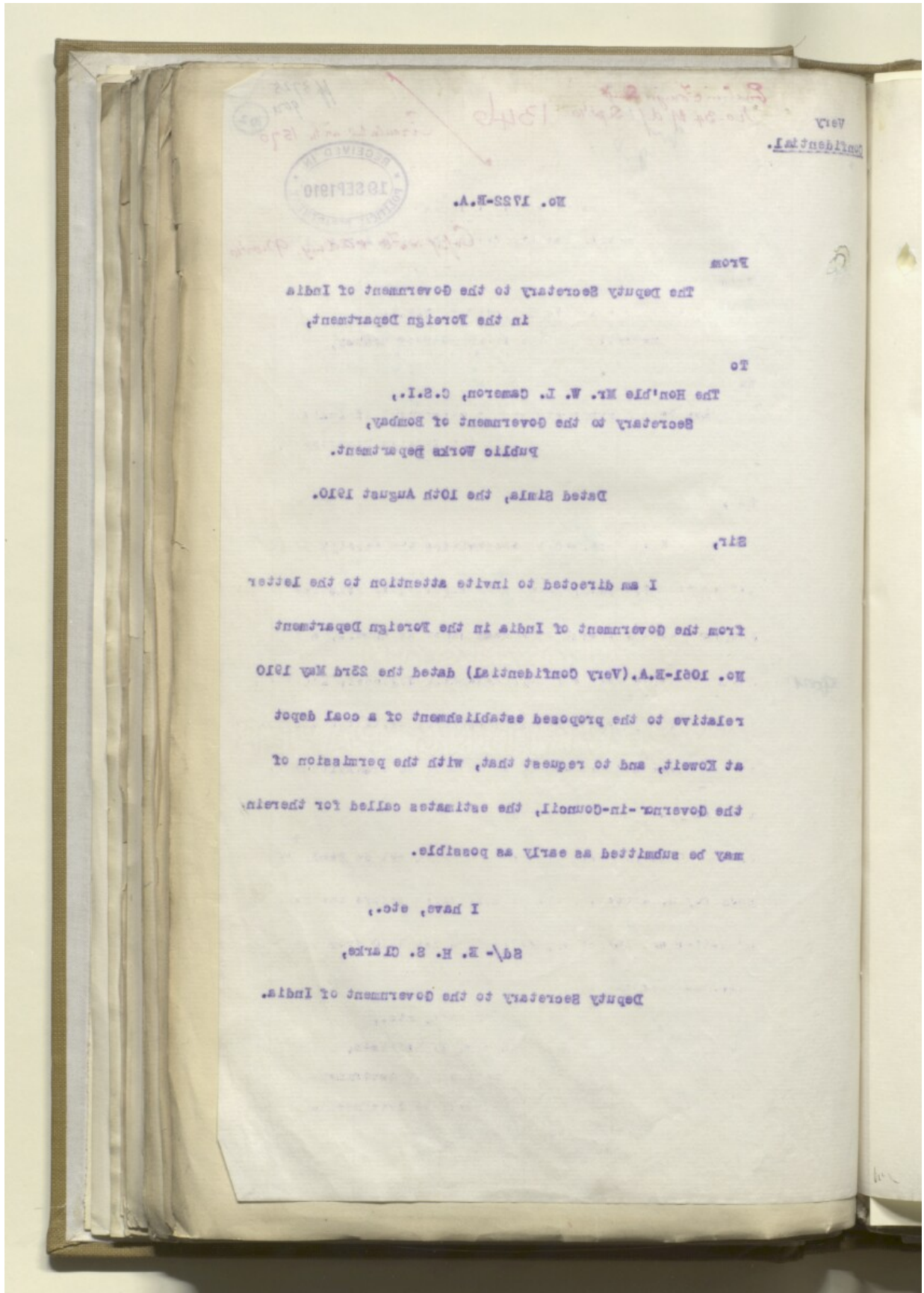
I have, etc.,

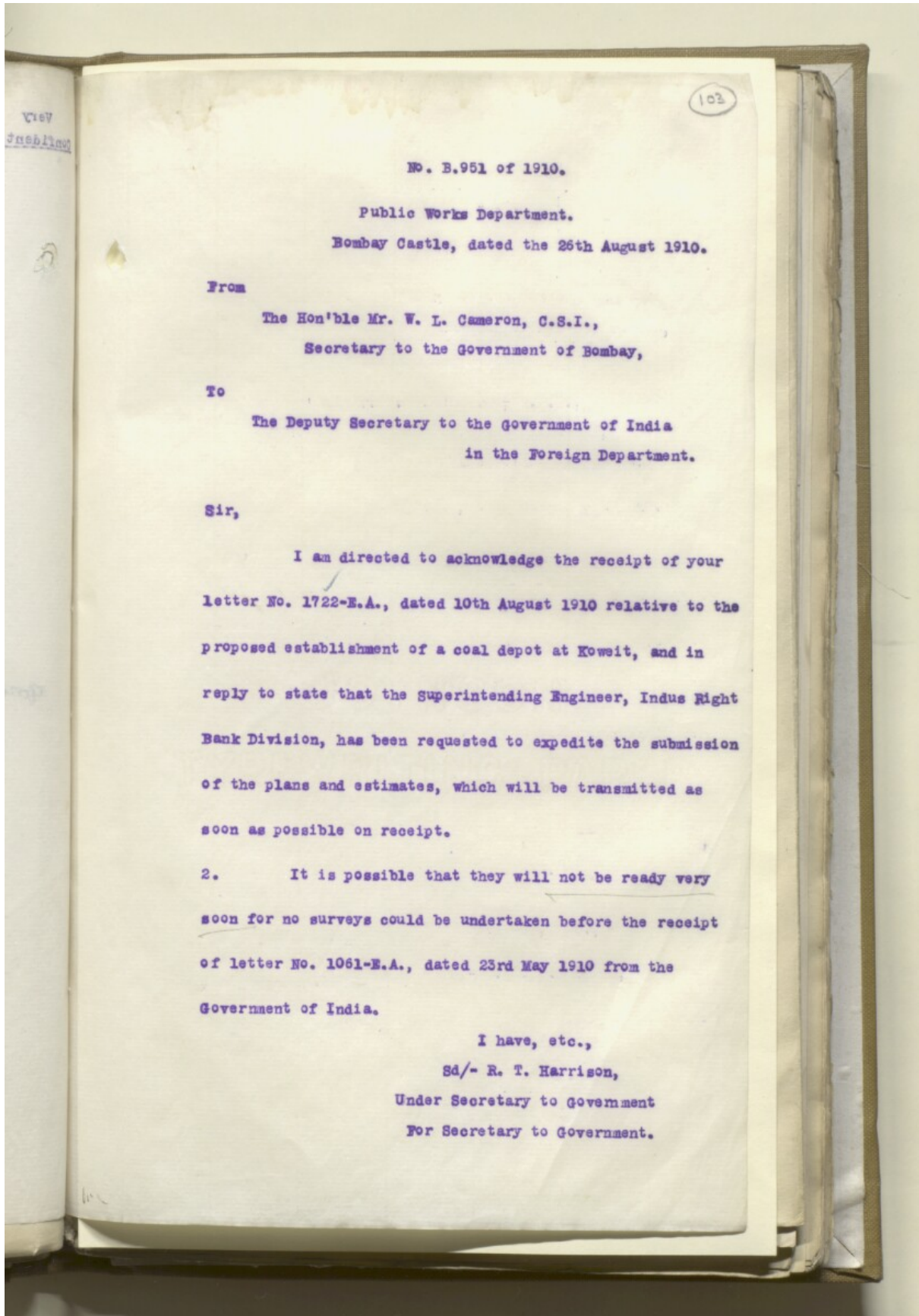
Sd/- E. H. S. Clarke,

Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.



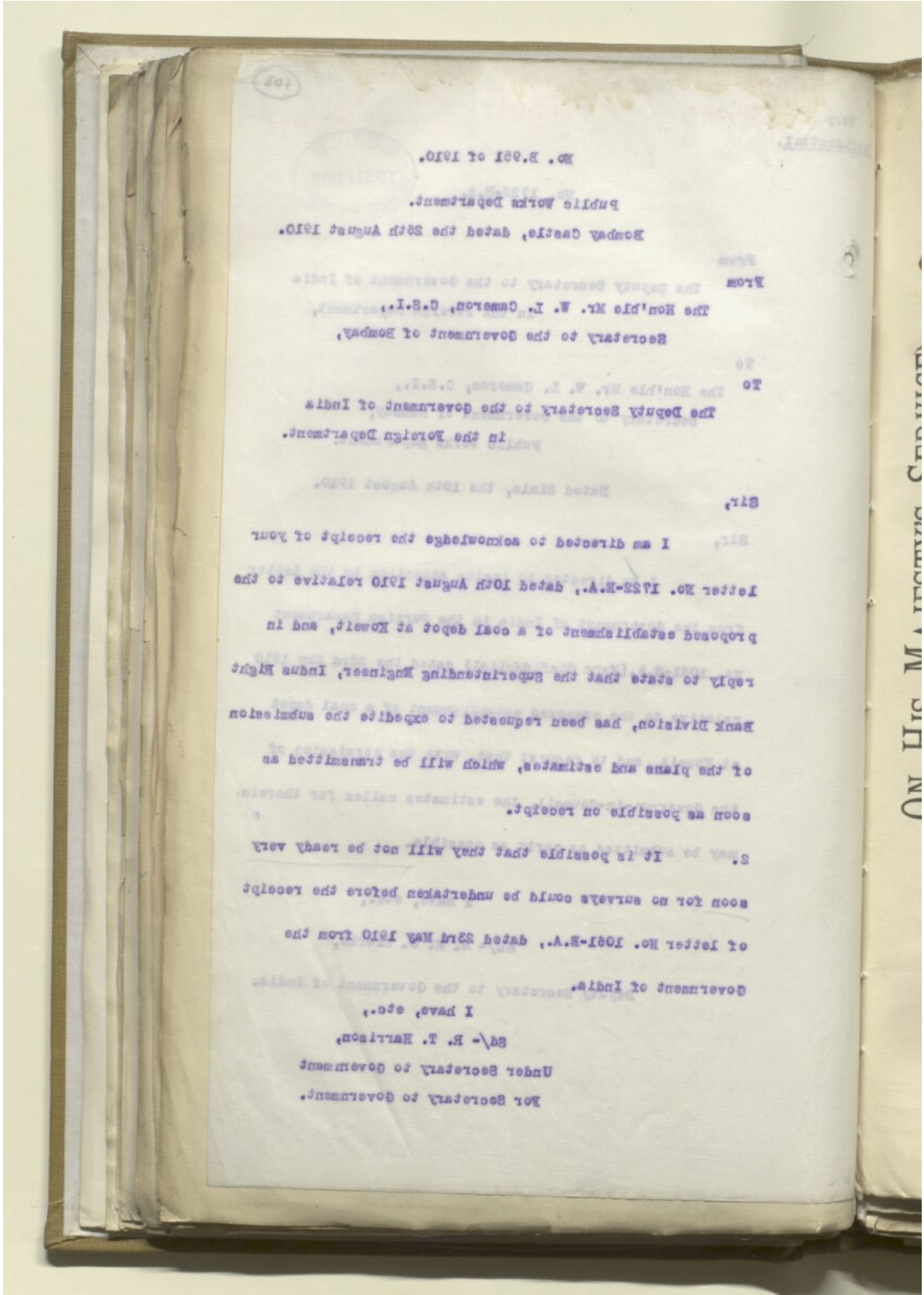
ملف رقم ١٨٥٥ لسنة ١٩٠٤، الجزء ٥، "الكويت: مستودع الفحم." [١٠٢ ظ]
(٣٧٤/٢١٣)





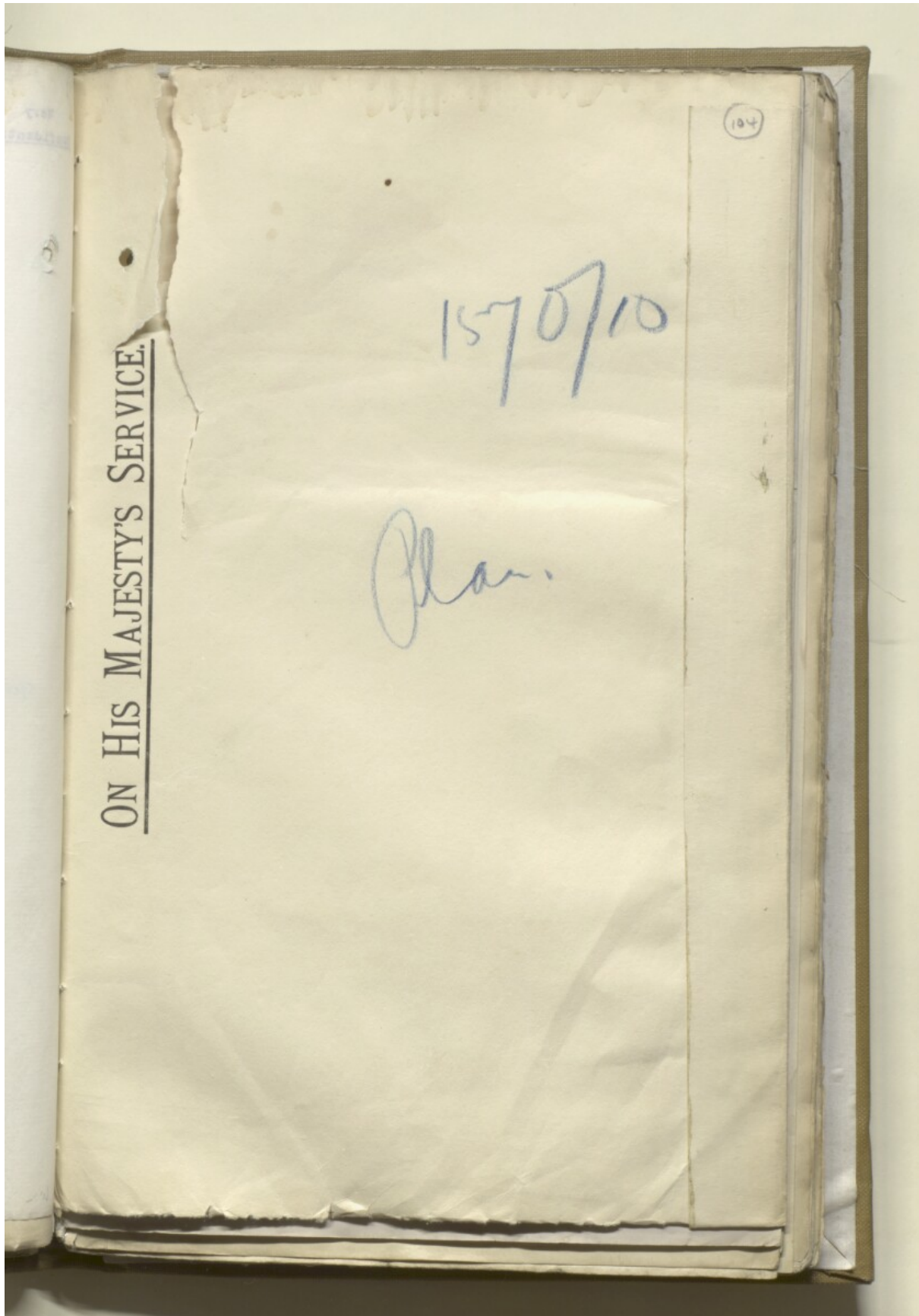


ملف رقم ١٨٥٥ لسنة ١٩٠٤، الجزء ٥، "الكويت: مستودع الفحم." [١٠٣ ظ]
(٣٧٤/٢١٥)



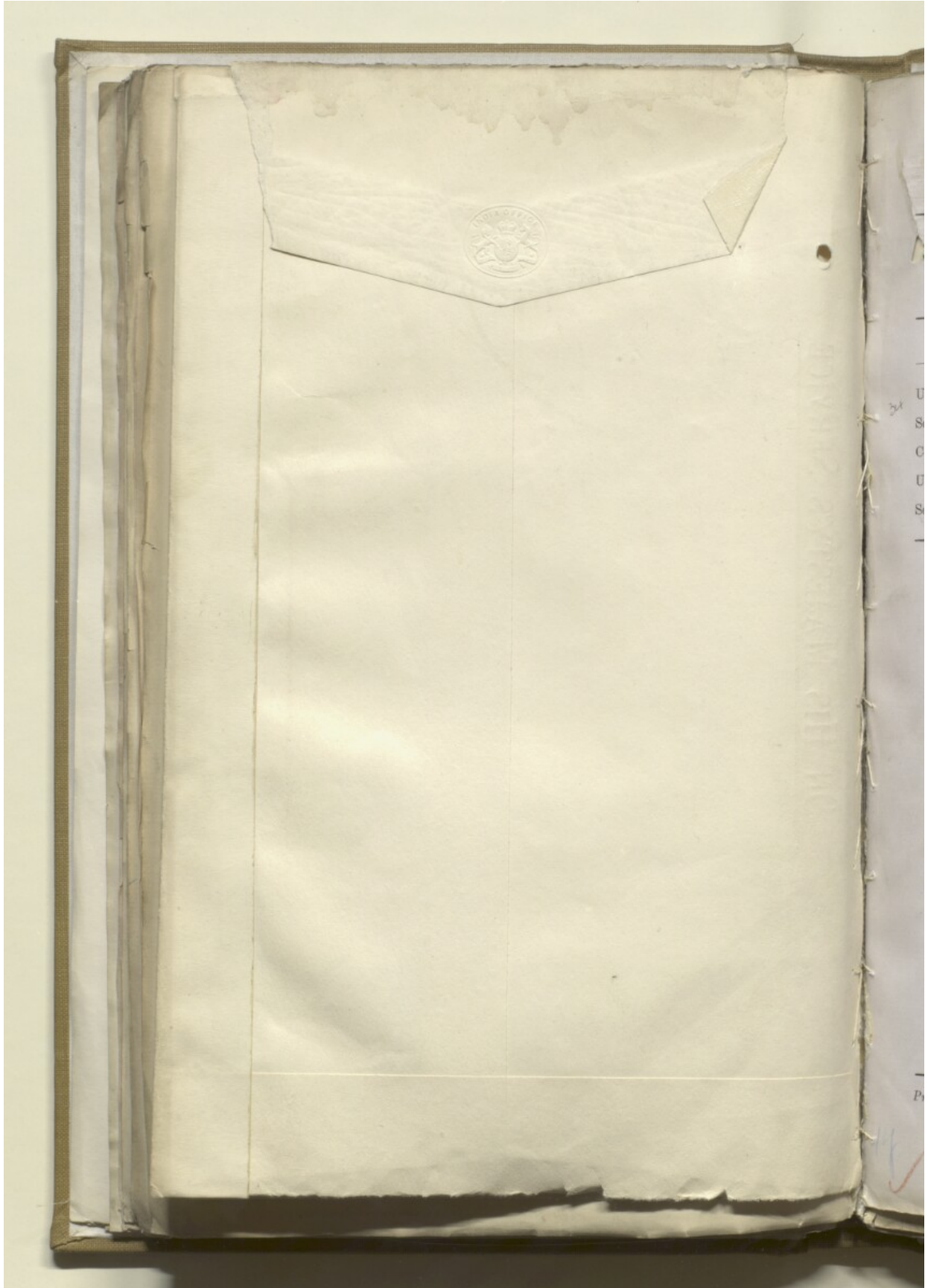


ملف رقم ١٨٥٥ لسنة ١٩٠٤، الجزء ٥، "الكويت: مستودع الفحم." [١٠٤/و]
(٣٧٤/٢١٦)



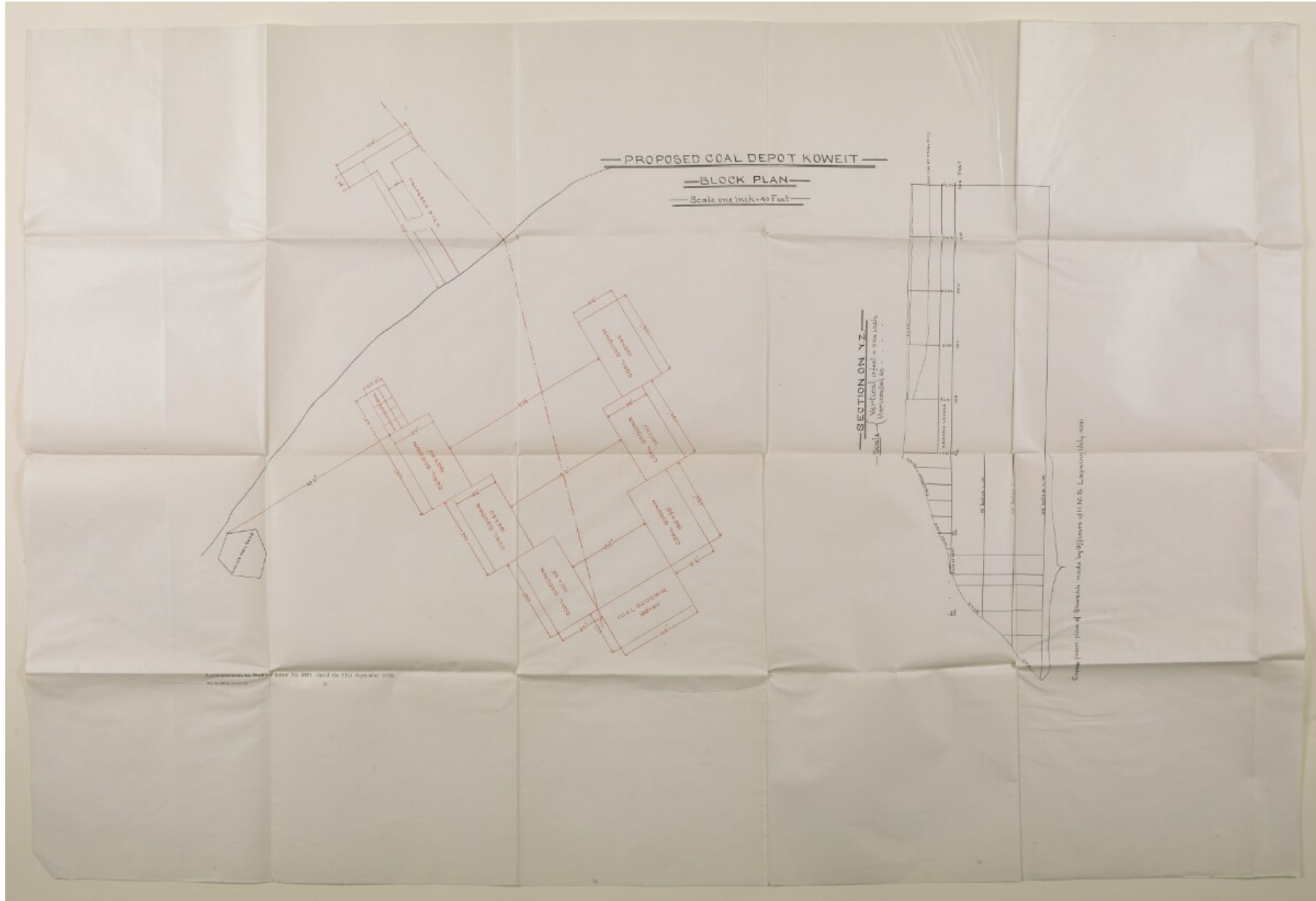


ملف رقم ١٨٥٥ لسنة ١٩٠٤، الجزء ٥، "الكويت: مستودع الفحم." [١٠٤ظ]
(٣٧٤/٢١٧)



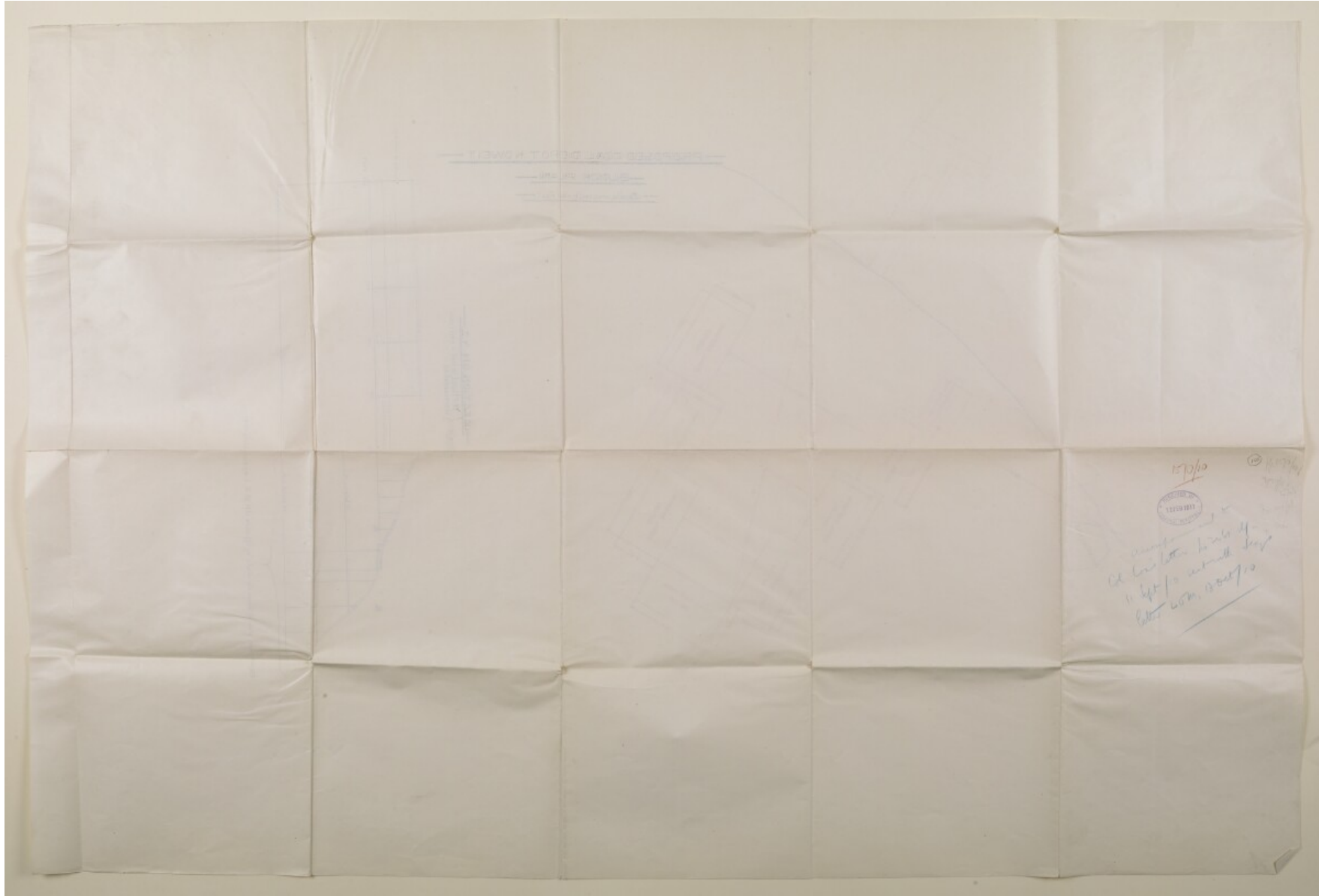


"مقترح إنشاء مستودع فحم في الكويت. رسم تخطيطي عام" [١٠٥] (٢/١)





"مقترح إنشاء مستودع فحم في الكويت. رسم تخطيطي عام" [١٠٥ ظ] (٢/٢)





ملف رقم ١٨٥٥ لسنة ١٩٠٤، الجزء ٥، "الكويت: مستودع الفحم." [١٠٦]
(٣٧٤/٢٢٠)

106

Register No.
3725

Secret Department.

Letter from F.O. Dated 25 July 4 August 1910
" " Admiralty Rec. 26 " 6 August 1910

Formally acknowledged

	Date.	Initials.	SUBJECT.
Under Secretary.....	6 Aug.	East	Persian Gulf
Secretary of State.....			F.O. & Admiralty approve site for British
Committee.....			Mo at Kuwait, & for coal depot
Under Secretary.....			(subject to consideration of estimates)
Secretary of State.....			

Copy to F.O. & Admiralty (see within)

FOR USE BY DEPARTMENTS ONLY.

Off. telegram to S. & J. informing them.

6 August - Telegram to Vicery

Seen Pol. Comm. 5 AUG 1910

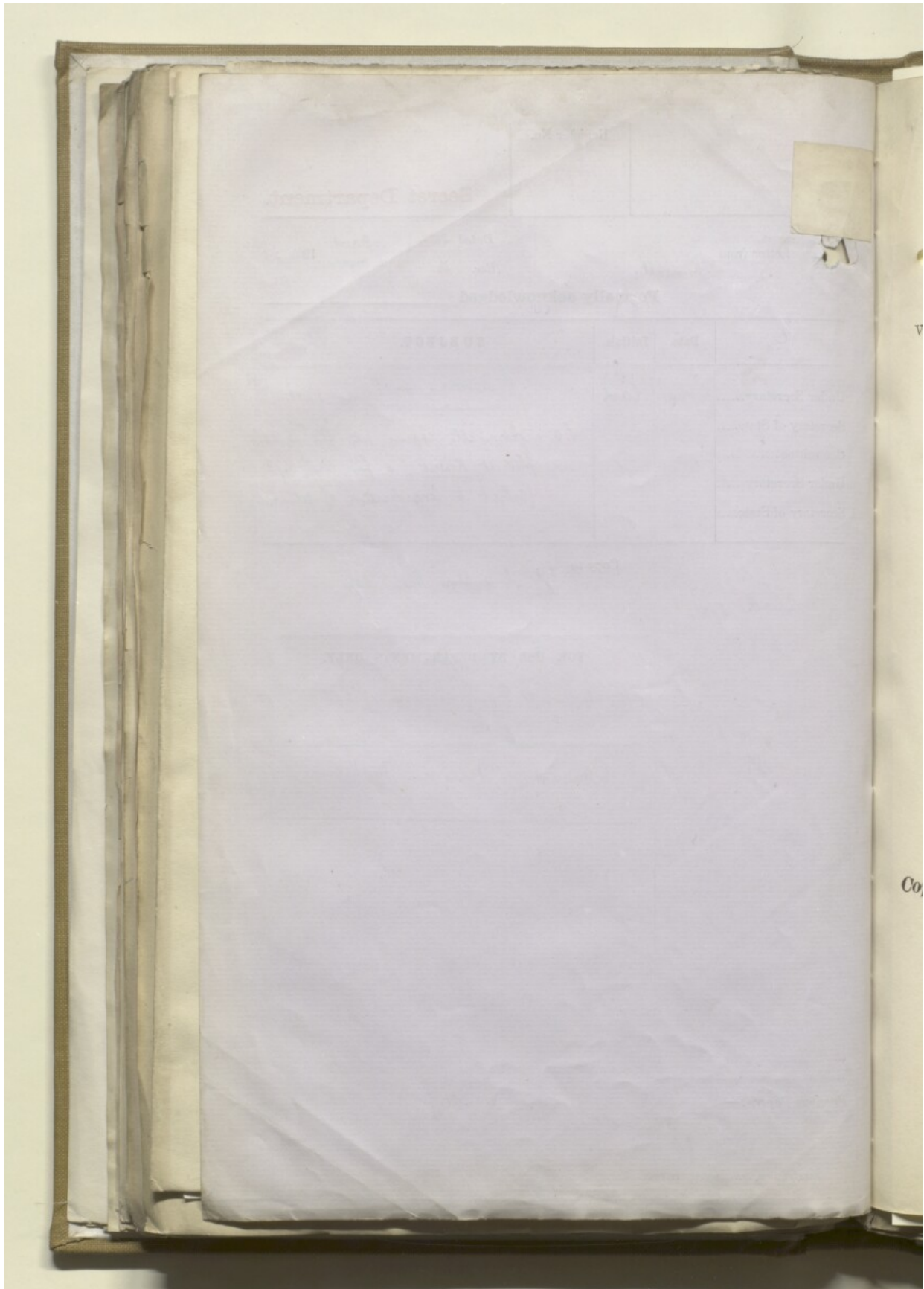
Previous Papers :-

904

6540. I. 1636. 500.-0/1900. [I. 725.]

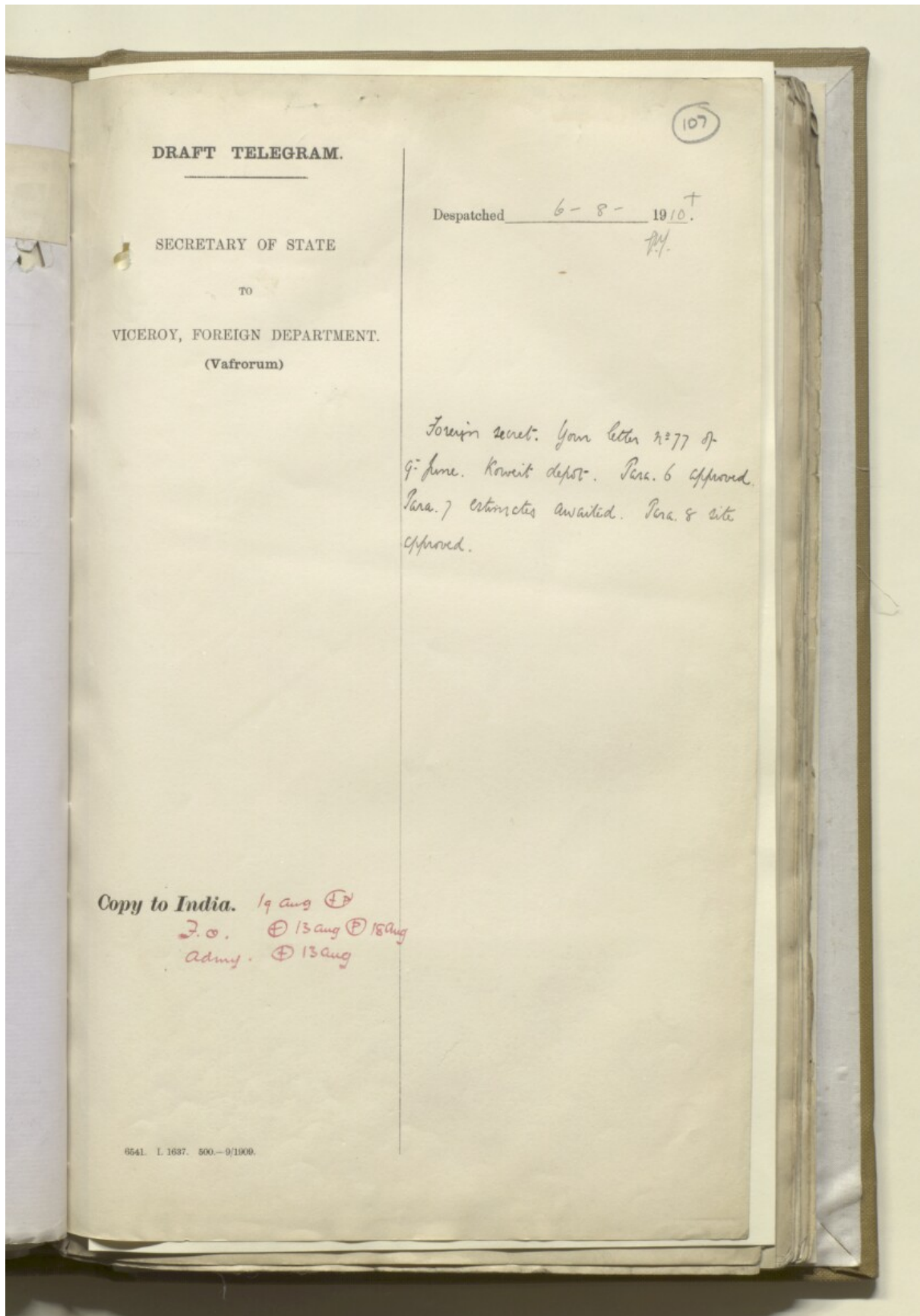


ملف رقم ١٨٥٥ لسنة ١٩٠٤، الجزء ٥، "الكويت: مستودع الفحم." [١٠٦ظ]
(٣٧٤/٢٢١)



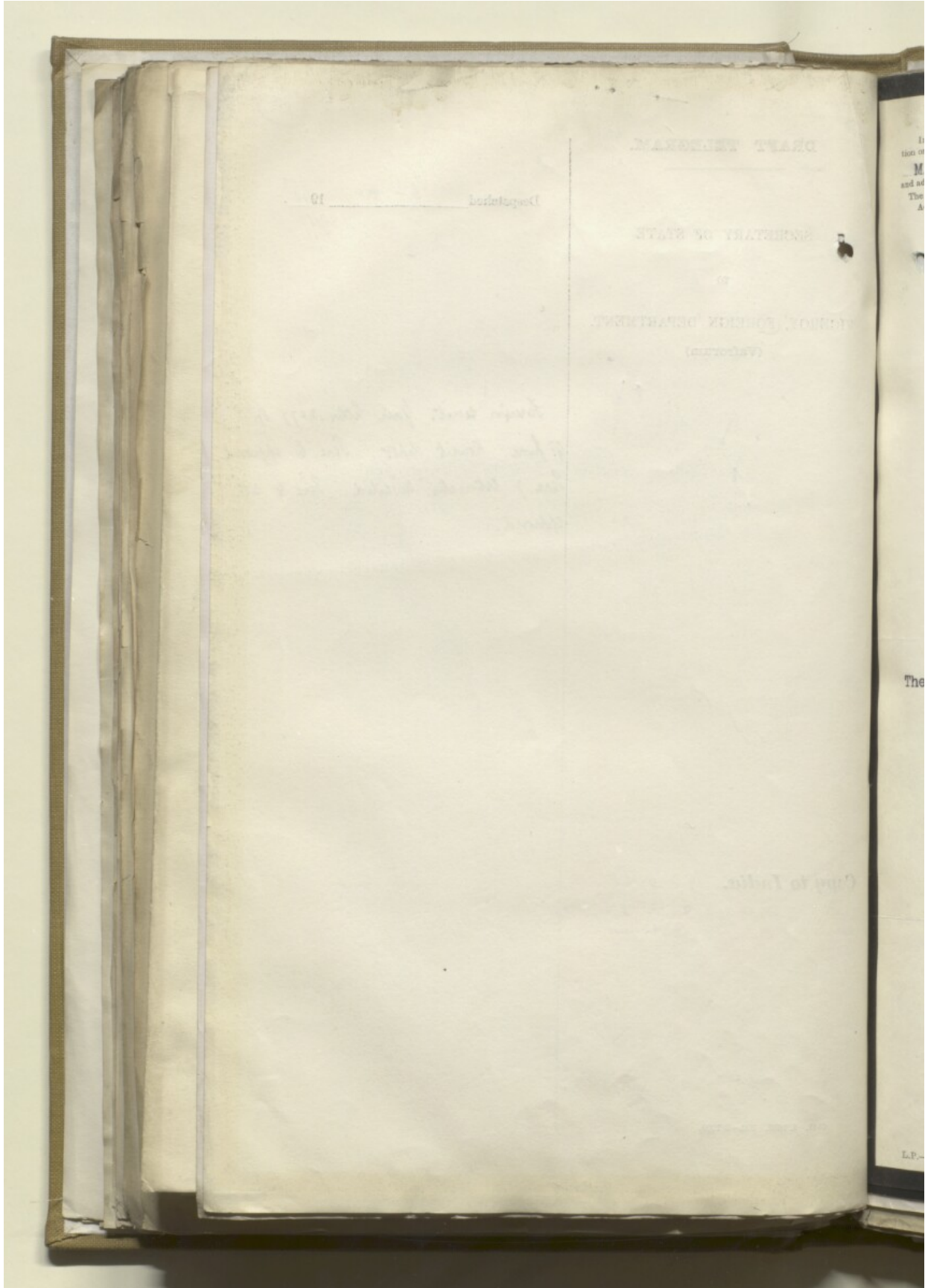


ملف رقم ١٨٥٥ لسنة ١٩٠٤، الجزء ٥، "الكويت: مستودع الفحم." [١٠٧]
(٣٧٤/٢٢٢)



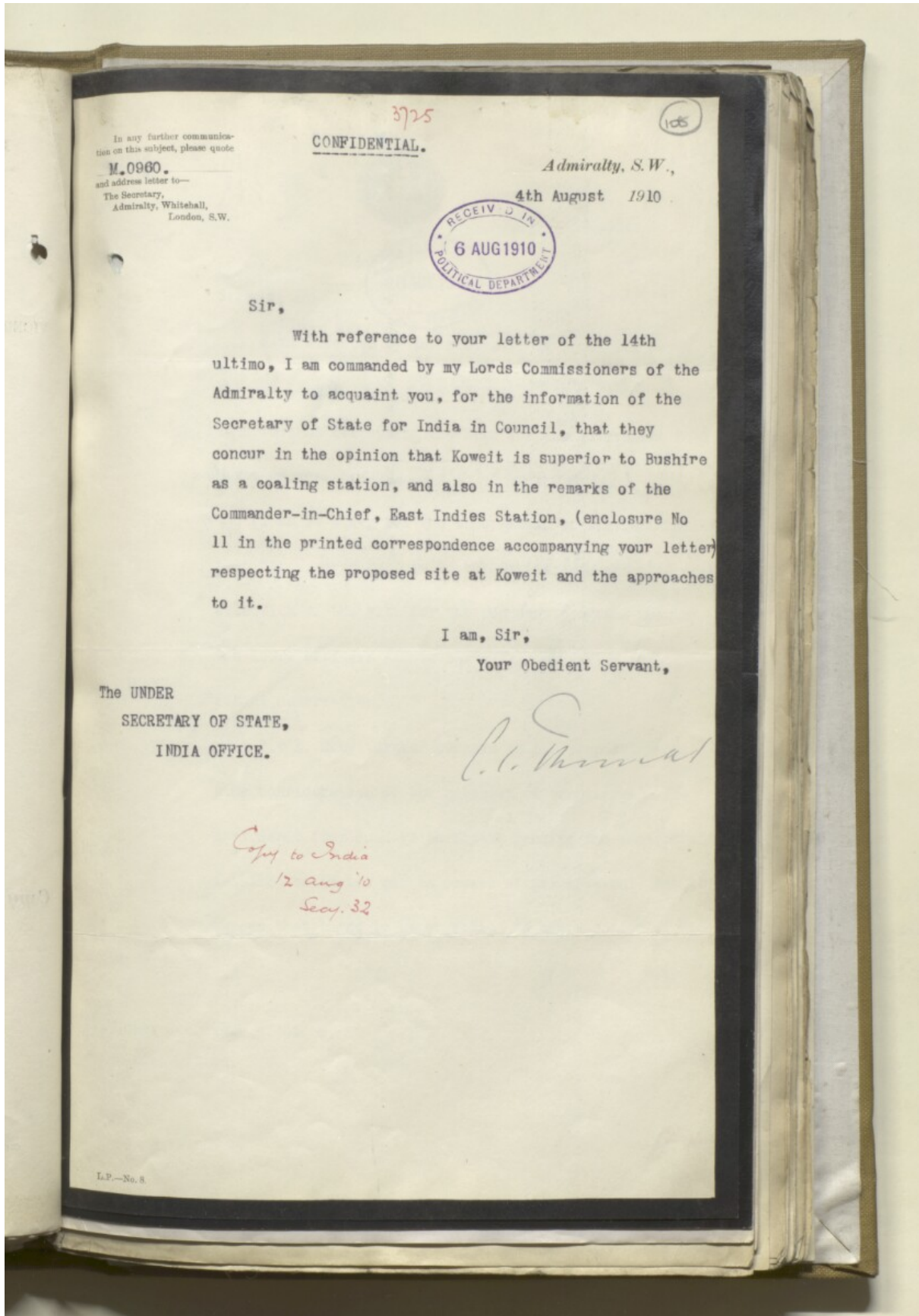


ملف رقم ١٨٥٥ لسنة ١٩٠٤، الجزء ٥، "الكويت: مستودع الفحم." [١٠٧ظ]
(٣٧٤/٢٢٣)



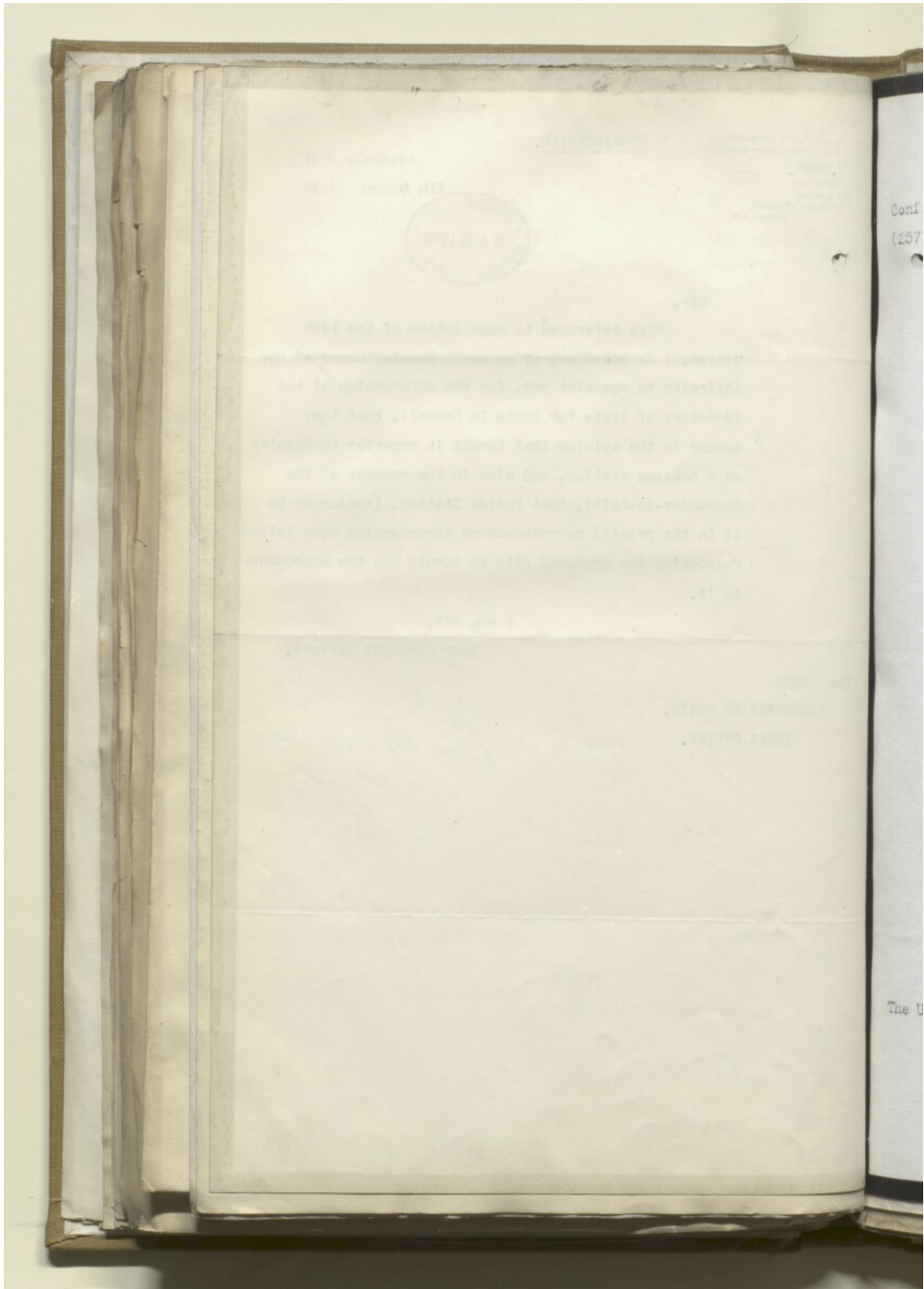


ملف رقم ١٨٥٥ لسنة ١٩٠٤، الجزء ٥، "الكويت: مستودع الفحم." [١٠٨]
(٣٧٤/٢٢٤)



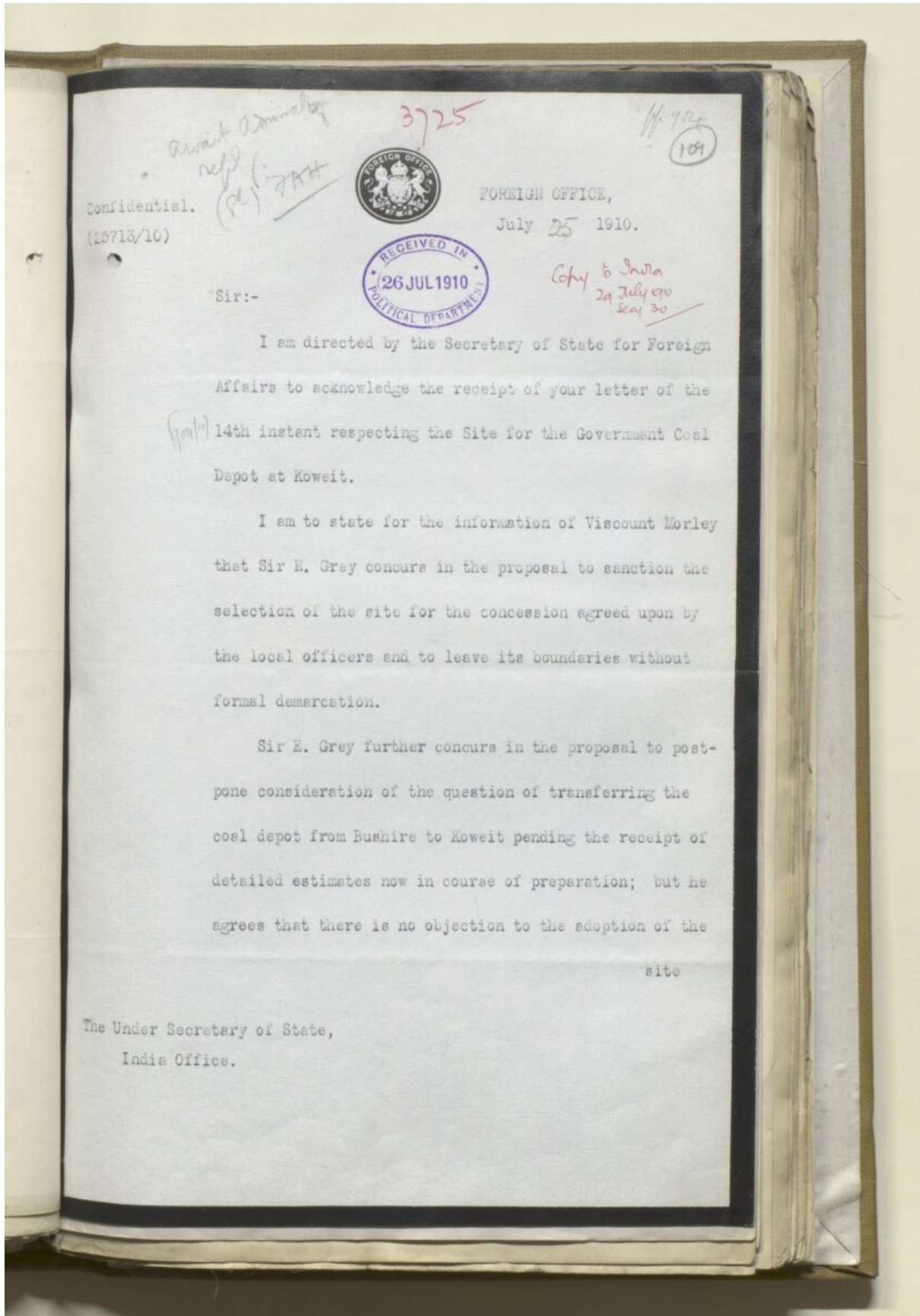


ملف رقم ١٨٥٥ لسنة ١٩٠٤، الجزء ٥، "الكويت: مستودع الفحم." [١٠٨ظ]
(٣٧٤/٢٢٥)



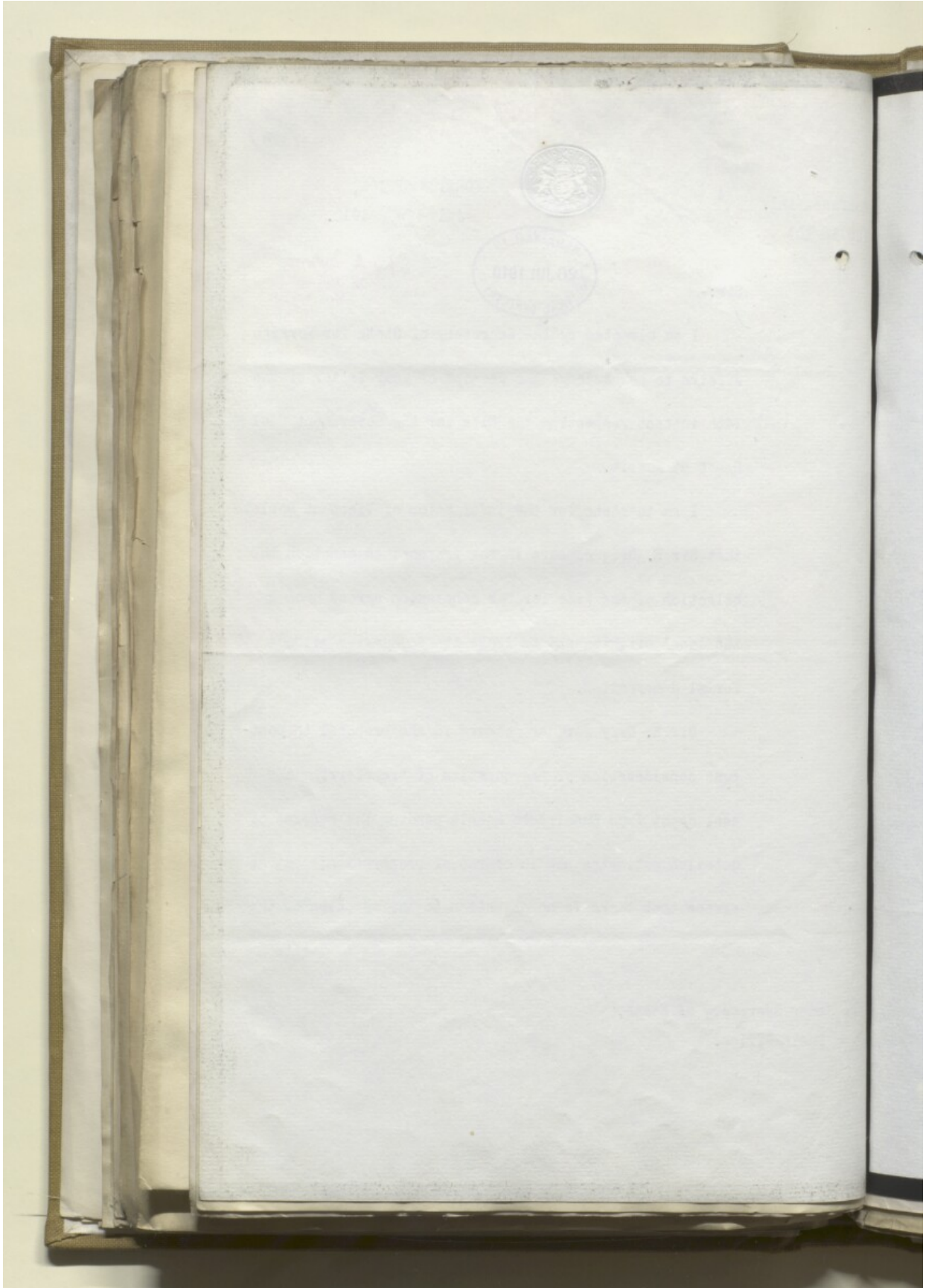


ملف رقم ١٨٥٥ لسنة ١٩٠٤، الجزء ٥، "الكويت: مستودع الفحم." [١٠٩]
(٣٧٤/٢٢٦)



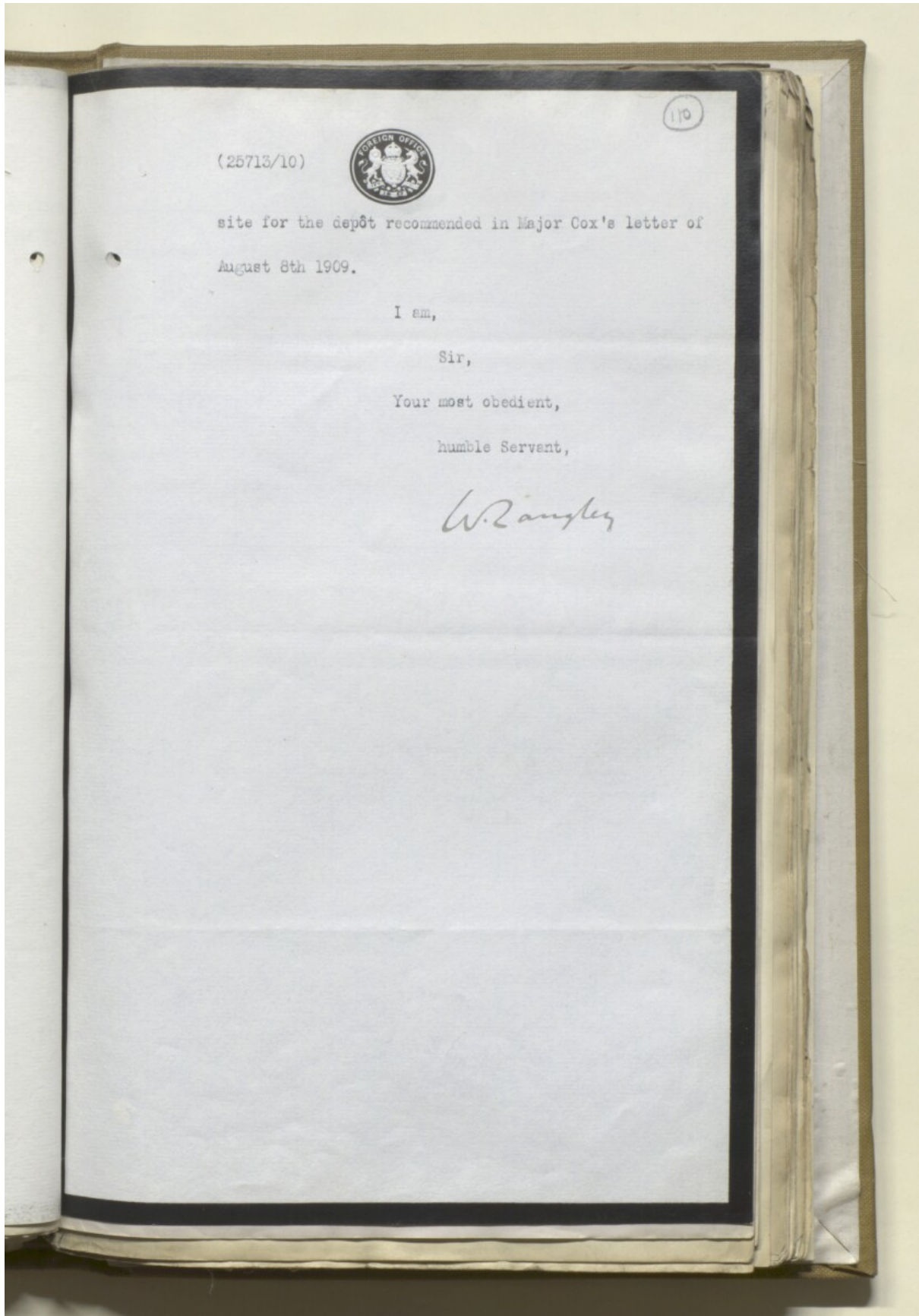


ملف رقم ١٨٥٥ لسنة ١٩٠٤، الجزء ٥، "الكويت: مستودع الفحم." [١٠٩ظ]
(٣٧٤/٢٢٧)



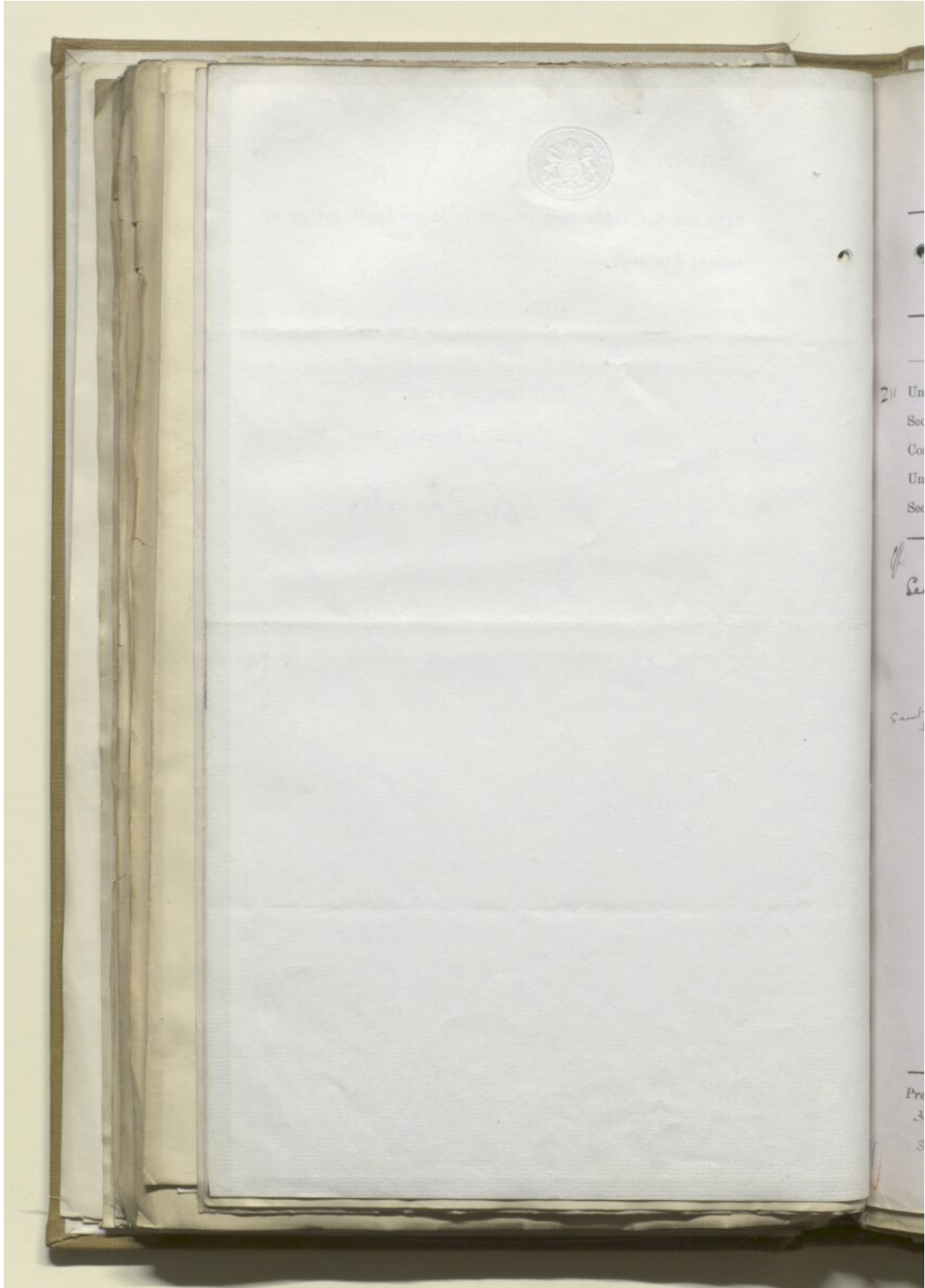


ملف رقم ١٨٥٥ لسنة ١٩٠٤، الجزء ٥، "الكويت: مستودع الفحم." [١٠١]
(٣٧٤/٢٢٨)





ملف رقم ١٨٥٥ لسنة ١٩٠٤، الجزء ٥، "الكويت: مستودع الفحم." [١١٠ظ]
(٣٧٤/٢٢٩)





Register No. **904** **Secret Department.**

Letter from India, Foreign Dept. No. 77, Dated 9 June 1910.
Rec. 34

Formally acknowledged

	Date.	Initials.	SUBJECT.
211 Under Secretary.....	1 July	Earl	Persian Gulf.
Secretary of State.....	5	Mr.	Selection of site for British
Committee.....	6.	Mr.	Plot at Kuwait.
Under Secretary.....	12 -	Earl	Question of transfer to Kuwait
Secretary of State.....			of Govt. coal depot at Bushire

Copy to
India of Ls. to Adm. & F.D.
15 July 1910, Secy No. 29.

FOR USE BY DEPARTMENTS ONLY.

Draft letters to F.D. & Adm. proposing
to approve site of British plot,
but deferring opinion on the
transfer of the Bushire depot,
pending receipt of estimates.
Draft tel. to Vicroy, enquiring why
India has lost of Bushire depot.

12 July 1910. Dpts. approved Pol. Committee.

14 July - Letter to H. & Admiralty
13 July. Telegram to India.

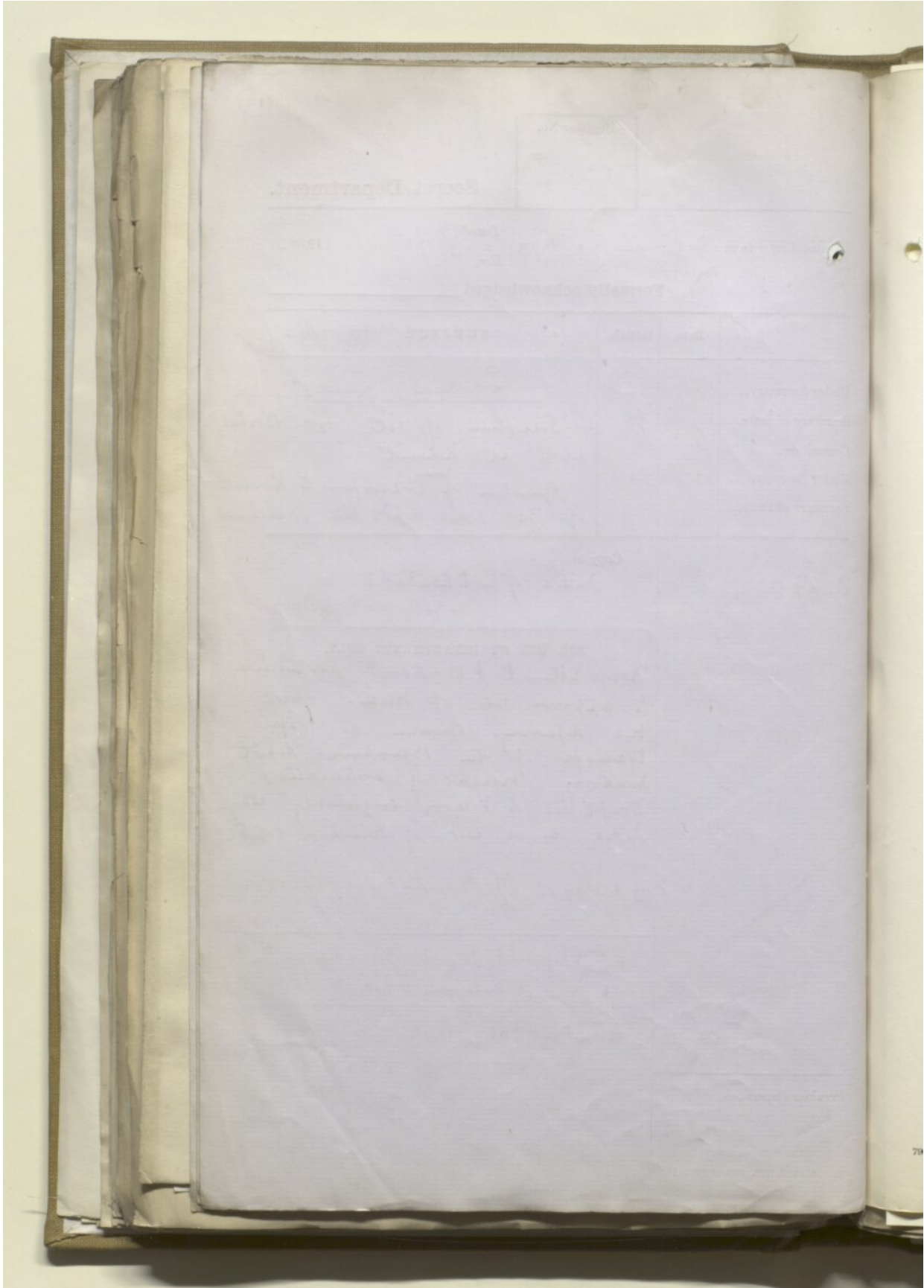
6 Aug. Del. to India - 3725/10

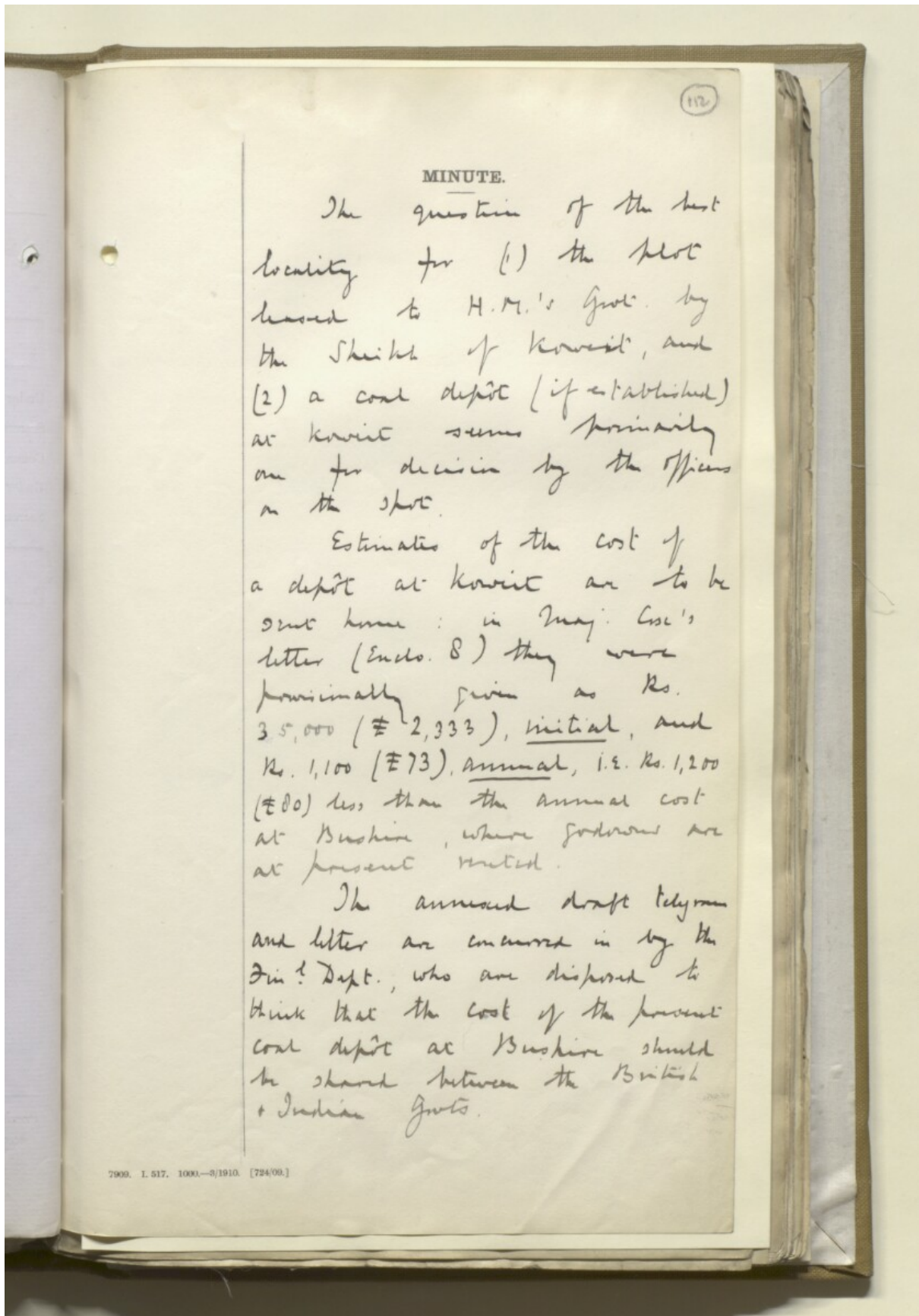
Previous Papers:—
367/10 etc.
3640/07

6340. I. 1636. 500.—9/1900. [I. 725.]



ملف رقم ١٨٥٥ لسنة ١٩٠٤، الجزء ٥، "الكويت: مستودع الفحم." [١١١ظ]
(٣٧٤/٢٣١)



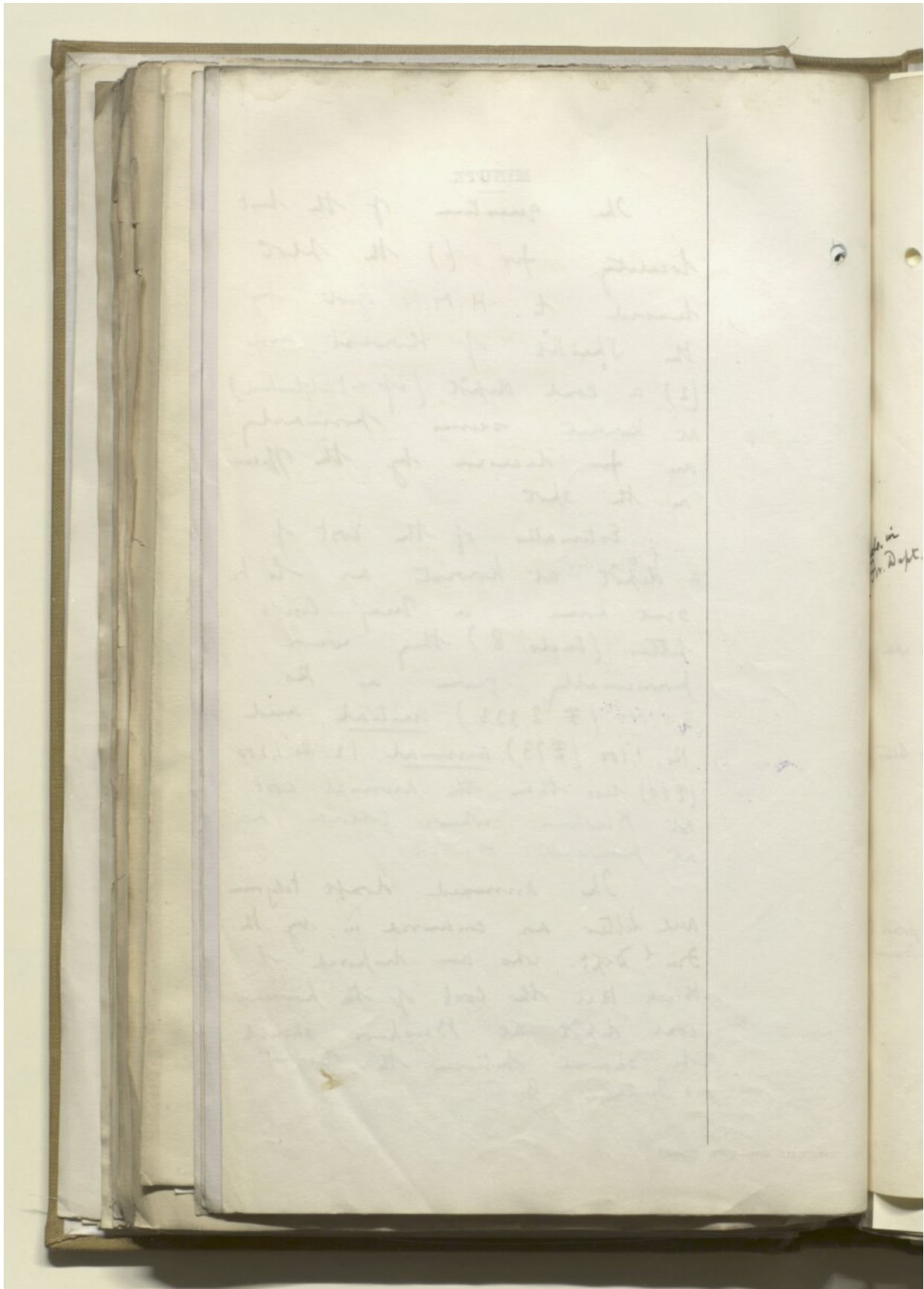


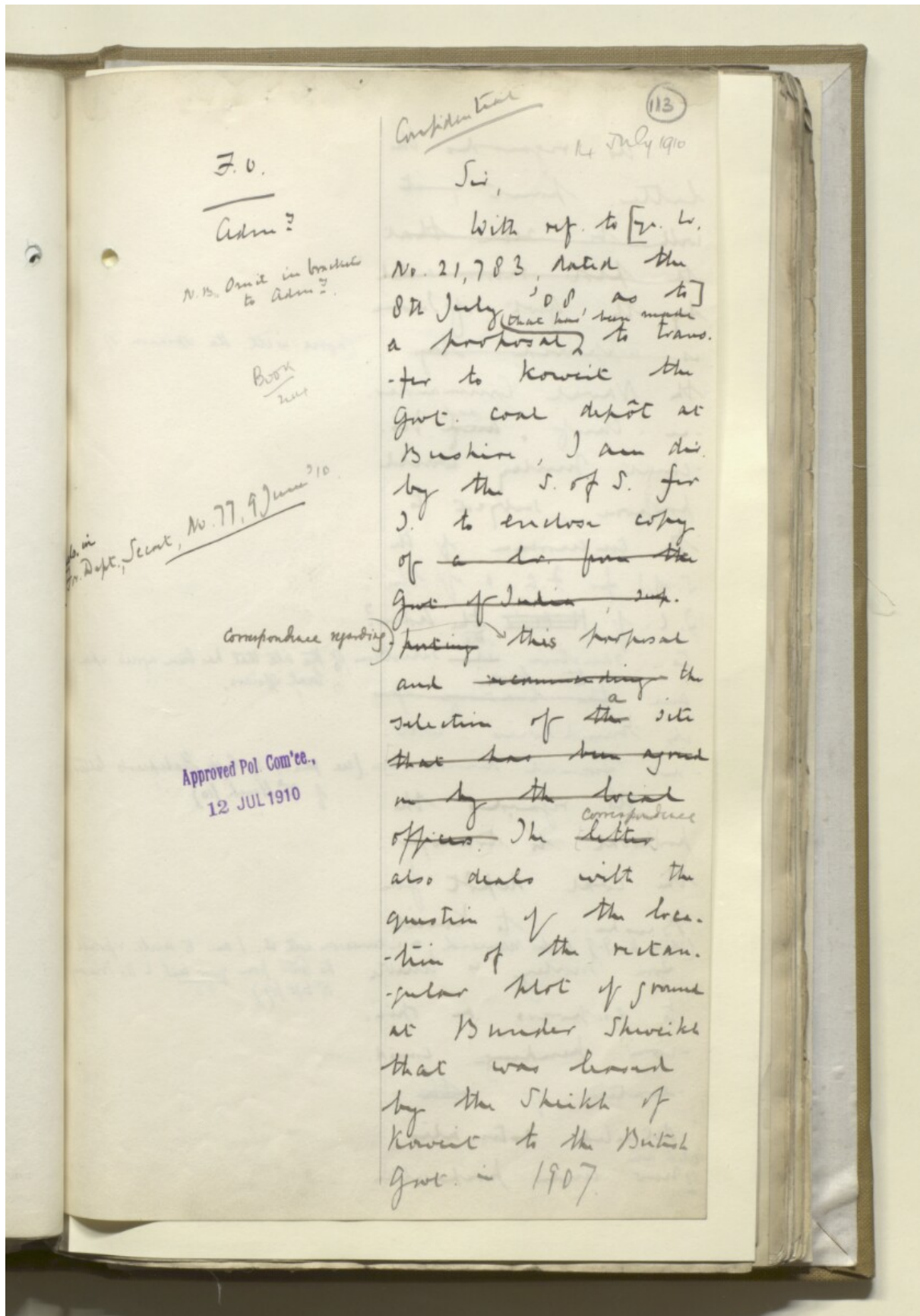
MINUTE.

The question of the best locality for (1) the plot leased to H.M.'s Govt. by the Sheikh of Kuwait, and (2) a coal depot (if established) at Kuwait seems primarily one for decision by the Officers on the spot.

Estimates of the cost of a depot at Kuwait are to be sent home: in May. Col's letter (Encls. 8) they were provisionally given as Rs. 35,000 (£2,333), initial, and Rs. 1,100 (£73), annual, i.e. Rs. 1,200 (£80) less than the annual cost at Bushire, where godowns are at present rented.

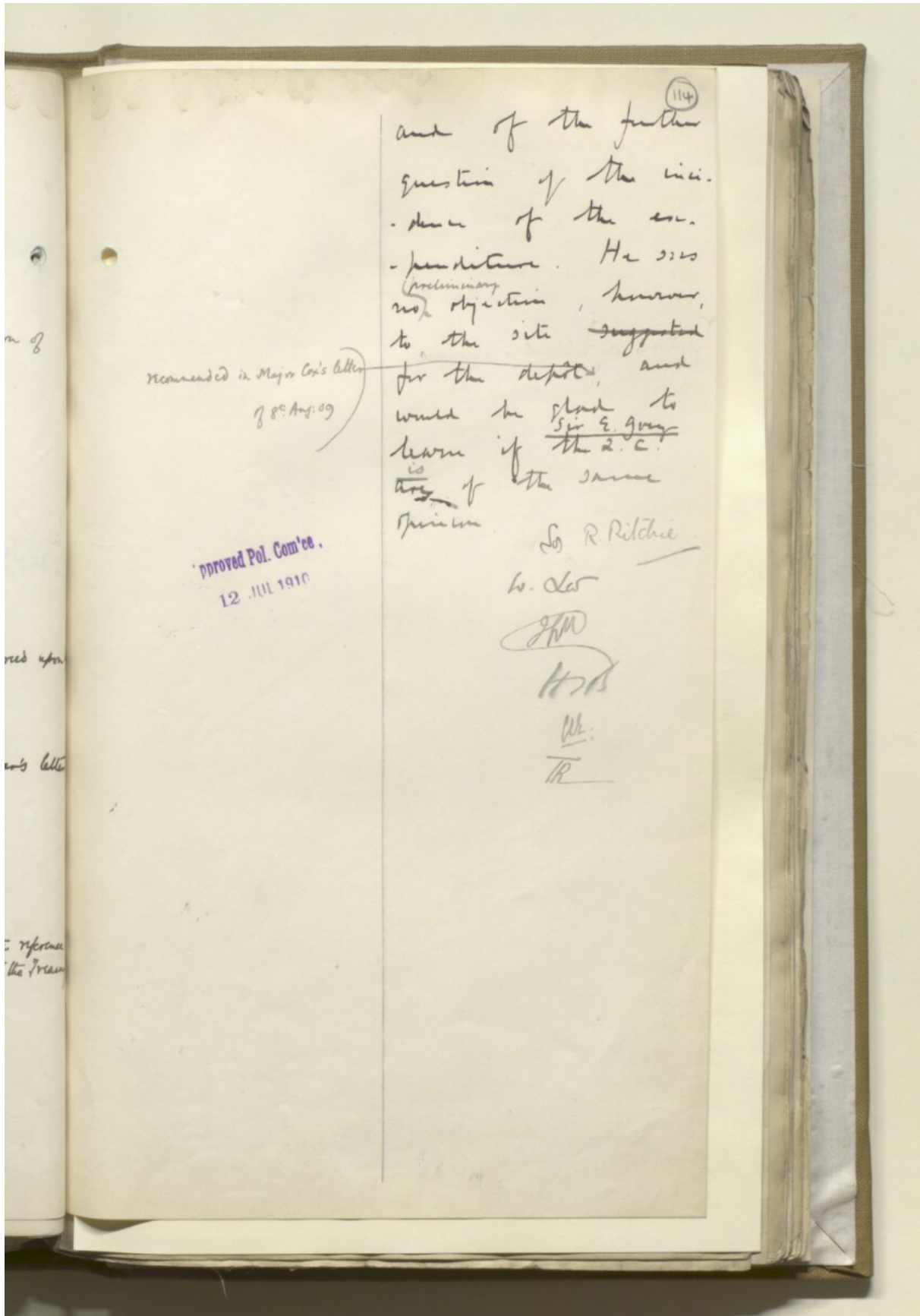
The annexed draft telegram and letter are enclosed in by the Dir^t Dept., who are disposed to think that the cost of the proposed coal depot at Bushire should be shared between the British & Indian Govts.





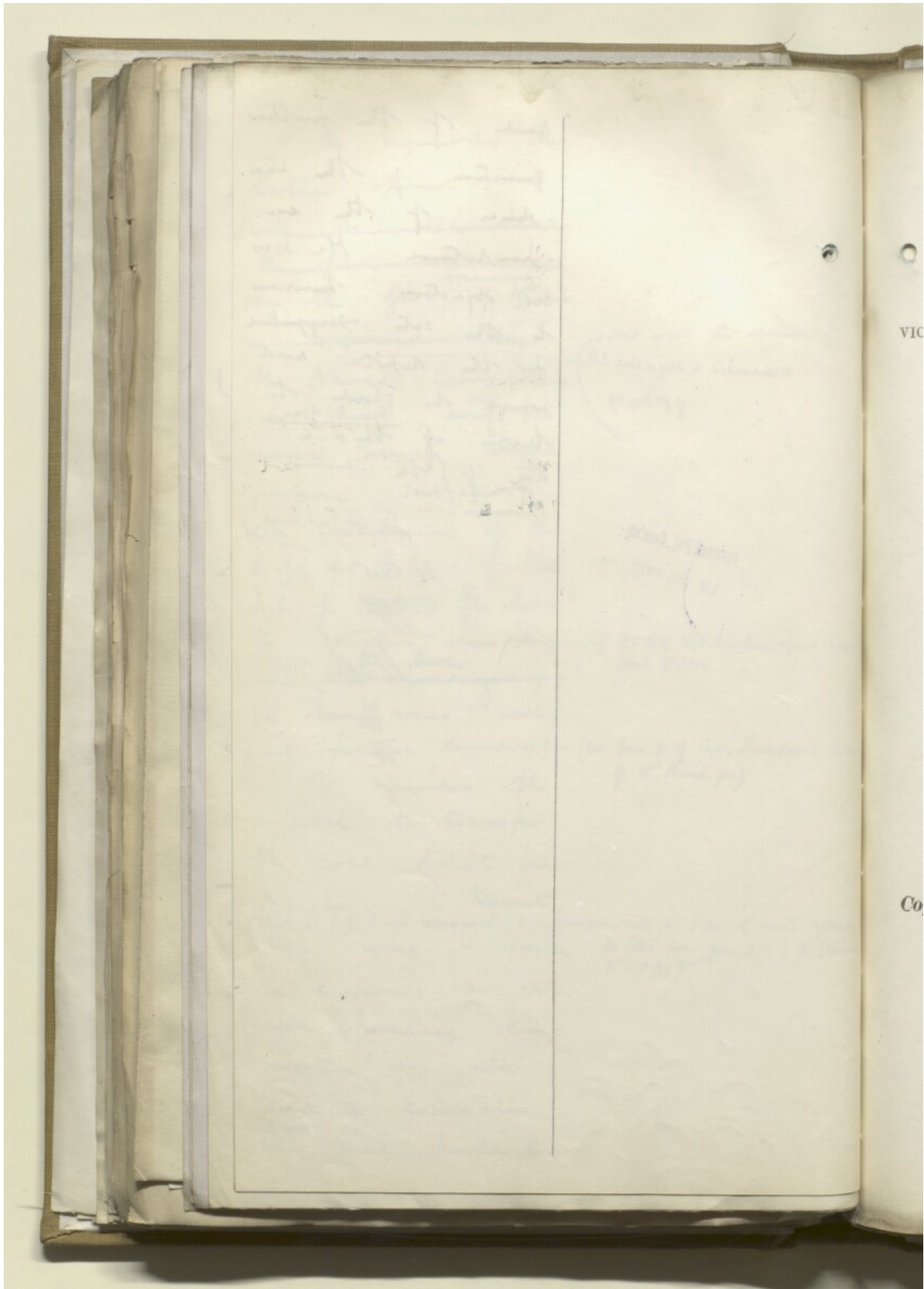


As regards the
latter point ~~it~~
will be seen that
the ~~first~~ recommended
by the Govt. of India
is approved ~~by~~ (agree with the opinion of
the Naval Commander.
- in Chief, ~~and~~ ^{and} Vis.
- count Munley would
propose, subject to
the concurrence of the
S. of S. for F. A. & of the
D. C. of ~~the~~ ^{the} Adm.
to sanction ~~its~~ ^{the} selection of the site that has been agreed upon
and ~~the~~ ^{to leave} ~~the~~ ^{local officers,}
its boundaries with
- out formal demarcation. (see para. 3 of Capt. Shakespeare's letter
of 2nd March /10)
As regards the
proposal to transfer
the coal depot from
Muske to Kuwait
(which the S. of S. also recommend, & in connexion with wh. I am to invite reference
the letter from your Dept. to the Pres.
16th Sept /07) F.O.
- out Munley is unable
to express an opin.
- ion pending consid.
- eration of ~~the~~
detailed estimates
^{which are}
now under preparation



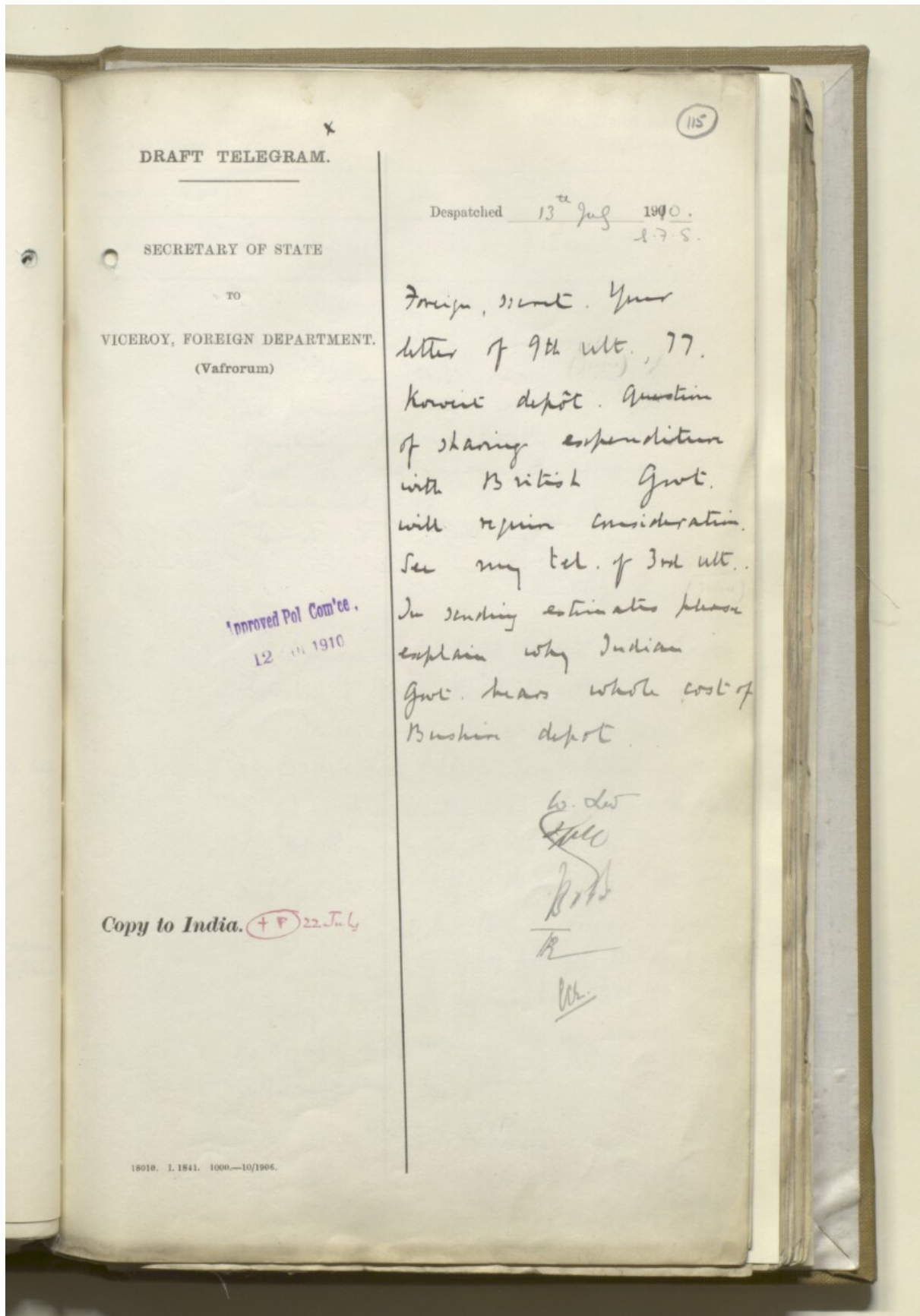


ملف رقم ١٨٥٥ لسنة ١٩٠٤، الجزء ٥، "الكويت: مستودع الفحم." [١١٤ظ]
(٣٧٤/٢٣٧)



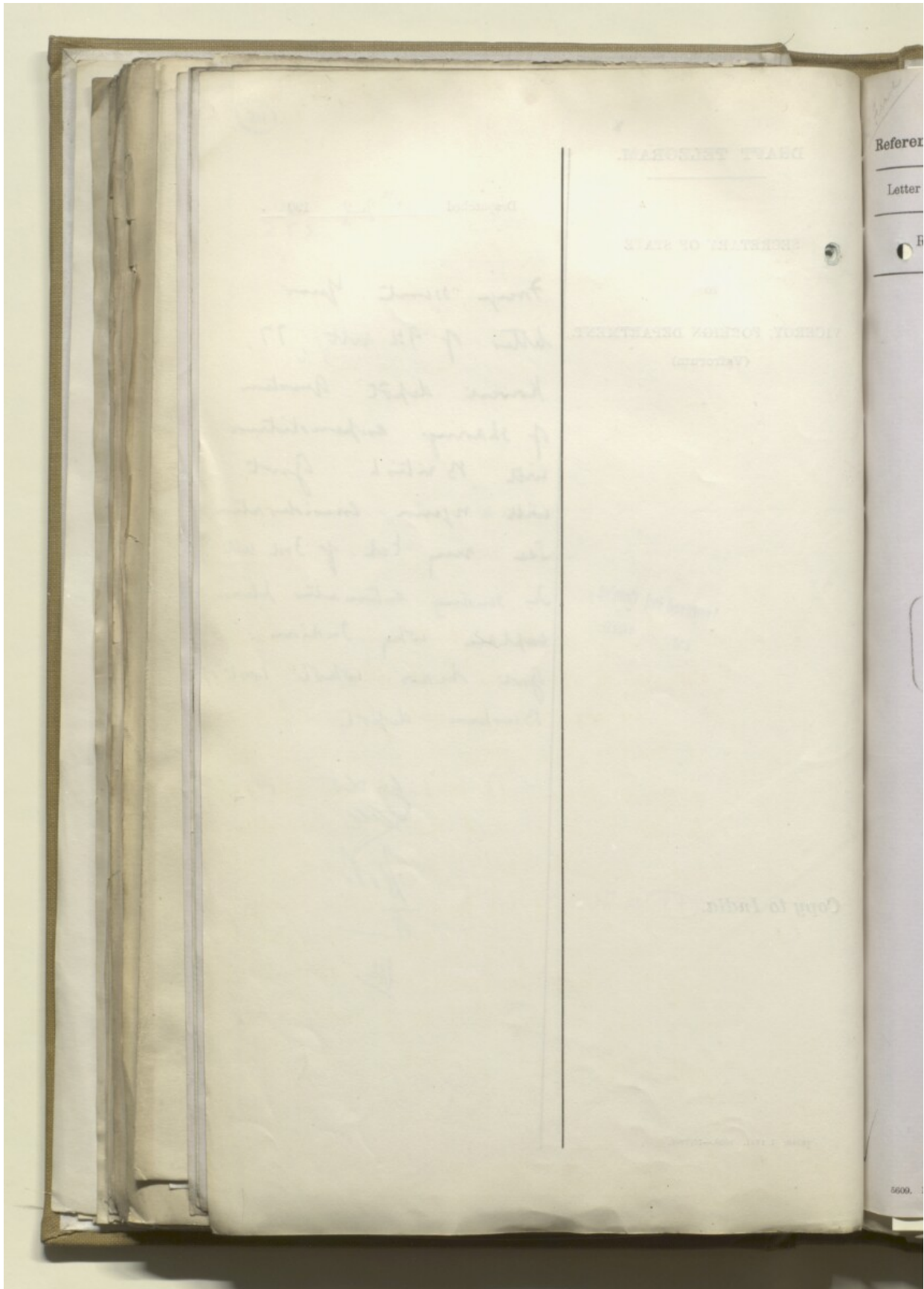


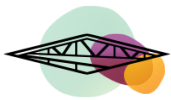
ملف رقم ١٨٥٥ لسنة ١٩٠٤، الجزء ٥، "الكويت: مستودع الفحم." [١٠٥]
(٣٧٤/٢٣٨)





ملف رقم ١٨٥٥ لسنة ١٩٠٤، الجزء ٥، "الكويت: مستودع الفحم." [١١٥ظ]
(٣٧٤/٢٣٩)





Reference Paper. *Confidential* Political and Secret Department. (116)

Letter No. 902+ Rec. 9 June 1910.

Referred to the Financial Sec? 28 day of June 1910.

For any observations on the draft letter + telegram.

It is not clear why India at present pays whole cost of Bushire coal depot, or why such an arrangement should be perpetuated, if the depot is trans-ferred to Koweit.

Lat. (11/11/10)

F 3082 1910

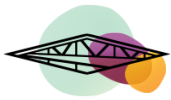
I concur in the draft telegram and have no observations to offer on the draft letter.

The reason why the cost of the coal depot at Bushire has hitherto been borne by the G. of I. is presumably that it has been used by the R. I. M. and the R. N. vessels employed in the Gulf, & its cost has been treated not as a political, but ~~as~~ as a marine charge (see Enclosure 2 of G. of I.'s letter). It might quite properly I think be regarded as a political charge, the object of the presence of the vessels in the Gulf being mainly political.

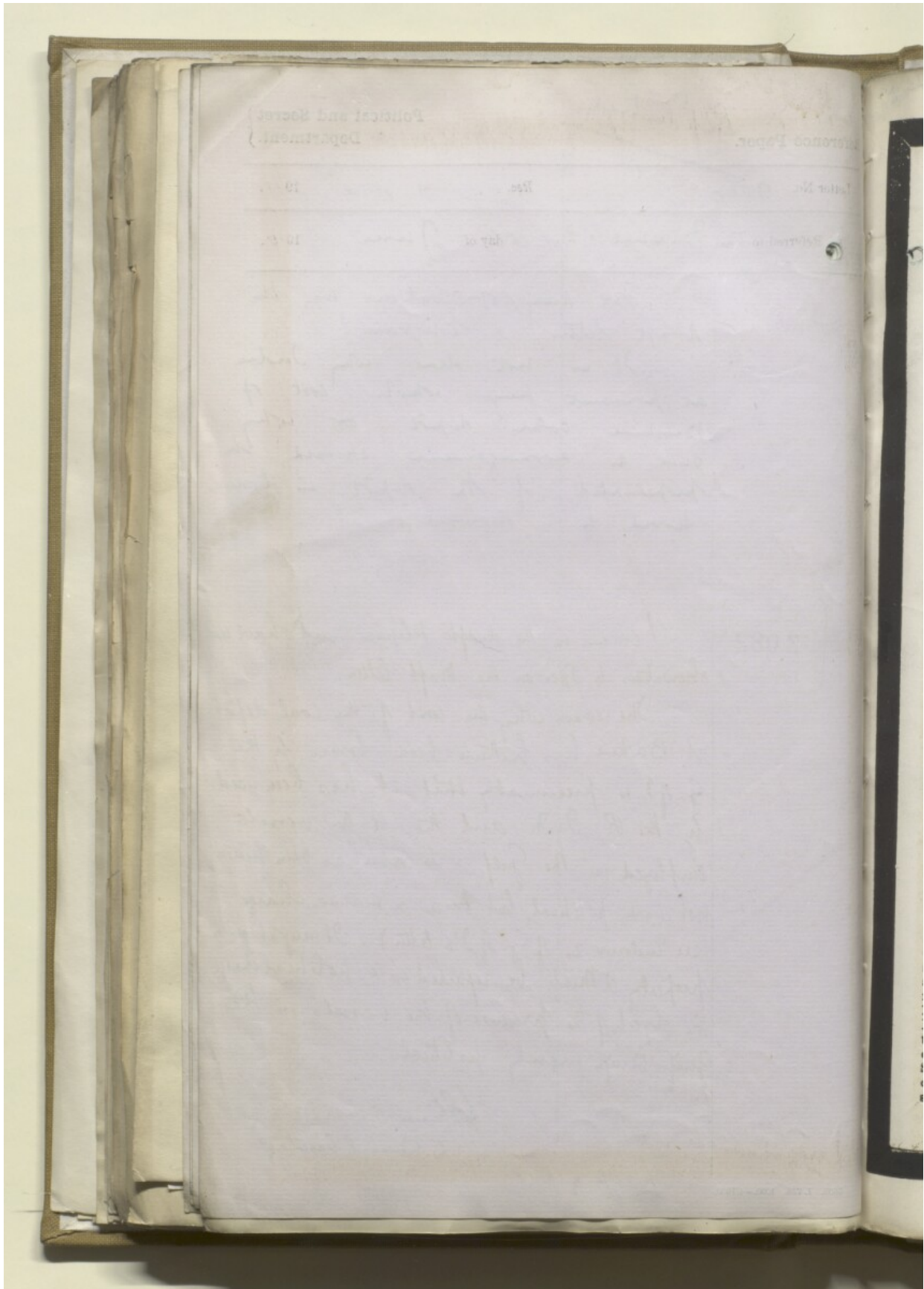
W. P. H. M.
for Financial Secretary

30 June 1910.

5609. I. 723. 1000. - 4/1909.

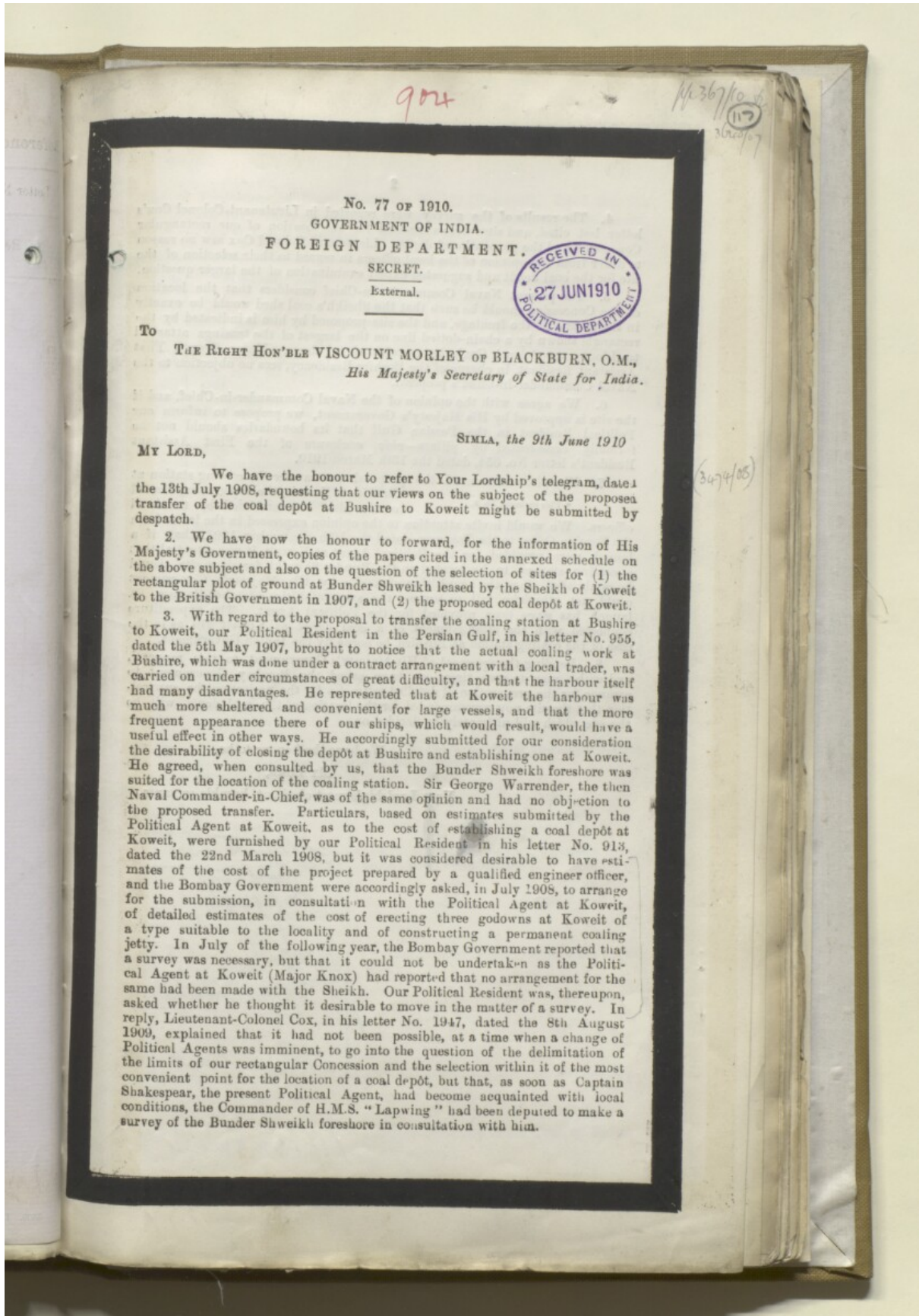


ملف رقم ١٨٥٥ لسنة ١٩٠٤، الجزء ٥، "الكويت: مستودع الفحم." [١١٦ظ]
(٣٧٤/٢٤١)





ملف رقم ١٨٥٥ لسنة ١٩٠٤، الجزء ٥، "الكويت: مستودع الفحم." [١٧/١]
(٣٧٤/٢٤٢)





4. The results of the survey were reported in Lieutenant-Colonel Cox's letter last cited, and sites were suggested for the location of our rectangular Concession and the proposed coal depôt. Lieutenant-Colonel Cox saw no reason to differ from the opinion of the local officers in regard to their selection of the site for the coal depôt and suggested expert examination of the larger question.

5. The present Naval Commander-in-Chief considers that the location of the Concession should be such that the Sheikh's coal shed would be exactly in the middle of the frontage, and the site proposed by him is indicated by the rectangle shown by a chain-dotted line on the largest of the tracings attached to Lieutenant-Colonel Cox's letter referred to above. Major Trevor, First Assistant Resident, in charge of the Bushire Residency, sees no objection to the Naval Commander-in-Chief's proposal.

6. We agree with the opinion of the Naval Commander-in-Chief, and if the site is approved by His Majesty's Government, we propose to inform our Political Resident in the Persian Gulf that its boundaries should not be formally demarcated by pillars—*vide* enclosure of the First Assistant Resident's letter No. 654, dated the 13th March 1910.

7. We also recommend the proposal to transfer the coaling station at Bushire to Koweit, the depôt being located on the site* recommended by the local officers. We would invite attention to the opinion expressed in the letter from the Foreign Office to the Treasury, dated the 16th September 1907, that, if a launch were provided for the Political Agent at Koweit, it was essential that a coaling station, to be located on the Bunder Shweikh foreshore site, should be established, since the acquisition of a site by His Majesty's Government could not otherwise fail to arouse the susceptibilities of other Powers. A launch has since been provided for the Political Agent. The expenditure connected with the establishment of a coal depôt at Koweit will, as in the case of the coaling station at Bushire, be borne by the Indian Government.

8. Pending the approval of His Majesty's Government to this proposal, and with a view to save time, we have asked the Bombay Government to arrange for the preparation of detailed estimates for the project on the supposition that the site now recommended for the location of the coal depôt will be the one which will ultimately be decided on.

We have the honour to be,

MY LORD,

Your Lordship's most obedient, humble servants,

Minors

McQuagh

J. O. Miller

Guy Fleetwood Wilson

Stirling

Mr. & Mrs.

Beobachson



ملف رقم ١٨٥٥ لسنة ١٩٠٤، الجزء ٥، "الكويت: مستودع الفحم." [١٨١]
(٣٧٤/٢٤٤)

118

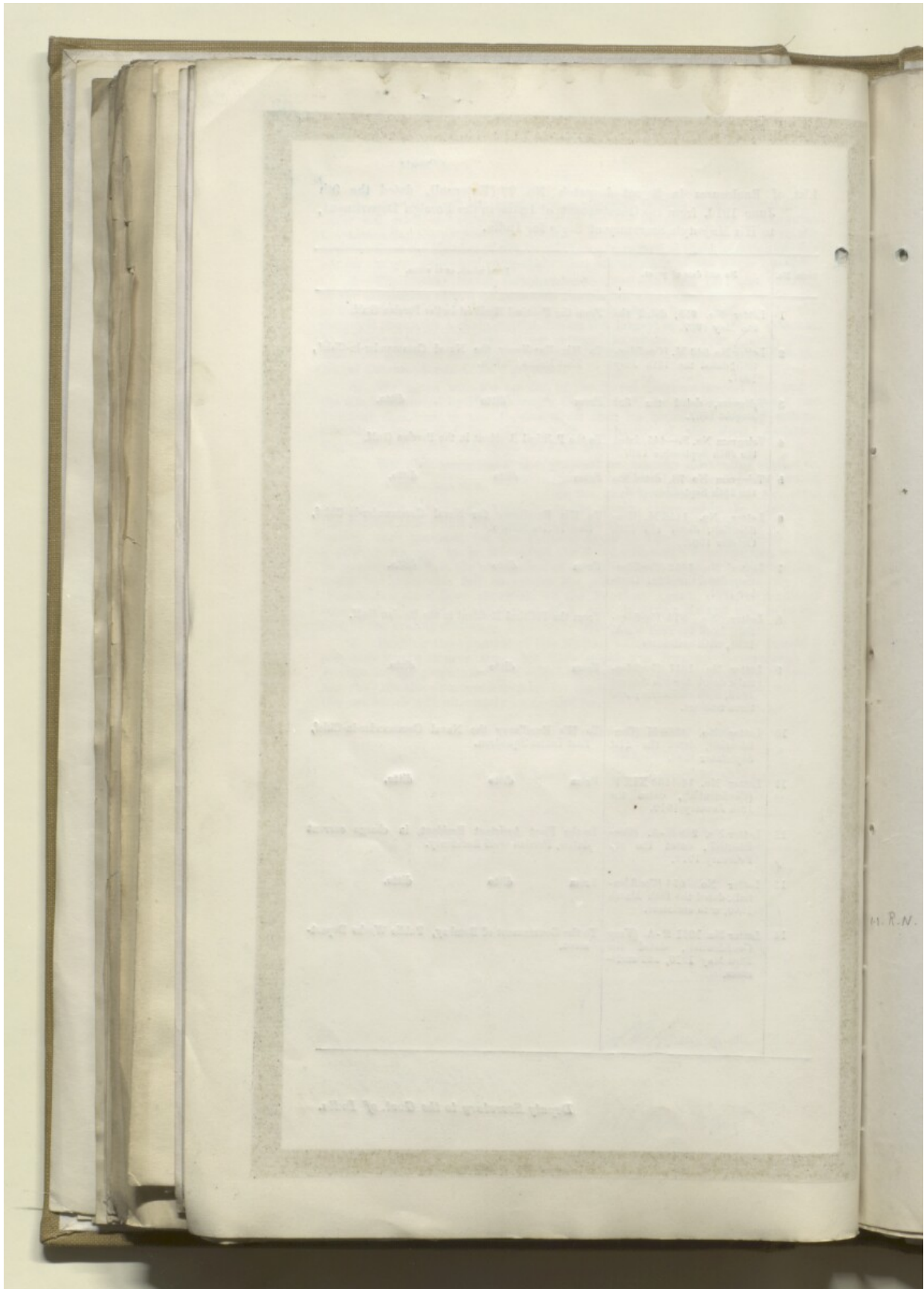
List of Enclosures in Secret despatch No. 77 (External), dated the 9th June 1910, from the Government of India in the Foreign Department, to His Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

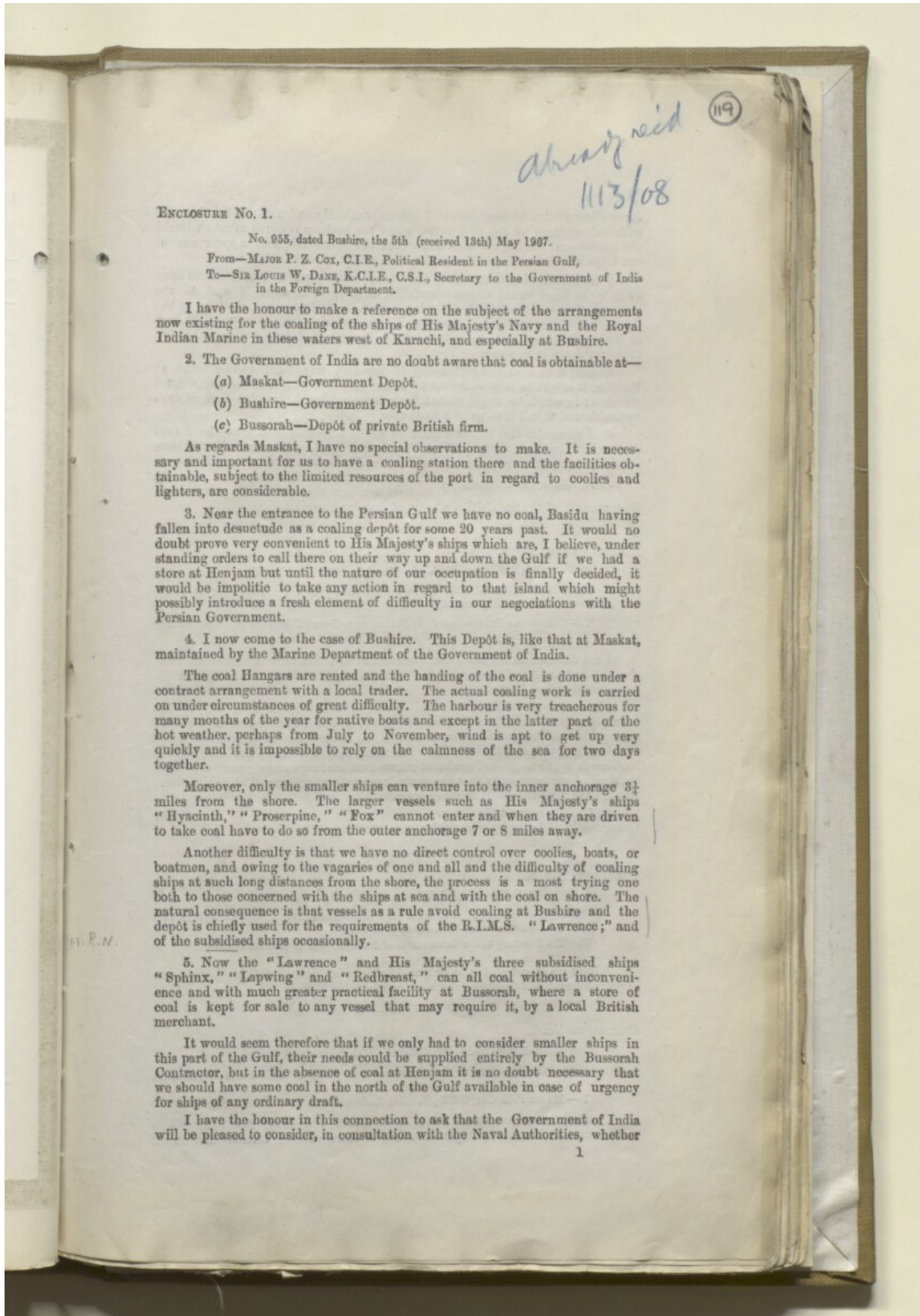
Serial No.	No. and date of paper.	From whom, or to whom.
1	Letter No. 955, dated the 5th May 1907.	From the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf.
2	Letter No. 949 M. (Confidential), dated the 15th July 1907.	To His Excellency the Naval Commander-in-Chief, East Indies Station.
3	Telegram, dated the 3rd August 1907.	From ditto ditto.
4	Telegram No. S.—445, dated the 26th September 1907.	To the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf.
5	Telegram No. 78, dated the 28th September 1907.	From ditto ditto.
6	Letter No. 1453 M. (Confidential), dated the 15th October 1907.	To His Excellency the Naval Commander-in-Chief, East Indies Station.
7	Letter No. 1462 (Confidential), dated the 23rd October 1907.	From ditto ditto.
8	Letter No. 913 (Confidential), dated the 22nd March 1908, with enclosures.	From the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf.
9	Letter No. 1947 (Confidential), dated the 8th August 1909, with enclosures; and three tracings.	From ditto ditto.
10	Letter No. 1360 M. (Confidential), dated the 21st September 1909.	To His Excellency the Naval Commander-in-Chief, East Indies Squadron.
11	Letter No. 14-1462 XIX F. (Confidential), dated the 18th January 1910.	From ditto ditto.
12	Letter No. 278 E-A. (Confidential), dated the 8th February 1910.	To the First Assistant Resident, in charge current duties, Persian Gulf Residency.
13	Letter No. 654 (Confidential), dated the 13th March 1910, with enclosure.	From ditto ditto.
14	Letter No. 1061 E-A. (Very Confidential), dated the 23rd May 1910, and enclosure.	To the Government of Bombay, Public Works Department.

W. H. Murray
Deputy Secretary to the Govt. of India.



ملف رقم ١٨٥٥ لسنة ١٩٠٤، الجزء ٥، "الكويت: مستودع الفحم." [١٨١ ظ]
(٣٧٤/٢٤٥)





ENCLOSURE No. 1.

No. 955, dated Bushire, the 5th (received 13th) May 1907.

From—MAJOR P. Z. COX, C.I.E., Political Resident in the Persian Gulf,
To—SIR LOUIS W. DANE, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., Secretary to the Government of India
in the Foreign Department.

I have the honour to make a reference on the subject of the arrangements now existing for the coaling of the ships of His Majesty's Navy and the Royal Indian Marine in these waters west of Karachi, and especially at Bushire.

2. The Government of India are no doubt aware that coal is obtainable at—
 - (a) Maskat—Government Depot.
 - (b) Bushire—Government Depot.
 - (c) Bussorah—Depot of private British firm.

As regards Maskat, I have no special observations to make. It is necessary and important for us to have a coaling station there and the facilities obtainable, subject to the limited resources of the port in regard to coolies and lighters, are considerable.

3. Near the entrance to the Persian Gulf we have no coal, Basidu having fallen into desuetude as a coaling depot for some 20 years past. It would no doubt prove very convenient to His Majesty's ships which are, I believe, under standing orders to call there on their way up and down the Gulf if we had a store at Henjam but until the nature of our occupation is finally decided, it would be impolitic to take any action in regard to that island which might possibly introduce a fresh element of difficulty in our negotiations with the Persian Government.

4. I now come to the case of Bushire. This Depot is, like that at Maskat, maintained by the Marine Department of the Government of India.

The coal Hangars are rented and the handing of the coal is done under a contract arrangement with a local trader. The actual coaling work is carried on under circumstances of great difficulty. The harbour is very treacherous for many months of the year for native boats and except in the latter part of the hot weather, perhaps from July to November, wind is apt to get up very quickly and it is impossible to rely on the calmness of the sea for two days together.

Moreover, only the smaller ships can venture into the inner anchorage 3½ miles from the shore. The larger vessels such as His Majesty's ships "Hyacinth," "Proserpine," "Fox" cannot enter and when they are driven to take coal have to do so from the outer anchorage 7 or 8 miles away.

Another difficulty is that we have no direct control over coolies, boats, or boatmen, and owing to the vagaries of one and all and the difficulty of coaling ships at such long distances from the shore, the process is a most trying one both to those concerned with the ships at sea and with the coal on shore. The natural consequence is that vessels as a rule avoid coaling at Bushire and the depot is chiefly used for the requirements of the R.I.M.S. "Lawrence;" and of the subsidised ships occasionally.

5. Now the "Lawrence" and His Majesty's three subsidised ships "Sphinx," "Lapwing" and "Redbreast," can all coal without inconvenience and with much greater practical facility at Bussorah, where a store of coal is kept for sale to any vessel that may require it, by a local British merchant.

It would seem therefore that if we only had to consider smaller ships in this part of the Gulf, their needs could be supplied entirely by the Bussorah Contractor, but in the absence of coal at Henjam it is no doubt necessary that we should have some coal in the north of the Gulf available in case of urgency for ships of any ordinary draft.

I have the honour in this connection to ask that the Government of India will be pleased to consider, in consultation with the Naval Authorities, whether



station were transferred to Koweit. Would Bunder Shweikh foreshore be suitable for station?

ENCLOSURE No. 5.

Telegram No. 78, dated (and received) Shiraz, the 28th September 1907.

From—MAJOR P. Z. COX, C.I.E., Political Resident in the Persian Gulf,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, Simla.

Please see your telegram No. S.-445. The foreshore in question seems to me to be eminently suited for the location of a coaling station, but I would recommend that you should invite the Commodore's opinion. I will answer the financial query later on.

ENCLOSURE No. 6.

No. 1453-M. (Confidential), dated Simla, the 15th October 1907.

From—MAJOR G. A. ROBERTSON, I.A., Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Marine Department,

To—HIS EXCELLENCY COMMODORE SIR GEORGE J. S. WARRENDER, BART., C.V.O., C.B., Commanding His Majesty's Naval Forces, East Indies Station.

With reference to the correspondence ending with your telegram dated the 3rd August 1907, regarding the abolition of the coal depôt at Bushire and the establishment of one at Koweit, I am directed to forward the accompanying copies of telegrams * and to request that Your Excellency will be so good as to favour the Government of India with your views on a suitability of the Bunder Sheikh foreshore for the location of the coaling station.

* Telegram from the Foreign Department to the Political Resident, Persian Gulf, dated 20th September 1907.

Telegram from Political Resident, Persian Gulf, to Foreign Department, dated 28th September 1907.

Telegram to Secretary of State for India, dated 7th July 1907.

Telegram from Secretary of State for India, dated 23rd July 1907.

Telegram from Foreign Department, to Political Resident, Persian Gulf, dated 30th July 1907.

Telegram from Political Resident, Persian Gulf, to Foreign Department, No. 6, dated 29th July 1907.

(Return requested).

2. I am also to enclose copies of correspondence in connection with the acquisition of the foreshore.

ENCLOSURE No. 7.

No. 1462, dated Colombo, the 23rd October 1907 (Confidential).

From—HIS EXCELLENCY COMMODORE SIR GEORGE J. S. WARRENDER, BART., C.V.O., C.B., Naval Commander-in-Chief, East Indies Station,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Marine Department.

In reply to your letter (Confidential) No. 1453-M of 15th instant, be pleased to acquaint His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council that I consider the Bunder Shweikh foreshore at Koweit is suitable for the proposed coal depôt at that port.

2. The enclosures to your letter under reply are returned herewith as requested.



ENCLOSURE No. 8.

No. 913, dated Bushire, the 22nd (received 30th) March 1908 (Confidential).

From—MAJOR P. Z. COX, C.I.E., Political Resident in the Persian Gulf,

To—S. H. BUTLER, Esq., C.I.E., Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, Simla.

With reference to Foreign Department telegram No. S-445, dated 26th September 1907, regarding the proposed establishment of a Coal Depot at Koweit, I have the honour to forward a copy of the marginally cited correspondence which has passed between this office and the Political Agent, Koweit, on the subject.

2. Major Knox estimates the cost of building 3 godowns to hold 3,000 tons of coal besides allowing air space and room to work in, at Rs. 35,000, but he thinks that by a careful manipulation of the exchange between dollar and rupee and by importing for that purpose dollars from Bombay, much economy might be effected. I have no comments to offer on the estimates which have been framed with the local knowledge of the rates of labour and prices of materials and I think that they may be accepted unless the Government of India decide to have them prepared by the Assistant Engineer Persian Gulf subdivision.

3. Next comes the question of coaling charges. These Major Knox puts down as follows in a subsequent communication—

(a) for ships coaling off Bunder Shweikh @ Rs. 0-15-0 per ton;

(b) for ships coaling in usual anchorage @ Rs. 1-14-0 per ton.

These rates include weighing and bagging (cost of bags inclusive), putting into boats, boat hire and stacking into bunkers on board the ship; they do not, however, seem to take into account the wear and tear of the bags and the cost of mending and replacing those that have become unserviceable. I think therefore that Rs. 1-8-0 and Rs. 2-0-0 per ton would be about the correct rates for coaling in Bunder Shweikh and in the present anchorage, respectively. In Bushire we pay Rs. 2 per ton when coaling in the inner harbour and Rs. 2-4-0 per ton in the outer anchorage.

4. Then comes the question of Establishment Charges. Major Knox proposes 2 watchmen as permanent establishment and thinks that the duties of tindal and weighman can best be entrusted to the Indian crew of the Political Agent's launch. I do not, however, consider that it would be feasible to utilise their services in coaling matters. I doubt whether the crew would be always available for coaling work, as they will have their own work in the launch to attend to, and it may not unfrequently happen that the launch is away when a ship has to be coaled.

I think therefore that the Coal Depot should have its own separate permanent establishment, consisting of a tindal and 2 weighmen. These men should be located at the Depot and act as watchmen as well. The rate of pay which may have to be allowed to secure good men may be roughly estimated as follows:—

1 Tindal @ Rs. 35 per mensem.

2 Watchmen @ Rs. 25 each per mensem.

The total cost of establishing a Coal Depot at Koweit would thus be—

Initial Charges Rs. 35,000.

Recurring charges.—

	Rs.
Wages	1,020 per annum.
Petty repairs, etc. (say)...	80 " "
Total	1,100 per annum.



The cost of the present Bushire Depôt is as follows:—

Rent of godowns	...	(1) 2 at Rs. 80 per mensem	...	960	per annum.
"	"	...	(2) 5 at Krans 220 per mensem	...	812 " "
Wages	"	...	(1) 1 Tindal at Rs. 20 per mensem.		
"	"	...	(2) 2 Weighmen at Rs. 12 each per mensem		
			= 44 per mensem	...	528 per annum.
		Total	...	2,300	per annum.

By the transfer of the Depôt to Koweit a saving of Rs. 1,200 per annum would be effected in recurring expenditure, and we should be left with the initial cost estimated for managing the Depôt, namely, Rs. 35,000.

5. With regard to the construction of a jetty and a light tramway which have been suggested by Major Knox. I fully concur with him that if these projects were carried out the coaling arrangements in Koweit would be placed on a very satisfactory footing, which would no doubt be welcomed by the Navy.

The expediency or otherwise of incurring this expenditure now seems to depend upon the question of the degree of importance with which Koweit is likely to be invested in the near future. This question will no doubt receive due consideration at the hands of Government.

No. 127, dated Bushire, the 7th January 1908.

From—CAPTAIN A. P. TREVOR, for Political Resident in the Persian Gulf,
To—The Political Agent, Koweit.

I have the honour to inform you that the Government of India have under consideration the question of abolishing the Government Coal Depôt at Bushire (where as you are aware the conditions for coaling ships are extremely inconvenient) and of creating one at Koweit instead.

I am desired to report the initial and recurring expenditure in connection with the Depôt at Bushire, and to give similar estimates of probable initial and recurring cost in case of Koweit.

I attach a memorandum giving details regarding the Bushire Depôt, and request that you will put me in possession as far as possible of similar information and estimates for Koweit.

MEMORANDUM ABOUT BUSHIRE COAL DEPÔT.

(1) On an average 3,000 tons are required per annum, but the quantity demanded annually is regulated on the basis of the average consumption of the three previous years, and the result arrived at is multiplied by 2½ so as to complete the supply for 2½ years which we are supposed to keep in stock.

(a)				
2 godowns of uniform dimensions:—				
2 {	Length	...	...	58 feet.
	Breadth	...	...	60 "
	Height	...	...	16 "
} monthly rent Rs. 80.				
1 godown:—				
1 {	Length	...	...	22 feet.
	Breadth	...	...	11 "
	Height	...	...	16 "
} monthly rent 100 Krans.				
(b)				
1 godown:—				
1 {	Length	...	...	63 feet.
	Breadth	...	...	40 "
	Height	...	...	15 "
} monthly rent 120 Krans.				
3 godowns of uniform dimensions:—				
3 {	Length	...	...	26 feet.
	Breadth	...	...	27 "
	Height	...	...	15 "
} monthly rent 120 Krans.				

(2) We have the following buildings for storing coal in Bushire, viz. (a) a caravanserai containing 3 godowns of the dimensions given in the margin; (b) one godown large and 3 godowns small, dimensions as per margin. No ventilators are required if properly covered coal-sheds are built after the fashion of the



godowns at present in our occupation here. I am trying to have a sketch of them taken for the information of Major Knox.

(3). Our coal establishment here, which was only sanctioned in July 1906, consists as follows:—

1 Tindal on Rs. 20=75 Krans.

2 Weighmen on Rs. 12=45 Krans each, and I think the same strength will have to be engaged at Koweit.

I would however observe that if a trustworthy man as a contractor for shipping and landing coal could be found in Koweit, who could also be entrusted with the custody of the coal under the supervision of the Political Agent's Office, there would be no need for a Coal Establishment. Of course the Contractor will require liberal treatment in the matter of rates for shipping and landing coal. Here we pay Rs. 2 per ton for shipping coal in the inner anchorage and Rs. 2-4 per ton in the outer anchorage. The charges for shipping include labour for weighing and bagging the coal, putting it into lighters, conveying to the ship to be coaled, and putting and storing it on board. The charges also include the cost of gunny bags. The charges for landing include lighterage from ship to shore and stacking the coal in the godowns. The Contractor here is supposed to have about 200 tons bagged and ready for immediate shipment. A regular contract will have to be drawn more or less on the lines indicated here.

No. 39, dated Koweit, 22nd January 1908 (Confidential).

From—Major S. G. Knox, Political Agent, Koweit,

To—Major P. Z. Cox, I. A., C.I.E., Resident and H.B.M.'s Consul-General in the Persian Gulf, Bushire.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter (Confidential) No. 127, dated 7th January 1908, and in reply to forward a memorandum in which I have done my best to estimate the probable initial and recurring cost of establishing the Government Coal Depot at Koweit.

NOTE.

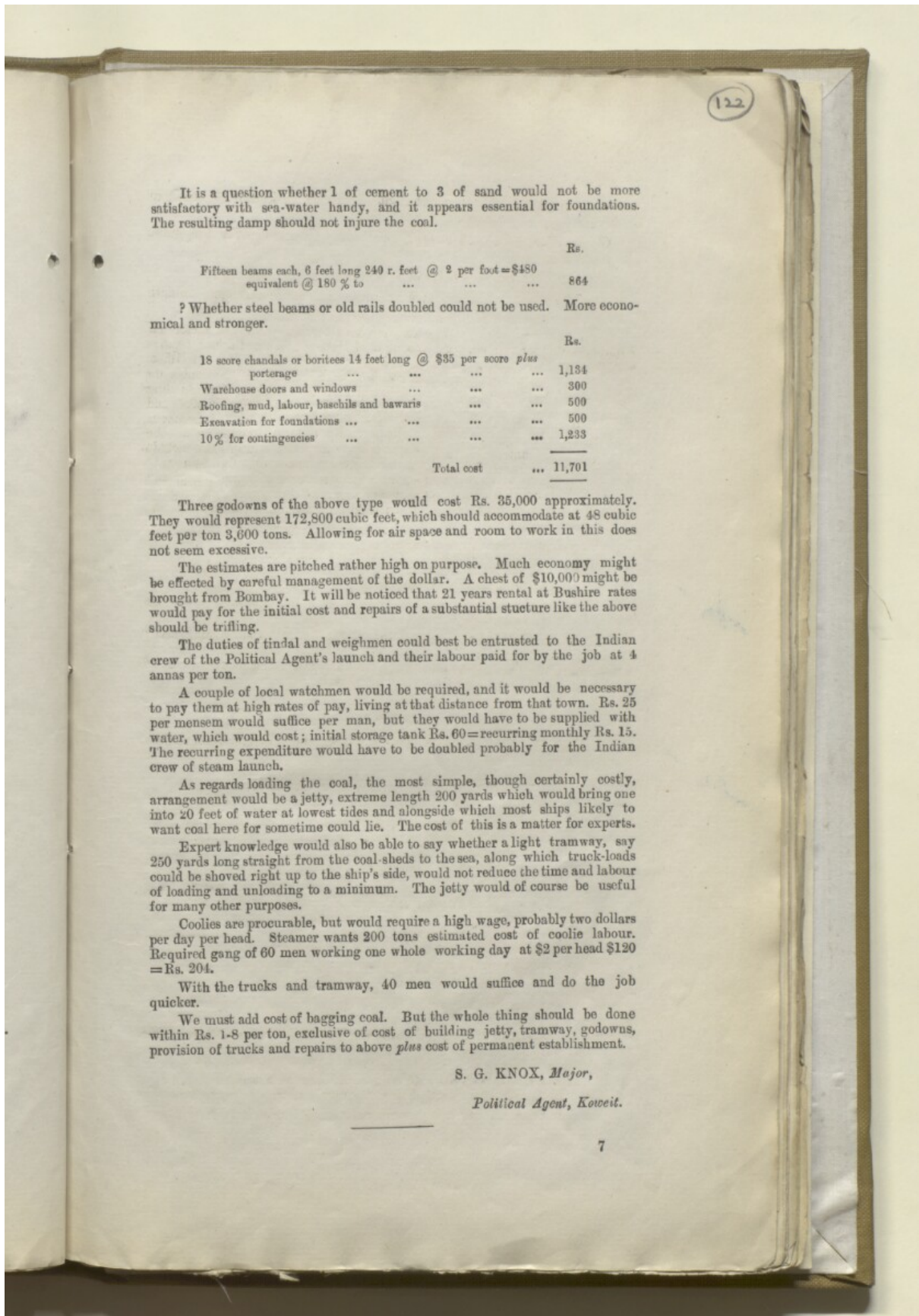
On probable initial and recurring cost of establishing the Government Coal Depot at Koweit.

Cost of masonry godowns.

	Cubic feet.
Inner measurement 48 by 80 by 15 feet.	
Two foundation walls 52 by 8 by 7 by 2 feet	2,184
Two walls 52 by 2 by 15 by 2 feet	3,120
Two foundation walls 80 by 3 by 7 by 2 feet	3,360
Two walls 80 by 3 by 15 by 2 feet	4,800
Plinth flooring 80 by 48 by 1 foot	3,840
Twelve pillars 3 by 3 by 15 feet	1,620
Twelve foundation pillars 4 by 4 by 7 feet	1,344
Total stone-work	20,268

N. B.—Foundations only 6 feet below soil. Extra foot required for plinth.

	Rs.
Say 20,000 cubic feet stone=100 boom-loads @ \$13 per boom-load plus portage=\$1,300 equivalent @ 180% to ...	2,340
Juss. labour and water at twice the above figure, say ...	5,000



It is a question whether 1 of cement to 3 of sand would not be more satisfactory with sea-water handy, and it appears essential for foundations. The resulting damp should not injure the coal.

	Rs.
Fifteen beams each, 6 feet long 240 r. feet @ 2 per foot = \$480	
equivalent @ 180 % to	864

? Whether steel beams or old rails doubled could not be used. More economical and stronger.

	Rs.
18 score chandals or boriees 14 feet long @ \$35 per score plus	
portage	1,134
Warehouse doors and windows	300
Roofing, mud, labour, baschils and bawaris	500
Excavation for foundations	500
10 % for contingencies	1,233
Total cost	11,701

Three godowns of the above type would cost Rs. 35,000 approximately. They would represent 172,800 cubic feet, which should accommodate at 48 cubic feet per ton 3,600 tons. Allowing for air space and room to work in this does not seem excessive.

The estimates are pitched rather high on purpose. Much economy might be effected by careful management of the dollar. A chest of \$10,000 might be brought from Bombay. It will be noticed that 21 years rental at Bushire rates would pay for the initial cost and repairs of a substantial structure like the above should be trifling.

The duties of tindal and weighmen could best be entrusted to the Indian crew of the Political Agent's launch and their labour paid for by the job at 4 annas per ton.

A couple of local watchmen would be required, and it would be necessary to pay them at high rates of pay, living at that distance from that town. Rs. 25 per mensem would suffice per man, but they would have to be supplied with water, which would cost; initial storage tank Rs. 60 = recurring monthly Rs. 15. The recurring expenditure would have to be doubled probably for the Indian crew of steam launch.

As regards loading the coal, the most simple, though certainly costly, arrangement would be a jetty, extreme length 200 yards which would bring one into 20 feet of water at lowest tides and alongside which most ships likely to want coal here for sometime could lie. The cost of this is a matter for experts.

Expert knowledge would also be able to say whether a light tramway, say 250 yards long straight from the coal-sheds to the sea, along which truck-loads could be shoved right up to the ship's side, would not reduce the time and labour of loading and unloading to a minimum. The jetty would of course be useful for many other purposes.

Coolies are procurable, but would require a high wage, probably two dollars per day per head. Steamer wants 200 tons estimated cost of coolie labour. Required gang of 60 men working one whole working day at \$2 per head \$120 = Rs. 204.

With the trucks and tramway, 40 men would suffice and do the job quicker.

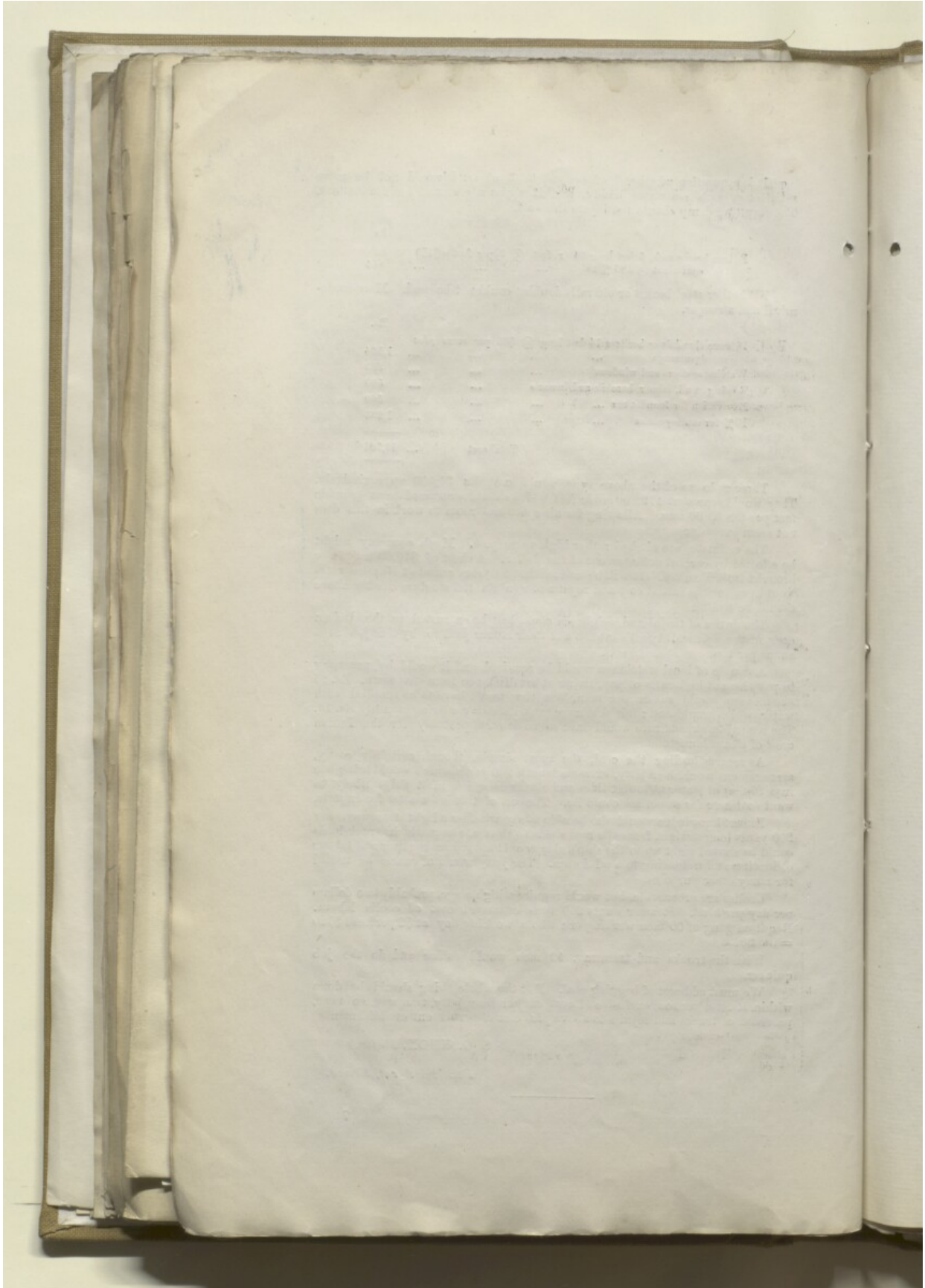
We must add cost of bagging coal. But the whole thing should be done within Rs. 1-8 per ton, exclusive of cost of building jetty, tramway, godowns, provision of trucks and repairs to above plus cost of permanent establishment.

S. G. KNOX, Major,

Political Agent, Koweit.



ملف رقم ١٨٥٥ لسنة ١٩٠٤، الجزء ٥، "الكويت: مستودع الفحم." [١٢٢ظ]
(٣٧٤/٢٥٣)





ملف رقم ١٨٥٥ لسنة ١٩٠٤، الجزء ٥، "الكويت: مستودع الفحم." [٢٣ و]
(٣٧٤/٢٥٤)

Enclosure no 9

(23)

[Confidential.]

No. 1947, dated Bushire, the 8th (received 16th) August 1909.

From—MAJOR P. Z. COX, C.S.I., C.I.E., Political Resident in the Persian Gulf,

To—S. H. BUTLER, Esq., C.S.I., C.I.E., Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Foreign Department letter No. 1210-E.A., dated 24th July 1909, forwarding a copy of a letter from the Secretary to the Government of Bombay in the Public Works Department, on the subject of the projected coal depôt at Koweit.

2. It will be understood that it was inconvenient that the somewhat difficult questions of, firstly, the delimitation of the precise limits of our Concession and, secondly, the selection of the most convenient point within it for the location of a coal depôt, should be gone into on the spot just as a change of Political Agents was imminent. Hence Major Knox's reply to the late Assistant Engineer Mr. Laffore. As soon, however, as Captain Shakespear had settled down, the matter was taken up and the Senior Naval Officer was requested to be good enough to depute one of His Majesty's Ships, when a convenient opportunity offered, to make a survey of the foreshore of Bunder Shweikh in consultation with the Political Agent. H.M.S. "Lapwing," Lieutenant-Commander MacLean, was in due course

(1) Political Agent, Koweit, to Resident, No. 414, dated 28th July 1909.

(2) Senior Naval Officer to Resident, No. P-2, dated 5th August 1909, with enclosure and survey plan.*

deputed for the work, and I am now able to submit the results in the form of the communications and accompaniments marginally-cited.

3. The position to start with is briefly this. Our Concession must contain the Sheikh's *enclave*, which must contain the Sheikh's coal-shed, which was already built, on precisely what proves to be the most desirable spot on the whole foreshore, before the negotiations commenced. Our selection of ground, therefore, must be within certain preliminary limits, determined by the position of the Sheikh's shed.

Within these limits there seems to be no practical doubt as to which will be the most convenient spot for our coal depôt. The selection of the best site of our Concession, however, is obviously a problem of great moment, and I have no doubt the Government of India will decide to refer the question with the H.M.S. "Lapwing's" survey, to His Majesty's Government for decision under the advice of the Admiralty.

4. It was found by the Political Agent and Lieutenant-Commander MacLean in the course of the present operations that the English text of the Second Clause of the first condition of the agreement, as rendered by Major Knox in the translation forwarded with his letter No. 551, dated 16th October 1907, was incapable of practical interpretation on the ground, and on reference to the vernacular original and to certain demi-official explanations written to the Residency by Major Knox while the negotiations were in progress, it became

(1) Demi-official communication from Political Agent, Koweit, to First Assistant Resident, dated 14th August 1907 (with plan).

(2) Demi-official letter from Political Agent, Koweit, to First Assistant Resident, dated later, on 14th August 1907.

(3) Draft of Revised Version recommended for translation of condition 1, Clause 2, Bunder Shweikh Agreement.

evident to me that his translation needed amendment. It is on the amended version, of which I now enclose a copy, together with copies of the demi-official papers above-mentioned, that the reports of the Political Agent and Lieutenant-Commander MacLean, and my present observations, are based. I beg that the said revised version, including the punctuation, may be closely examined, and if it is held to be correct, it may replace the previous translation on the record.

5. If I may be pardoned for making a simple suggestion. In order to realise readily on the survey plan the limits of our sphere of selection, it is convenient to cut out of the centre of a piece of card a rectangle showing the size of our Concession, drawn to the scale of the Survey; then one can see the limits of the field of choice for the location of our Concession compatible with the retention of the Sheikh's *enclave* in or on its seaward face. I say *on*, because it will be remembered that everything to seaward between the prolongation of the side boundaries, up to the 3 fathom line, goes with the Concession.

* Sent separately.

already
read
3/7/10



6. Assuming, as I believe to be the case, that the views of the two officers concerned as to the best site for the coal depôt, as contained in their present reports, are based on a correct interpretation of the Agreement, I see no reason to differ from them, and therefore, if opportunity offers, I think no harm will be done, while time will be saved, if the Assistant Engineer makes his preliminary estimates on the provisional supposition that the site now recommended is the one which will ultimately be decided upon.

In the meanwhile, I beg that the larger question may be subjected to expert examination as soon as practicable.

No. 414, dated Koweit, the 28th July 1909.

From—CAPTAIN W. H. I. SHAKESPEAR, L.A., Political Agent,

To—The Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, Beshire.

I have the honour to refer to the correspondence regarding the location of a coal-depôt at this port ending with this office letter No. 39, dated the 22nd January 1908.

2. The arrival of a launch for this Agency having made the matter of storage of coal for her use one of some urgent necessity, I have the honour to address you on the two much more important subjects upon which this matter will depend for settlement, *viz.*, the exact situation of the Bunder Shweikh foreshore concession leased from Sheikh Mubarak in October 1907, and the institution and location of a properly equipped coal depôt.

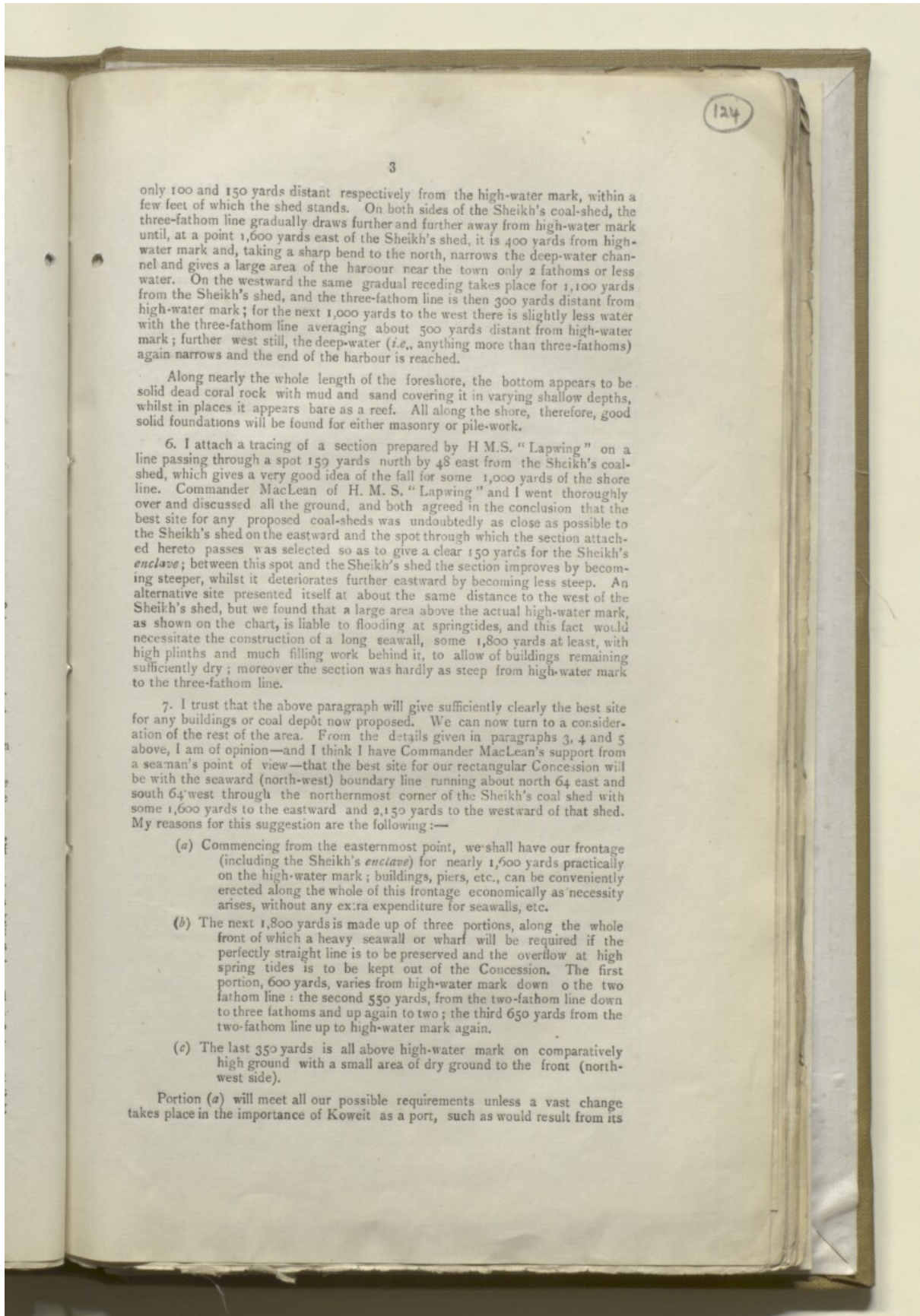
3. A reference to the lease Agreement forwarded with my predecessor's letter No. 551, dated the 16th October 1907, shows that the British Government has the option of so selecting its ground that a rectangle 7,500 cubits by 600 cubits (3,750 yards by 300 yards) may be taken up anywhere along the Bunder Shweikh foreshore with the following reservations:—

- (a) That the long seaward boundary of the rectangle shall lie through the existing coal-shed belonging to the Sheikh.
- (b) That this long side shall also correspond with "the sea-line" (presumably high-water mark, as far as is consistent with its being a perfectly straight line.
- (c) That the rectangle shall extend only 600 cubits (300 yards) in depth from this line for the landward boundary.
- (d) That in the rectangle on the seaward side there shall be an *enclave* a square of 300 cubits (150 yards) side, the property of the Sheikh.
- (e) That in this square shall be situated the Sheikh existing coal-shed, though the actual area of the coal-shed is excluded from that of the square.

The British Government is further entitled to all ground above or below water contained between the prolongations of the two short (east and west) sides of the rectangle as far as the three-fathom line at low water springs, excluding that portion contained between the prolongations of the east and west sides of the Sheikh's *enclave*. The British Government has also the right to lay buoys and navigation marks anywhere in Koweit territory and to build jetties, coal-sheds, etc., within the limits defined above.

4. To obtain full advantage of this Concession, I presume as fundamental that that portion of the harbour should be secured which will give the maximum area of deep water necessary for a good anchorage near enough to the shore to enable possible piers and wharf-walls to be constructed without abnormal expenditure owing to distance and heavy work.

5. From a reference to the plan supplied by H.M.S. "Lapwing's" recent surveys, it will be seen that the Sheikh's existing coal-shed occupies the best possible site along the whole foreshore, the three and four-fathom lines being



only 100 and 150 yards distant respectively from the high-water mark, within a few feet of which the shed stands. On both sides of the Sheikh's coal-shed, the three-fathom line gradually draws further and further away from high-water mark until, at a point 1,600 yards east of the Sheikh's shed, it is 400 yards from high-water mark and, taking a sharp bend to the north, narrows the deep-water channel and gives a large area of the harbour near the town only 2 fathoms or less water. On the westward the same gradual receding takes place for 1,100 yards from the Sheikh's shed, and the three-fathom line is then 300 yards distant from high-water mark; for the next 1,000 yards to the west there is slightly less water with the three-fathom line averaging about 500 yards distant from high-water mark; further west still, the deep-water (*i.e.*, anything more than three-fathoms) again narrows and the end of the harbour is reached.

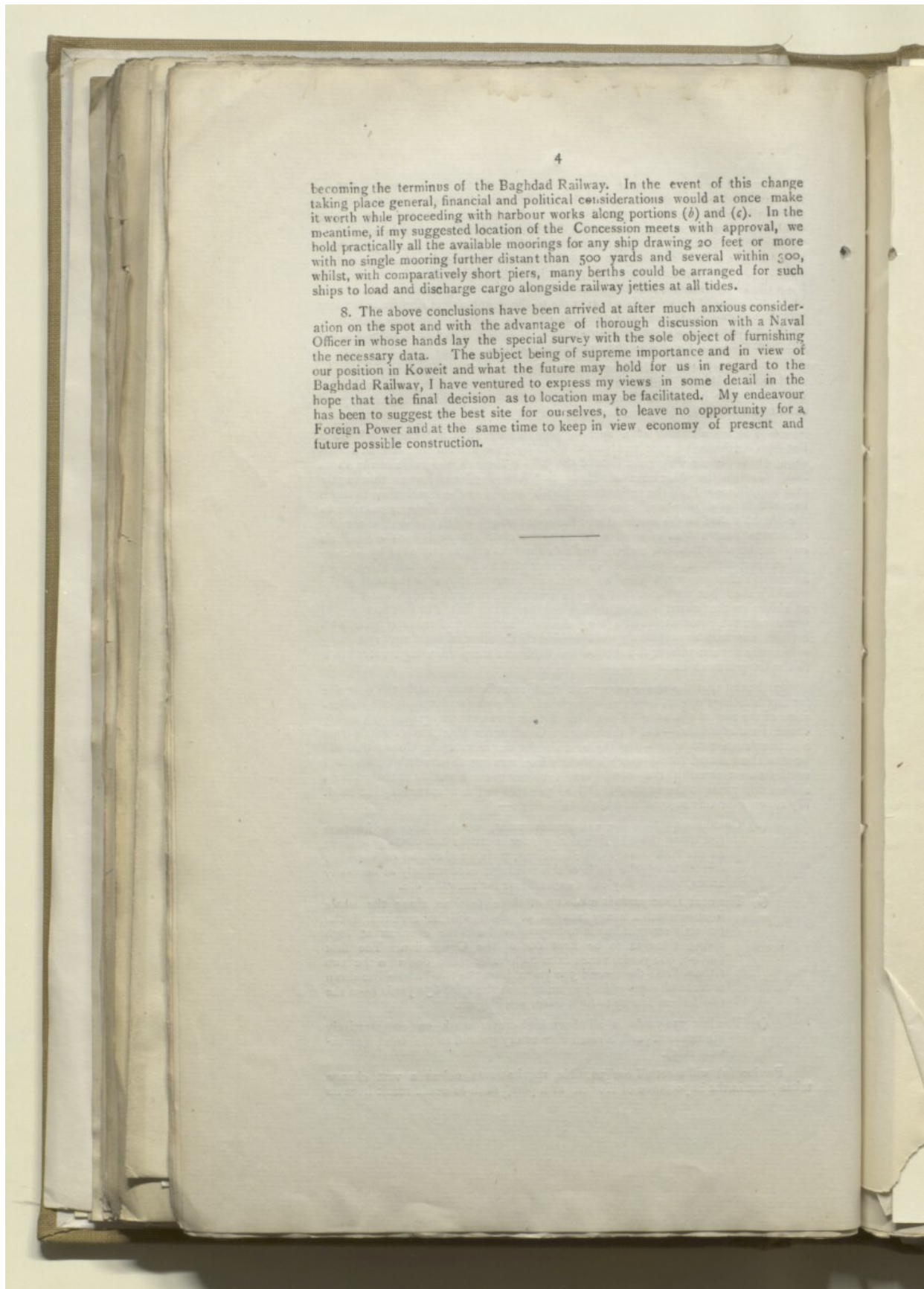
Along nearly the whole length of the foreshore, the bottom appears to be solid dead coral rock with mud and sand covering it in varying shallow depths, whilst in places it appears bare as a reef. All along the shore, therefore, good solid foundations will be found for either masonry or pile-work.

6. I attach a tracing of a section prepared by H.M.S. "Lapwing" on a line passing through a spot 150 yards north by 48 east from the Sheikh's coal-shed, which gives a very good idea of the fall for some 1,000 yards of the shore line. Commander MacLean of H.M.S. "Lapwing" and I went thoroughly over and discussed all the ground, and both agreed in the conclusion that the best site for any proposed coal-sheds was undoubtedly as close as possible to the Sheikh's shed on the eastward and the spot through which the section attached hereto passes was selected so as to give a clear 150 yards for the Sheikh's *enclave*; between this spot and the Sheikh's shed the section improves by becoming steeper, whilst it deteriorates further eastward by becoming less steep. An alternative site presented itself at about the same distance to the west of the Sheikh's shed, but we found that a large area above the actual high-water mark, as shown on the chart, is liable to flooding at spring tides, and this fact would necessitate the construction of a long seawall, some 1,800 yards at least, with high plinths and much filling work behind it, to allow of buildings remaining sufficiently dry; moreover the section was hardly as steep from high-water mark to the three-fathom line.

7. I trust that the above paragraph will give sufficiently clearly the best site for any buildings or coal depot now proposed. We can now turn to a consideration of the rest of the area. From the details given in paragraphs 3, 4 and 5 above, I am of opinion—and I think I have Commander MacLean's support from a seaman's point of view—that the best site for our rectangular Concession will be with the seaward (north-west) boundary line running about north 64 east and south 64 west through the northernmost corner of the Sheikh's coal shed with some 1,600 yards to the eastward and 2,150 yards to the westward of that shed. My reasons for this suggestion are the following:—

- (a) Commencing from the easternmost point, we shall have our frontage (including the Sheikh's *enclave*) for nearly 1,600 yards practically on the high-water mark; buildings, piers, etc., can be conveniently erected along the whole of this frontage economically as necessity arises, without any extra expenditure for seawalls, etc.
- (b) The next 1,800 yards is made up of three portions, along the whole front of which a heavy seawall or wharf will be required if the perfectly straight line is to be preserved and the overflow at high spring tides is to be kept out of the Concession. The first portion, 600 yards, varies from high-water mark down to the two fathom line; the second 550 yards, from the two-fathom line down to three fathoms and up again to two; the third 650 yards from the two-fathom line up to high-water mark again.
- (c) The last 350 yards is all above high-water mark on comparatively high ground with a small area of dry ground to the front (north-west side).

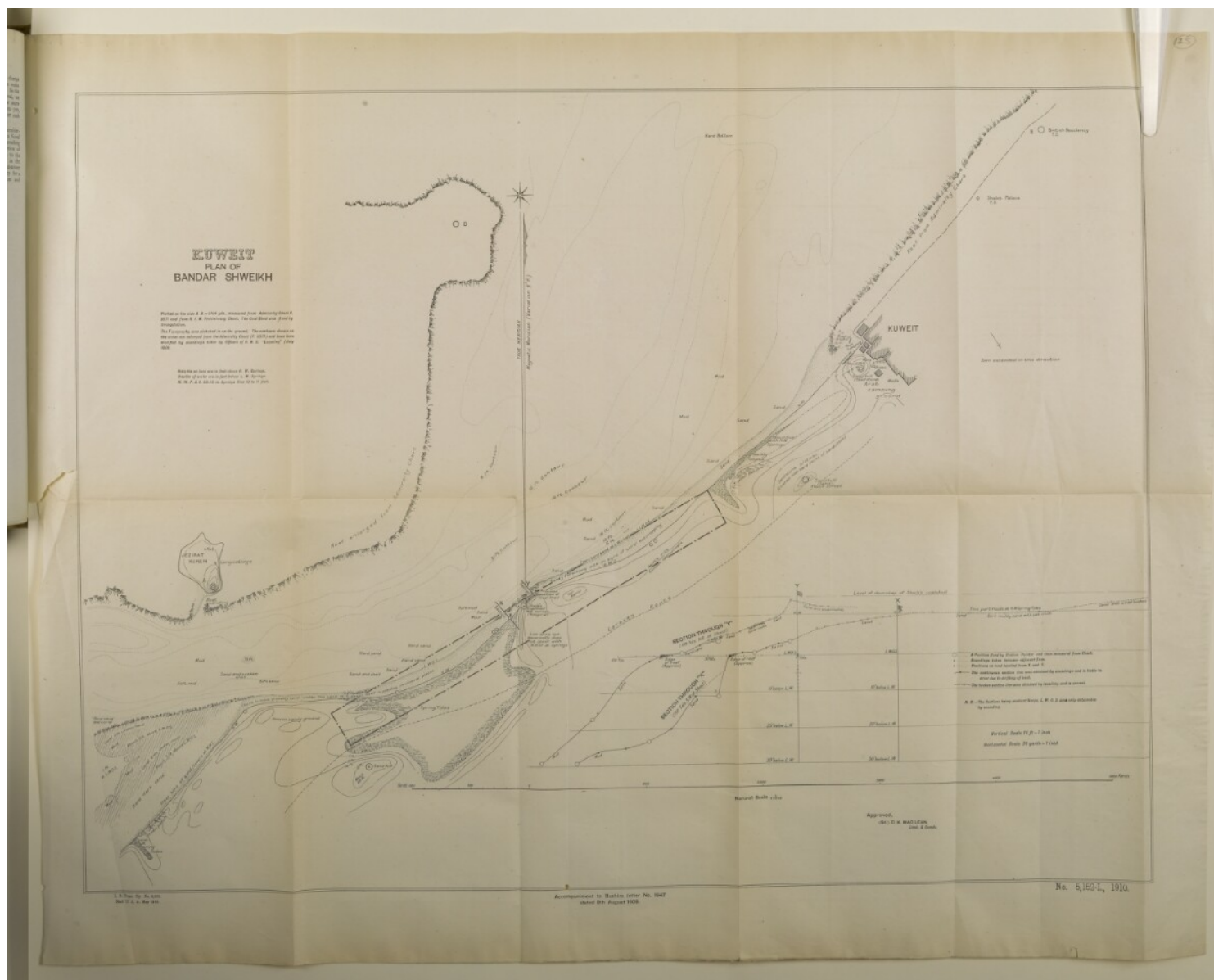
Portion (a) will meet all our possible requirements unless a vast change takes place in the importance of Koweit as a port, such as would result from its



becoming the terminus of the Baghdad Railway. In the event of this change taking place general, financial and political considerations would at once make it worth while proceeding with harbour works along portions (b) and (c). In the meantime, if my suggested location of the Concession meets with approval, we hold practically all the available moorings for any ship drawing 20 feet or more with no single mooring further distant than 500 yards and several within 500, whilst, with comparatively short piers, many berths could be arranged for such ships to load and discharge cargo alongside railway jetties at all tides.

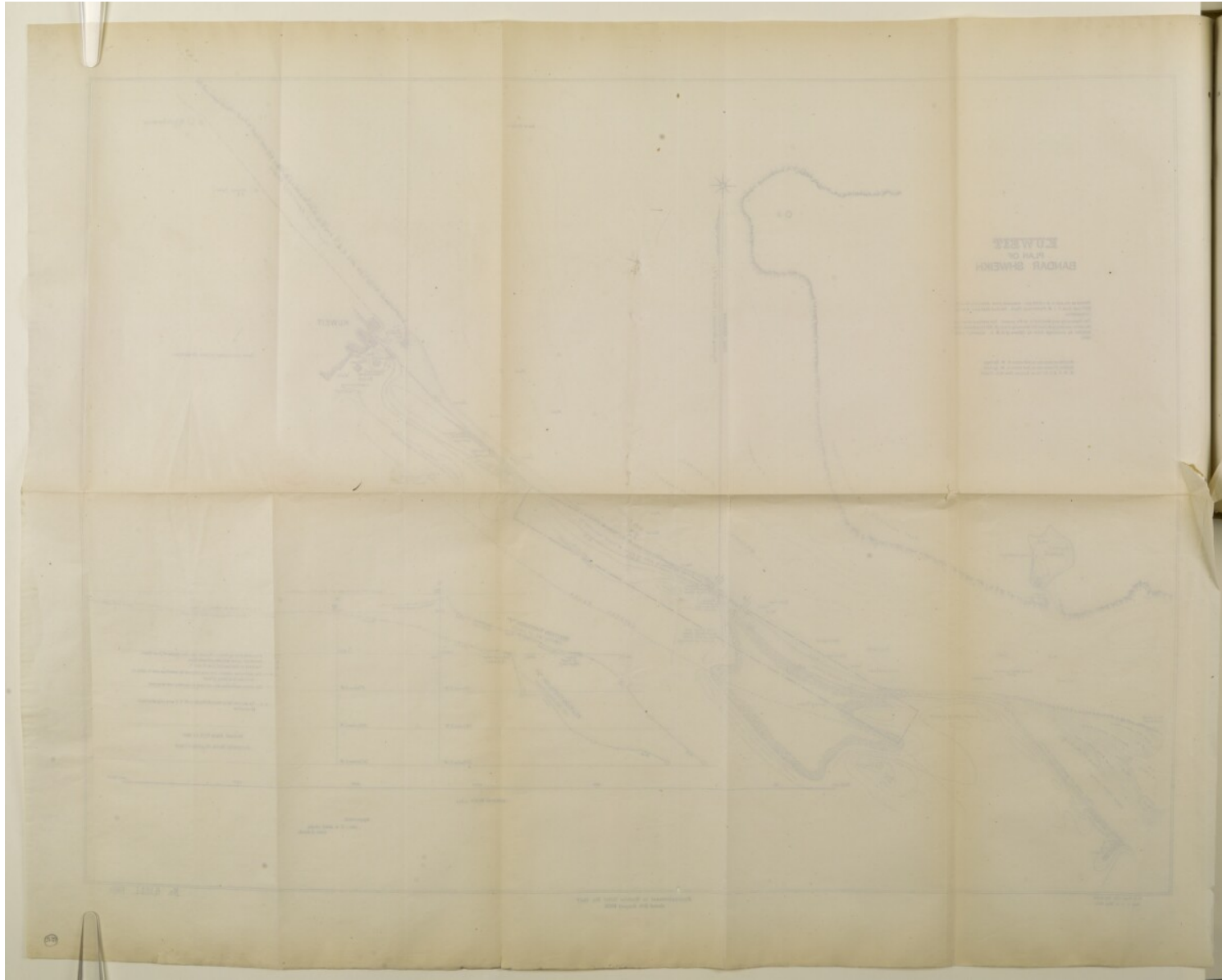
8. The above conclusions have been arrived at after much anxious consideration on the spot and with the advantage of thorough discussion with a Naval Officer in whose hands lay the special survey with the sole object of furnishing the necessary data. The subject being of supreme importance and in view of our position in Koweit and what the future may hold for us in regard to the Baghdad Railway, I have ventured to express my views in some detail in the hope that the final decision as to location may be facilitated. My endeavour has been to suggest the best site for ourselves, to leave no opportunity for a Foreign Power and at the same time to keep in view economy of present and future possible construction.

"الكويت. خريطة لبندر شويخ" [١٢٥و] (٢/١)



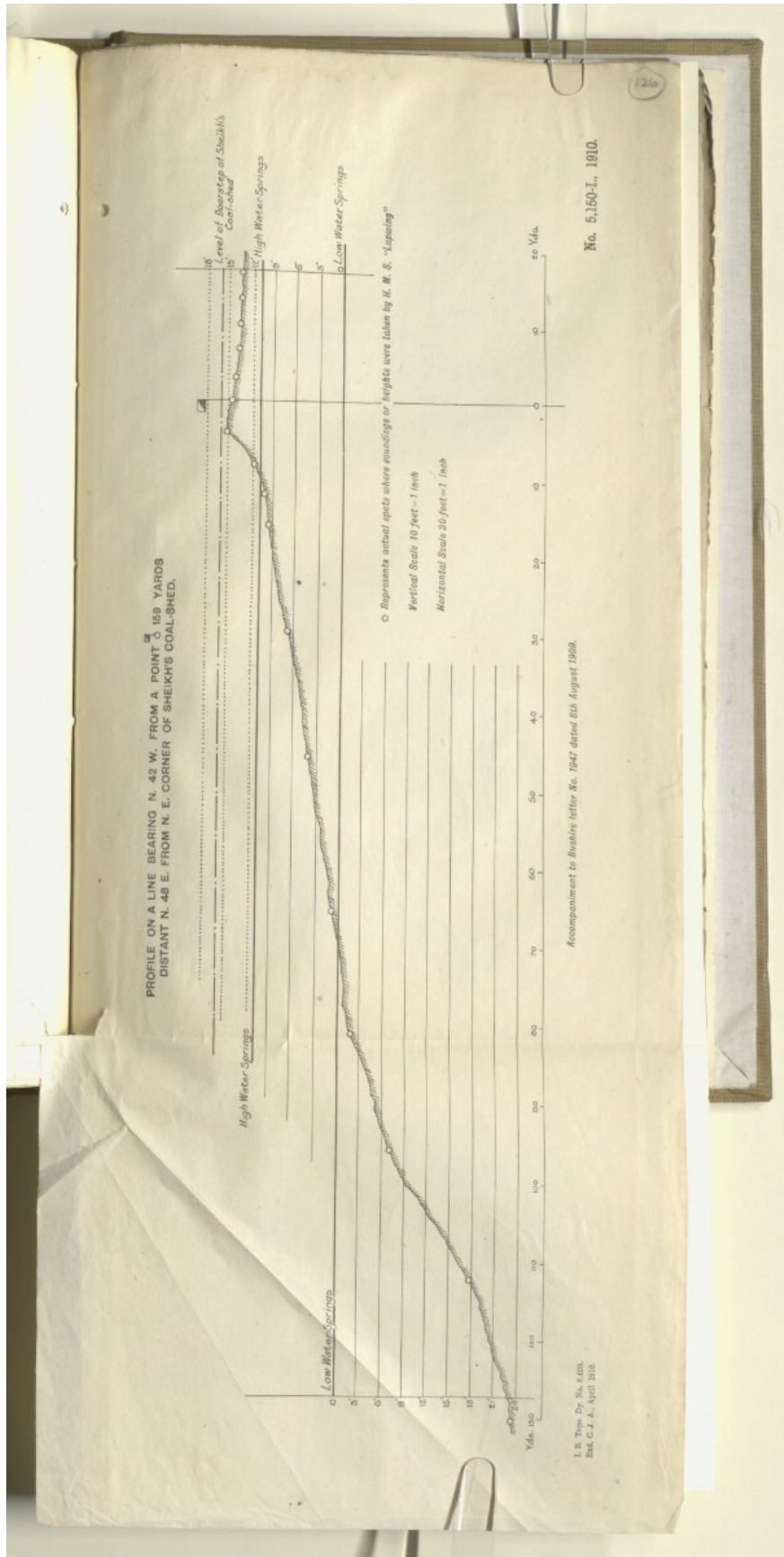


"الكويت. خريطة لبندر شويخ" [١٢٥ ظ] (٢/٢)



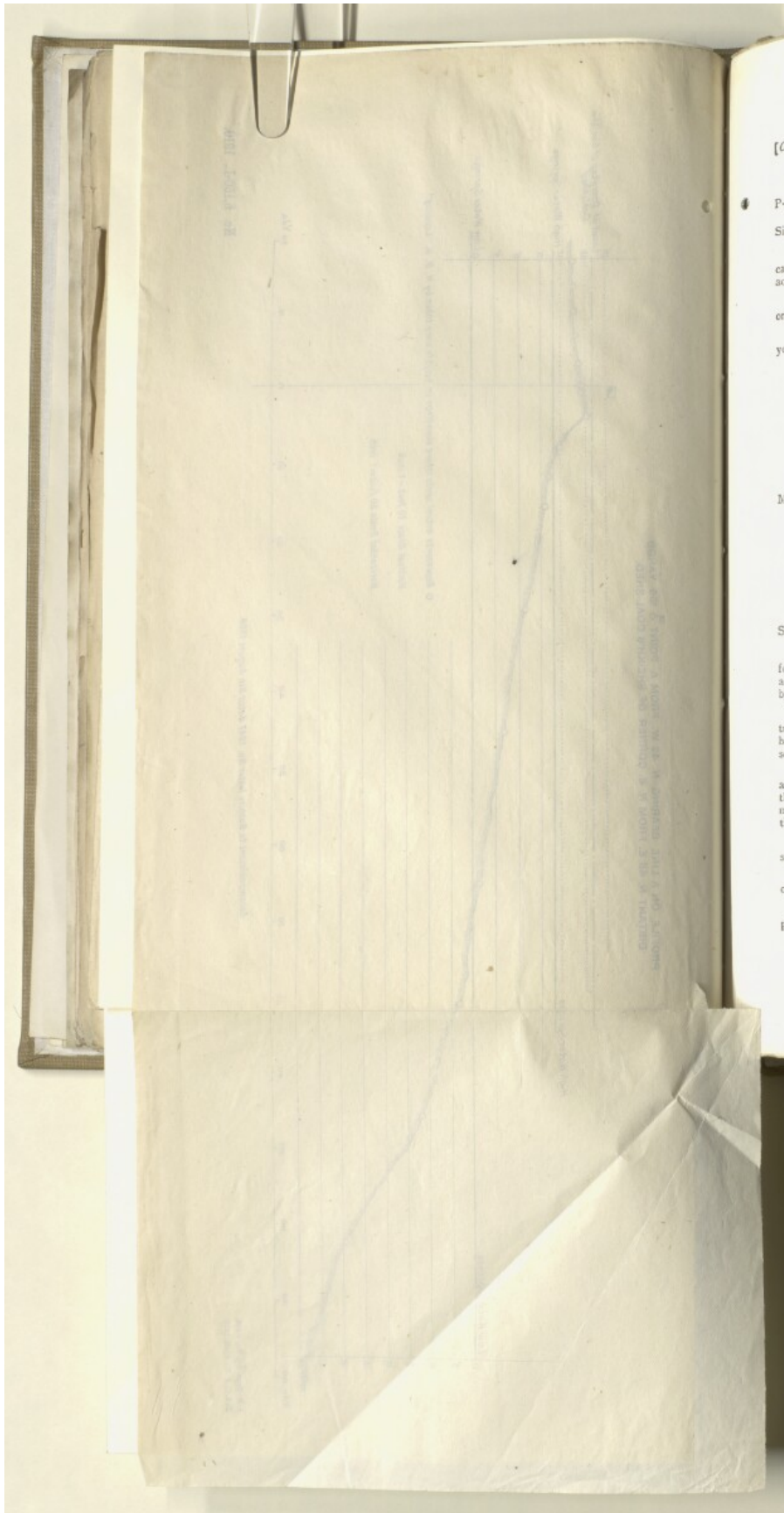


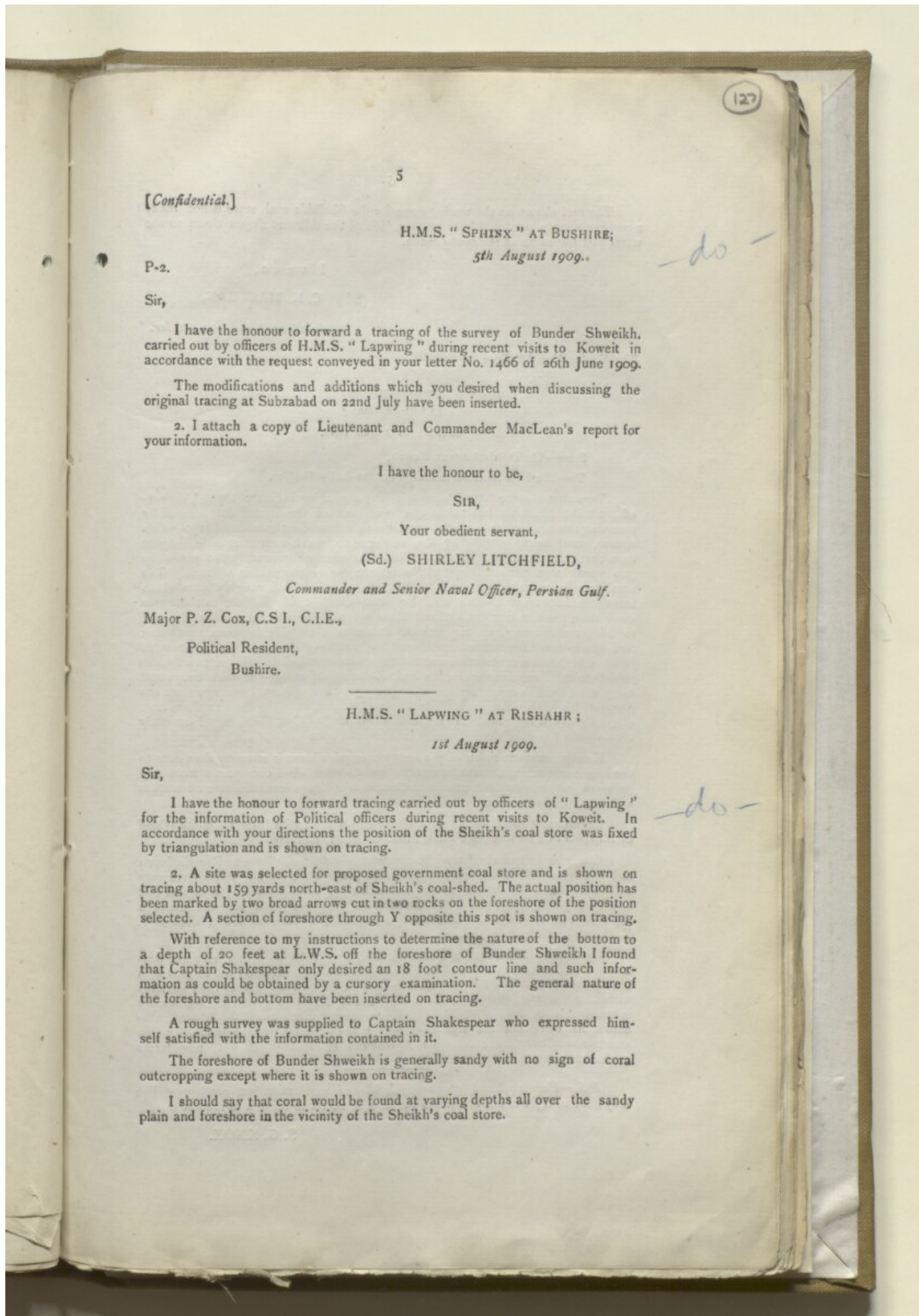
ملف رقم ١٨٥٥ لسنة ١٩٠٤، الجزء ٥، "الكويت: مستودع الفحم." [٢٦١و]
(٣٧٤/٢٦٠)





ملف رقم ١٨٥٥ لسنة ١٩٠٤، الجزء ٥، "الكويت: مستودع الفحم." [٢٦١ظ]
(٣٧٤/٢٦١)





5

[Confidential.]

H.M.S. "SPHINX" AT BUSHIRE;
5th August 1909.

P-2.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward a tracing of the survey of Bunder Shweikh, carried out by officers of H.M.S. "Lapwing" during recent visits to Koweit in accordance with the request conveyed in your letter No. 1466 of 26th June 1909.

The modifications and additions which you desired when discussing the original tracing at Subzabad on 22nd July have been inserted.

2. I attach a copy of Lieutenant and Commander MacLean's report for your information.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your obedient servant,

(Sd.) SHIRLEY LITCHFIELD,

Commander and Senior Naval Officer, Persian Gulf.

Major P. Z. Cox, C.S.I., C.I.E.,

Political Resident,
Bushire.

H.M.S. "LAPWING" AT RISHAHR;
1st August 1909.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward tracing carried out by officers of "Lapwing" for the information of Political officers during recent visits to Koweit. In accordance with your directions the position of the Sheikh's coal store was fixed by triangulation and is shown on tracing.

2. A site was selected for proposed government coal store and is shown on tracing about 159 yards north-east of Sheikh's coal-shed. The actual position has been marked by two broad arrows cut in two rocks on the foreshore of the position selected. A section of foreshore through Y opposite this spot is shown on tracing.

With reference to my instructions to determine the nature of the bottom to a depth of 20 feet at L.W.S. off the foreshore of Bunder Shweikh I found that Captain Shakespear only desired an 18 foot contour line and such information as could be obtained by a cursory examination. The general nature of the foreshore and bottom have been inserted on tracing.

A rough survey was supplied to Captain Shakespear who expressed himself satisfied with the information contained in it.

The foreshore of Bunder Shweikh is generally sandy with no sign of coral outcropping except where it is shown on tracing.

I should say that coral would be found at varying depths all over the sandy plain and foreshore in the vicinity of the Sheikh's coal store.



6

The reef shown on the tracing opposite the Sheikh's coal store is not really a reef but simply coral laid bare by the action of the tide and slopes down to the water just the same as the sandy beach.

I have, etc.,

(Sd.) C. K. MACLEAN,

Lieutenant and Commander.

The Senior Naval Officer,
Persian Gulf Division.

[DEMI-OFFICIAL.]

Dated 14th August 1907.

From—The Political Agent, Koweit,

To—The First Assistant in charge current duties, Dushire.

Turn that Bunder Shweikh negotiations are taking is better than I expected. Sheikh Mubarak has taken the pearl out of the oyster for himself by reserving the coal house recently erected with surrounding compound 150 yards square, coal house occupying the centre of the north-west or seaside. Apart from that reservation he grants us rectangular plot of ground 3,750 yards by 300 yards at a perpetual rent of Rs. 60,000 *per annum* paid in advance. The north-west boundary 3,750 yards long in a direct line and roughly parallel to foreshore but must contain coal house or compound. Subject to these two conditions, position is at our option. Rent gives right without further demand to all foreshore to depth of 3 fathoms at lowest springtide between north-east and south-west boundaries produced to north-west except immediately in front of Mubarak's reservation and full liberty to erect buildings of any kind, to sublet to British, British Indian and Koweit subjects, to put down buoys and carry out all works necessary to ease passage of steamers from open sea to harbour Shweikh. As area of land now granted is more than 12 times that originally asked for, rent is proportionally one-third of Cox limit, and I strongly recommend I should be empowered to accept at once without further question.

Koweit subjects right of pre-emption or prior lease is stronger than ours to the land surrounding present concession to distance of 1,000 yards from any point of our boundary but otherwise Government has precedence over all comers with regard to such land.

Government has absolute right of pre-emption or prior lease to entire island of Shweikh and its foreshore (also called on chart, Karaim).

Government had absolute right of pre-emption or prior lease to Ras Kathama and foreshore to limit of two nautical miles in any direction but Sheikh reserves to himself land for house within boundaries of total linear length of 600 (six hundred) yards somewhere at his option near Ras Kathama but will grant a right of way to sea to Government 15 feet broad, if such is found necessary. Kathama land can only be leased.

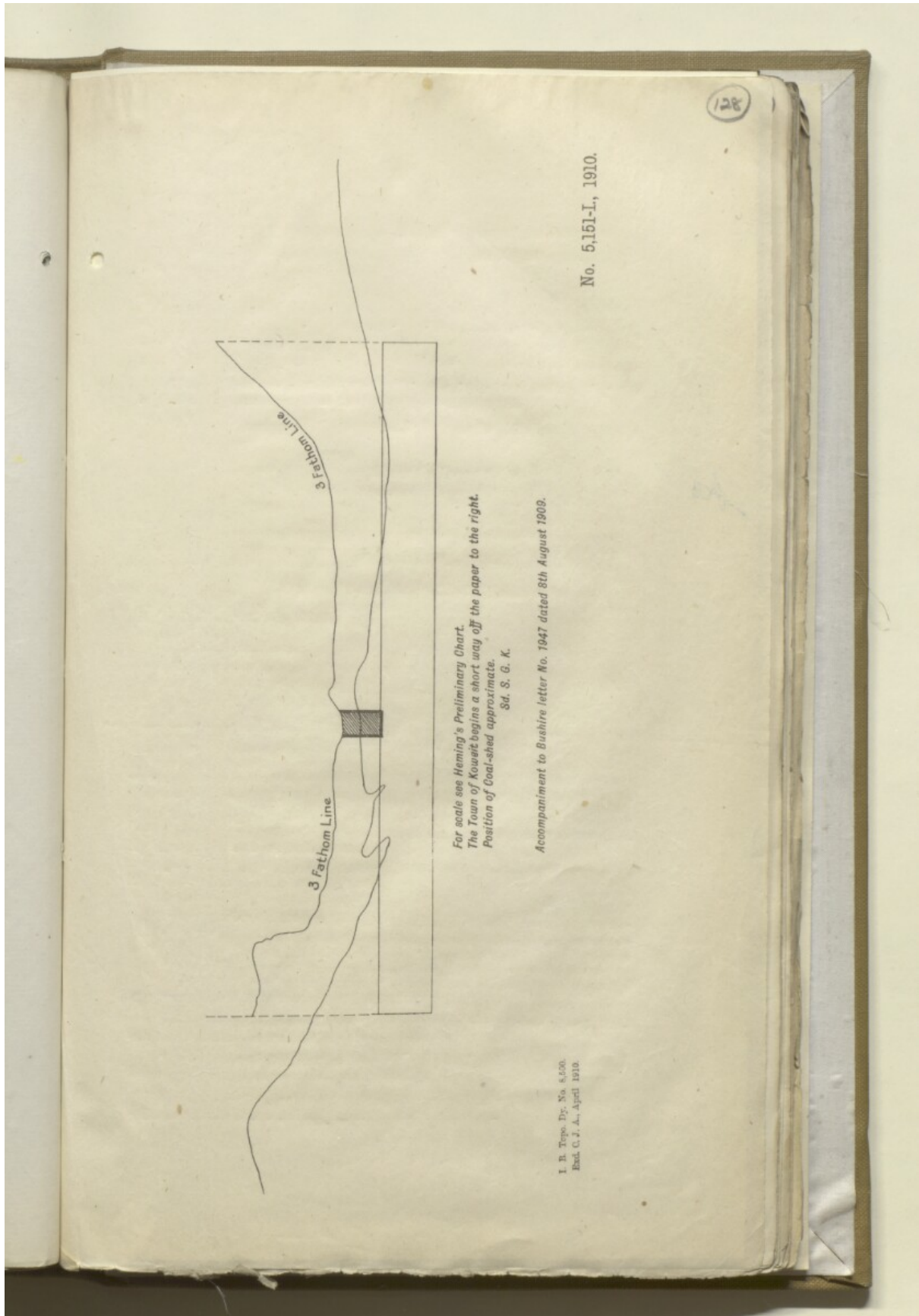
Concession also contains clause dictated by Sheikh asserting spirited declaration of independence and Sheikh Mubarak's determination not to part with his rights in land to any Foreign Government including Turkey or to their subjects without consent of British Government asked for and granted. Agreement is terminable at option of British Government only. Sheikh Mubarak also binds his heirs but his signature only holds good for two months. If within that period, Government consents, Agreement is binding. If not, new terms can be arranged.

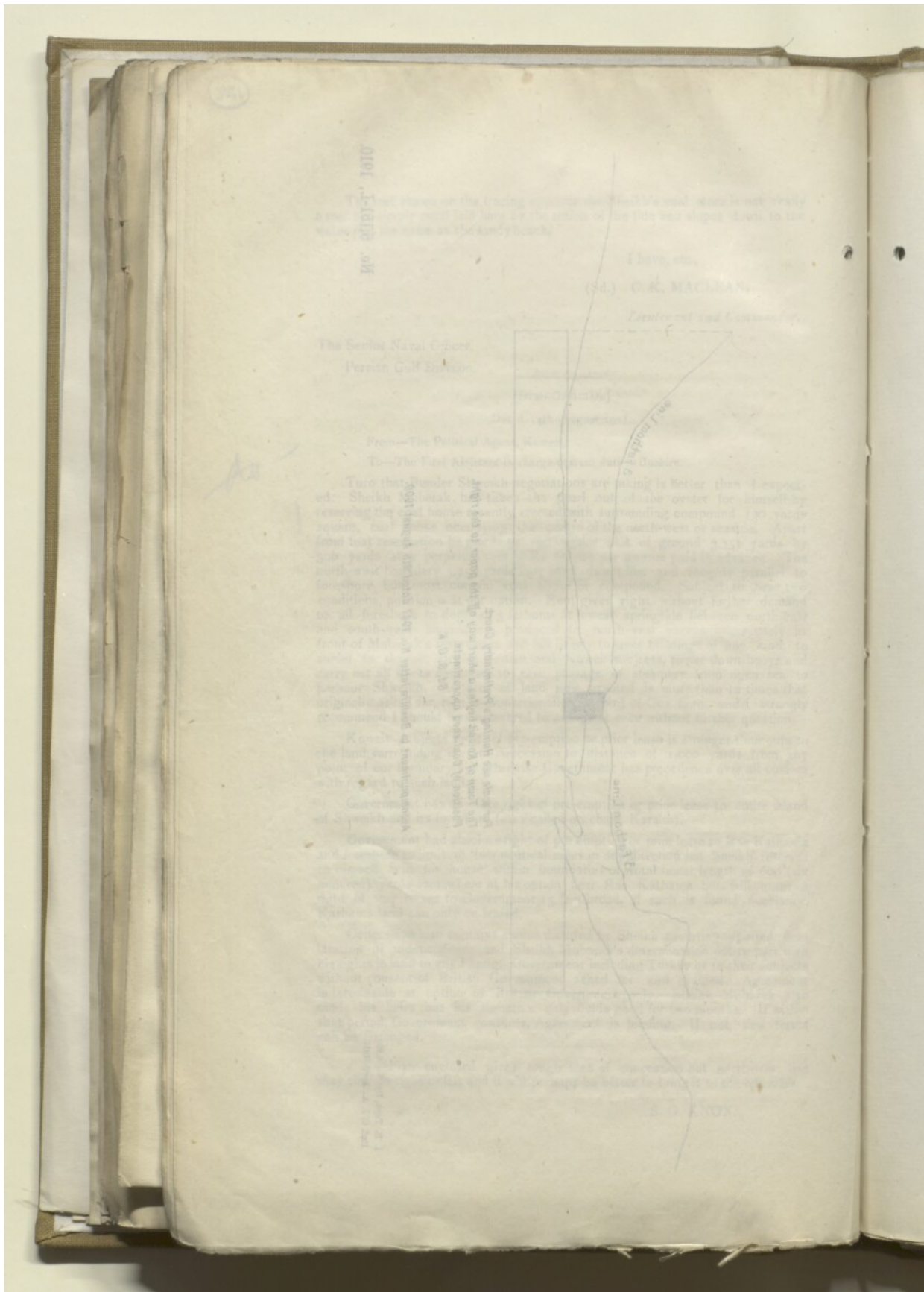
P.S.—Plan enclosed gives rough idea of concession but north-west line may shift to right or left and it will perhaps be better to bring it to the left a bit.

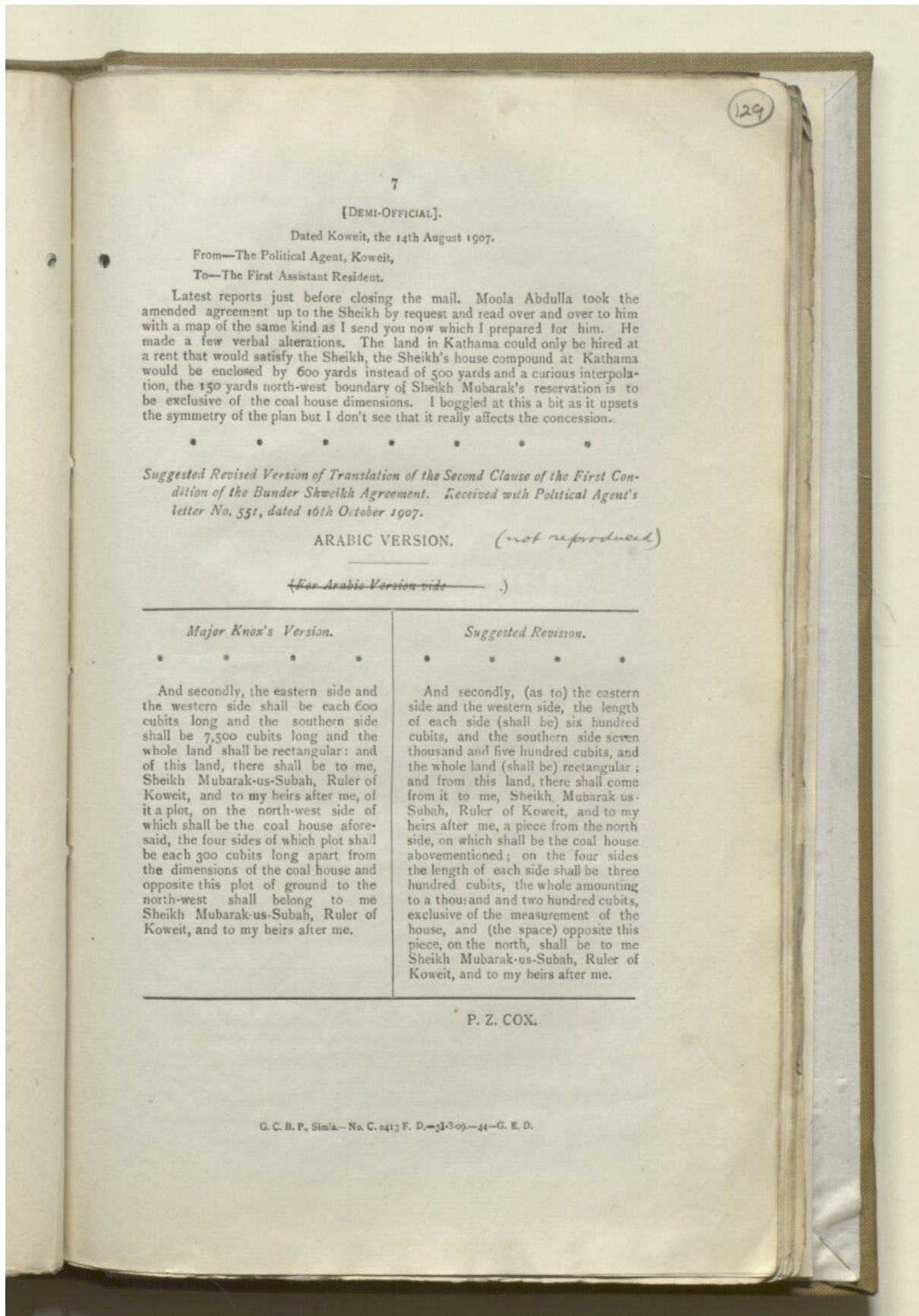
S. G. KNOX.



ملف رقم ١٨٥٥ لسنة ١٩٠٤، الجزء ٥، "الكويت: مستودع الفحم." [١٢٨و]
(٣٧٤/٢٦٤)







7

[DEMI-OFFICIAL].

Dated Kuwait, the 14th August 1907.

From—The Political Agent, Kuwait,

To—The First Assistant Resident.

Latest reports just before closing the mail. Moola Abdulla took the amended agreement up to the Sheikh by request and read over and over to him with a map of the same kind as I send you now which I prepared for him. He made a few verbal alterations. The land in Kathama could only be hired at a rent that would satisfy the Sheikh, the Sheikh's house compound at Kathama would be enclosed by 600 yards instead of 500 yards and a curious interpolation, the 150 yards north-west boundary of Sheikh Mubarak's reservation is to be exclusive of the coal house dimensions. I boggled at this a bit as it upsets the symmetry of the plan but I don't see that it really affects the concession.

Suggested Revised Version of Translation of the Second Clause of the First Condition of the Bunder Shweikh Agreement. Received with Political Agent's letter No. 551, dated 10th October 1907.

ARABIC VERSION. (not reproduced)

(For Arabic Version vide — .)

Major Knox's Version.

And secondly, the eastern side and the western side shall be each 600 cubits long and the southern side shall be 7,500 cubits long and the whole land shall be rectangular: and of this land, there shall be to me, Sheikh Mubarak-us-Subah, Ruler of Kuwait, and to my heirs after me, of it a plot, on the north-west side of which shall be the coal house aforesaid, the four sides of which plot shall be each 300 cubits long apart from the dimensions of the coal house and opposite this plot of ground to the north-west shall belong to me Sheikh Mubarak-us-Subah, Ruler of Kuwait, and to my heirs after me.

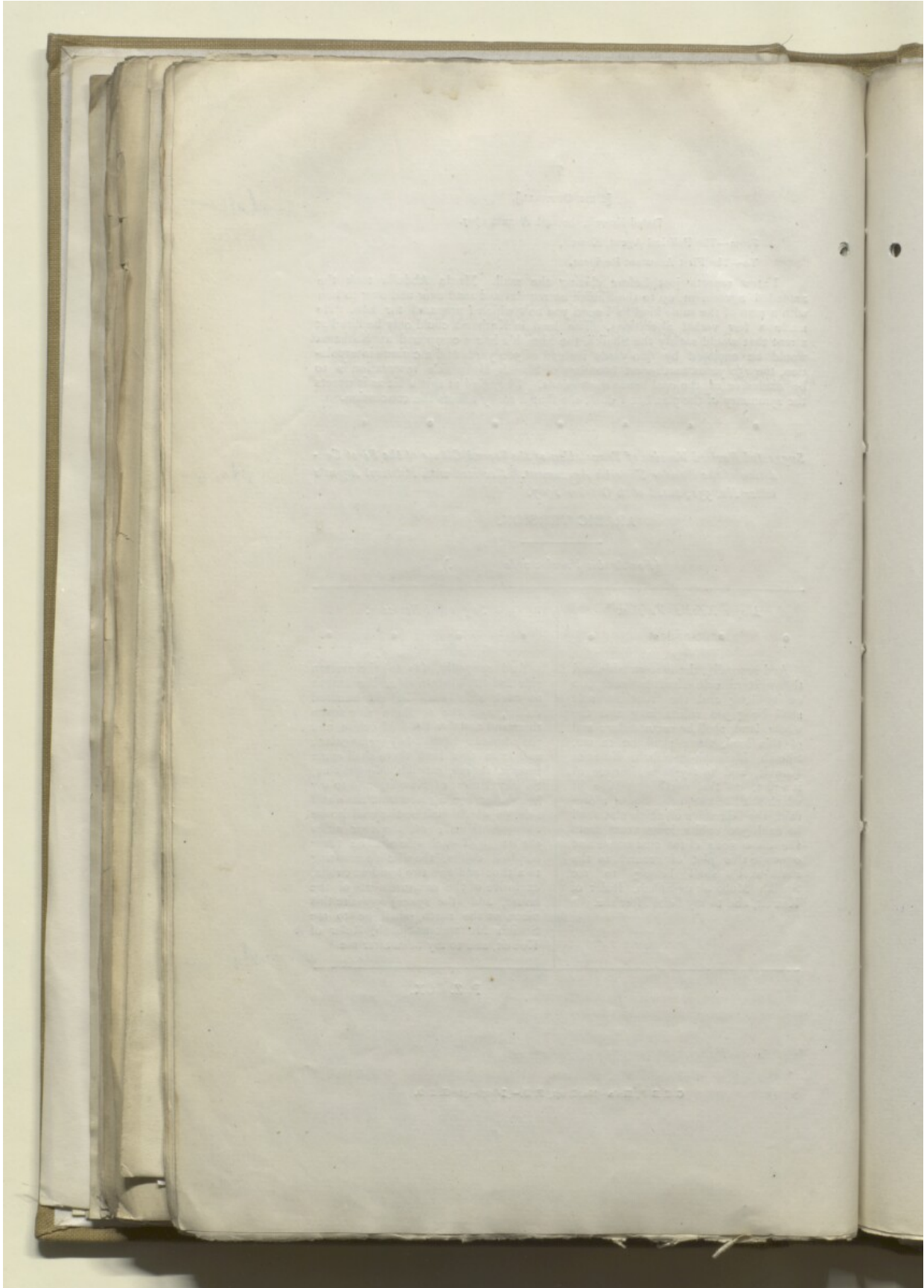
Suggested Revision.

And secondly, (as to) the eastern side and the western side, the length of each side (shall be) six hundred cubits, and the southern side seven thousand and five hundred cubits, and the whole land (shall be) rectangular; and from this land, there shall come from it to me, Sheikh Mubarak-us-Subah, Ruler of Kuwait, and to my heirs after me, a piece from the north side, on which shall be the coal house abovementioned; on the four sides the length of each side shall be three hundred cubits, the whole amounting to a thousand and two hundred cubits, exclusive of the measurement of the house, and (the space) opposite this piece, on the north, shall be to me Sheikh Mubarak-us-Subah, Ruler of Kuwait, and to my heirs after me.

P. Z. COX.



ملف رقم ١٨٥٥ لسنة ١٩٠٤، الجزء ٥، "الكويت: مستودع الفحم." [١٢٩ظ]
(٣٧٤/٢٦٧)





ENCLOSURE No. 10.

No. 1360-M., dated Simla, the 21st September 1909 (Confidential).

From—MAJOR-GENERAL R. I. SCALLON, Secretary to the Government of India, Marine Department, —do—

To—HIS EXCELLENCY REAR-ADMIRAL E. J. W. SLADE, M.V.O., Commander-in-Chief, His Majesty's Ships and Vessels, East Indies Squadron.

With reference to the correspondence ending with Your Excellency's predecessor's letter No. 1462, dated the 23rd October 1907, on the subject of the establishment of a coal depôt at Koweit, I am directed to forward the accompanying copy of correspondence and to request that Your Excellency will be so good as to favour the Government of India with your views on the proposed location of the concession.

ENCLOSURE No. 11.

No. 14—1462 XIX-F., dated Bombay, the 18th January 1910 (Confidential).

From—HIS EXCELLENCY REAR-ADMIRAL E. J. W. SLADE, M.V.O., Commander-in-Chief, His Majesty's Ships and Vessels, East Indies Squadron, —do—

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Marine Department.

With reference to Marine Department letter No. 1360-M. of the 21st October 1909, on the subject of the establishment of a coal depôt at Koweit, be pleased to lay the following remarks before His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India in Council.

2. It is considered that the location of the concession should be such that the Sheikh's coal shed would be exactly in the middle of the frontage. The site proposed is indicated by the rectangle ruled in pencil on the largest of the enclosed tracings.

3. This position, opposite Bunder Shweikh anchorage, is, however, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the anchorage for large ships in Koweit Harbour. Bunder Shweikh anchorage is narrow and confined, and capable of accommodating at one time only three ships of the *Proserpine* class and three gun-boats.

4. Springs rise 10 to 11 feet, neaps 7 to 9 feet, so that a ship of the *Proserpine* class should be able to enter at high water on any day, but it would be advisable to erect a tide pole, so that the depth of the channel could be signalled to incoming vessels, and to lay down moorings for three vessels of the *Proserpine* class.

5. Midway between the outer anchorage (Koweit Harbour) and the inner anchorage (Bunder Shweikh), the channel carrying not less than 12 feet of L. W. O. S., narrows to one cable for a distance of 400 yards, and then opens out again. It would be necessary to buoy the mouth of this funnel and to erect leading marks.

6. The tracings enclosed in the letter under reply are returned herewith as requested.

ENCLOSURE No. 12.

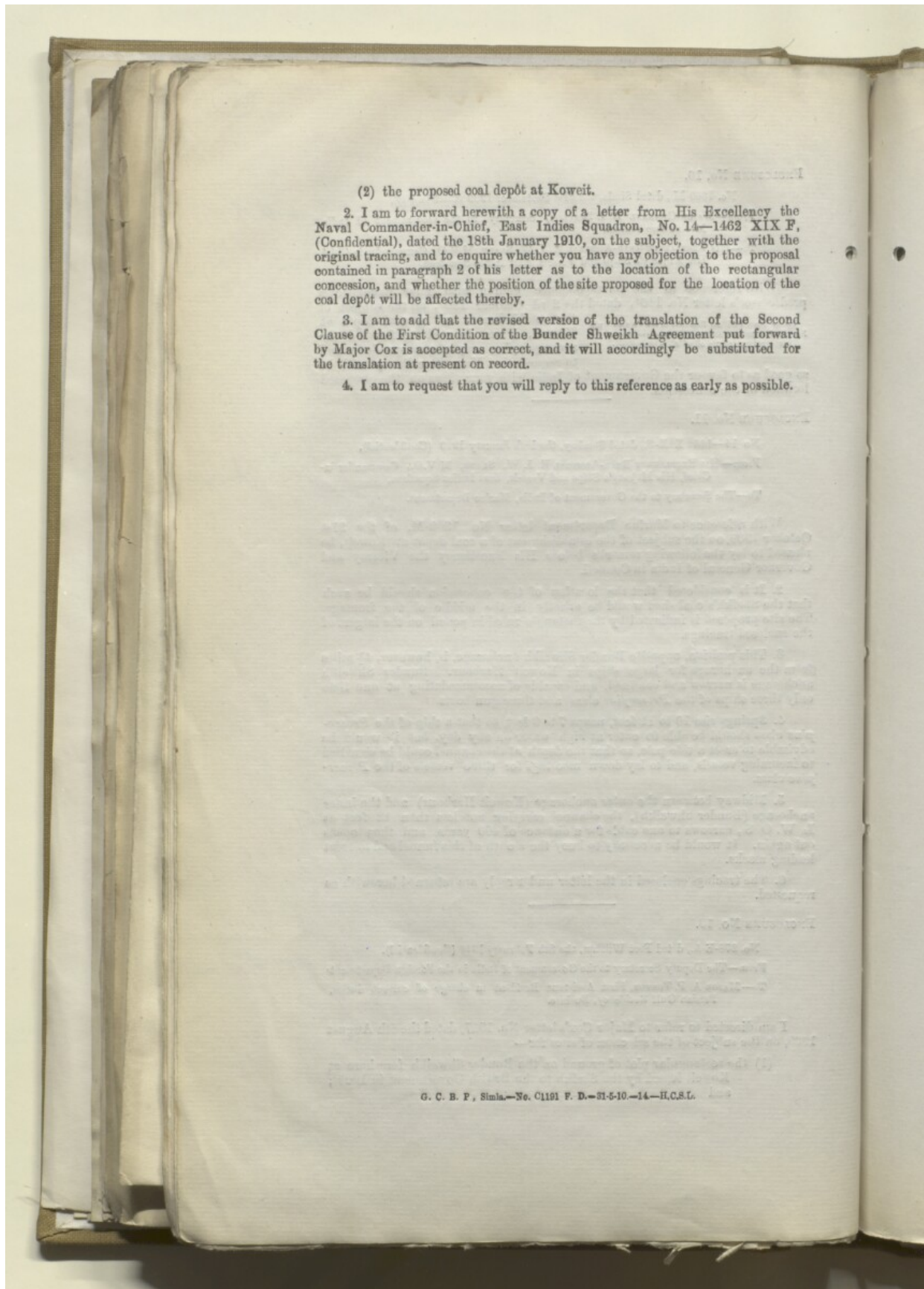
No. 278-E.A., dated Fort William, the 8th February 1910 (Confidential).

From—The Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, —do—

To—MAJOR A. P. TREVOR, First Assistant Resident in charge of current duties, Persian Gulf Residency, Bushire.

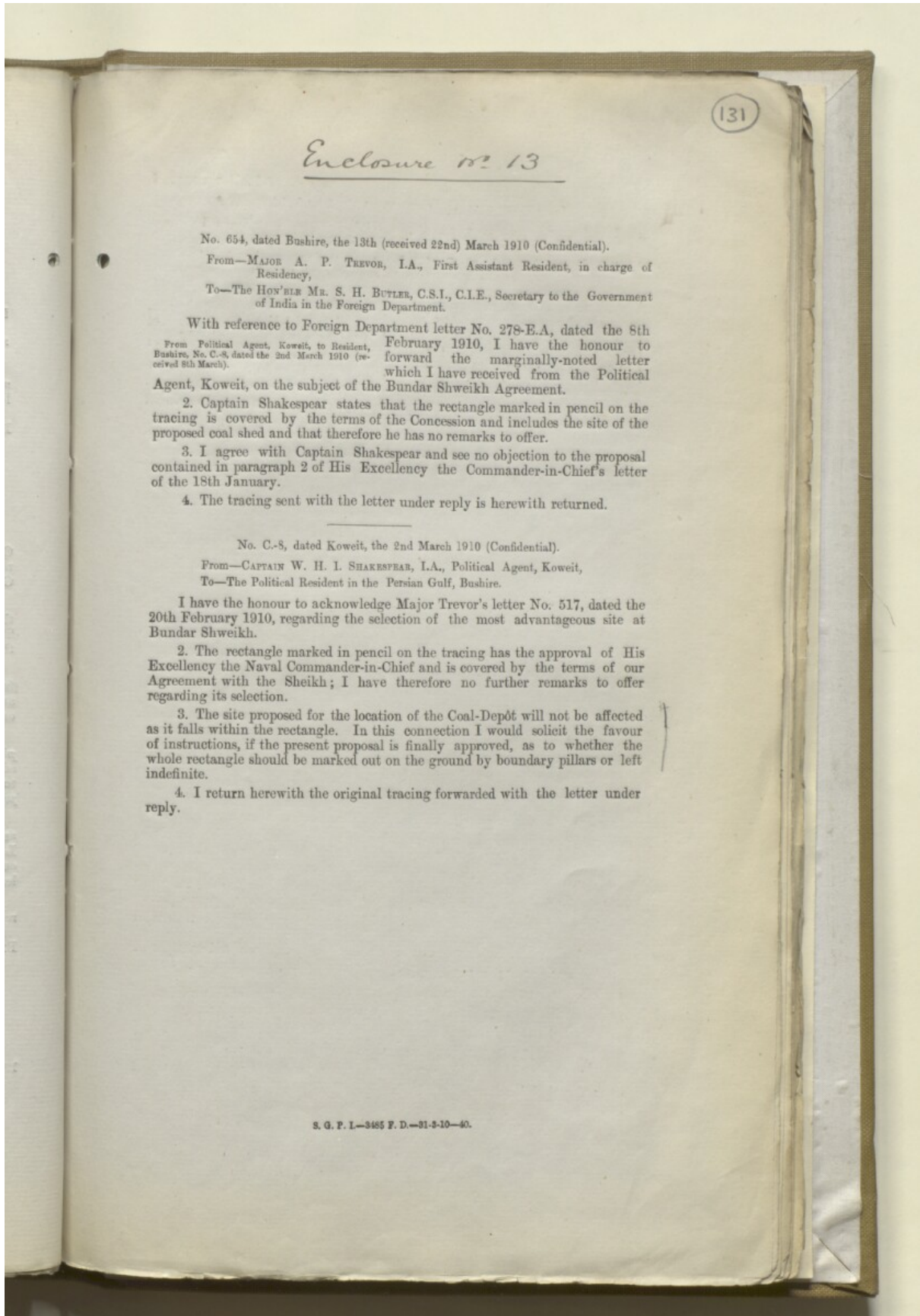
I am directed to refer to Major Cox's letter No. 1947, dated the 8th August 1909, on the subject of the selection of sites for—

- (1) the rectangular plot of ground on the Bunder Shweikh foreshore at Koweit leased by the Sheikh to the British Government in 1907; and



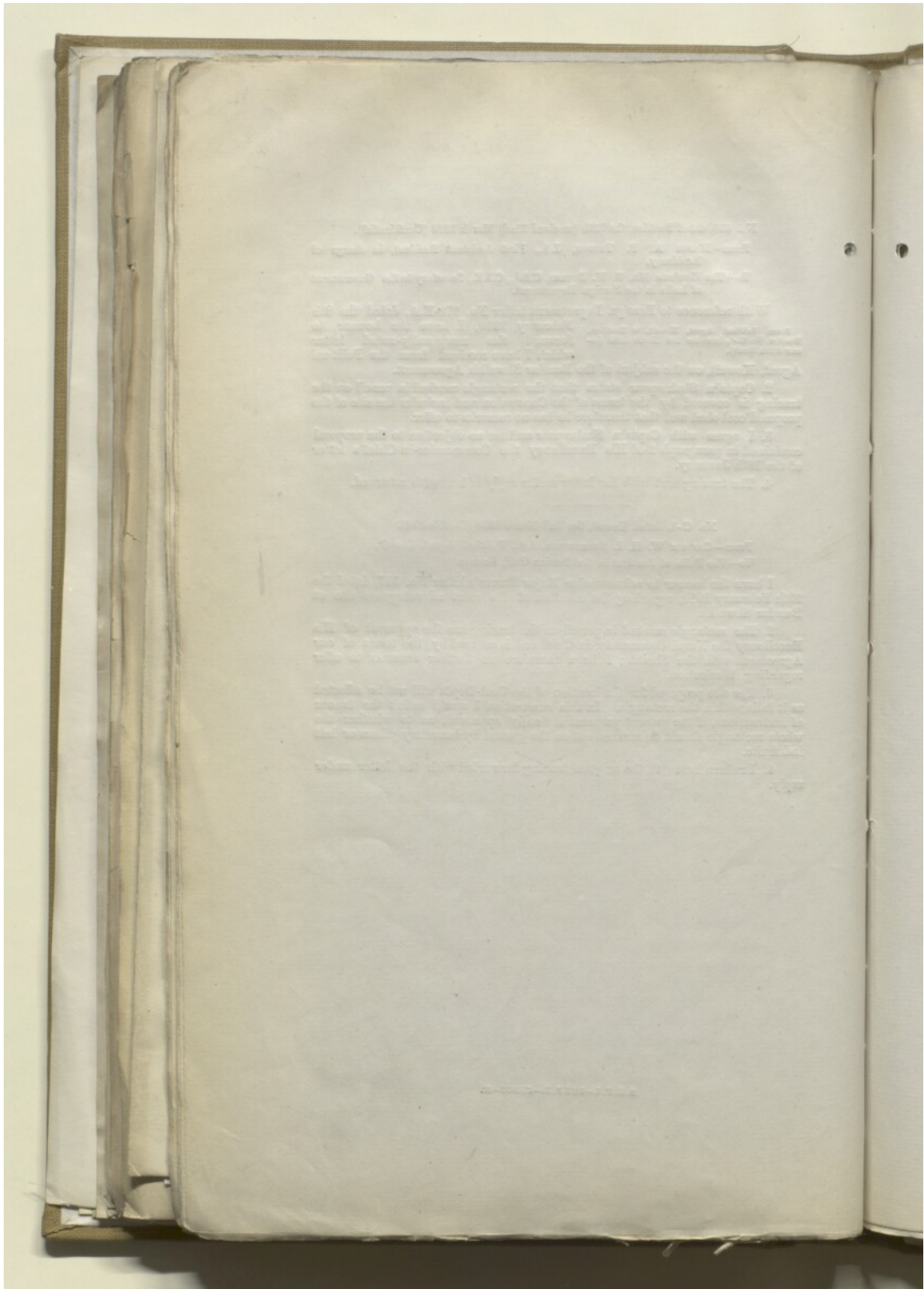
- (2) the proposed coal depôt at Koweit.
2. I am to forward herewith a copy of a letter from His Excellency the Naval Commander-in-Chief, East Indies Squadron, No. 14-1462 XIX F, (Confidential), dated the 18th January 1910, on the subject, together with the original tracing, and to enquire whether you have any objection to the proposal contained in paragraph 2 of his letter as to the location of the rectangular concession, and whether the position of the site proposed for the location of the coal depôt will be affected thereby.
3. I am to add that the revised version of the translation of the Second Clause of the First Condition of the Bunder Shweikh Agreement put forward by Major Cox is accepted as correct, and it will accordingly be substituted for the translation at present on record.
4. I am to request that you will reply to this reference as early as possible.

G. C. B. P., Simla.—No. C1191 F. D.—31-5-10.—14.—H.C.S.L.





ملف رقم ١٨٥٥ لسنة ١٩٠٤، الجزء ٥، "الكويت: مستودع الفحم." [١٣١ظ]
(٣٧٤/٢٧١)





ملف رقم ١٨٥٥ لسنة ١٩٠٤، الجزء ٥، "الكويت: مستودع الفحم." [١٣٢و]
(٣٧٤/٢٧٢)

132

ENCLOSURE No. 14.

No. 1081 E.-A., dated Simla, the 23rd May 1910 (Very Confidential).

From—The Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department,

To—The HON'BLE MR. W. L. CAMERON, C.S.I., Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Public Works Department.

With reference to the correspondence ending with the endorsement from

the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 1211 E.-A., dated the

24th July 1909, I am directed to forward, herewith, a copy of the papers cited in

the margin on the subject of the proposed coal depôt at Koweit. I am to

request that, with the permission of the Governor in Council, arrangements may

be made, with the least possible delay, for the preparation and submission of

detailed estimates for the works referred

to in the letter from the Government of India in the Foreign Department,

to the Government of Bombay, Political Department, No. 2384 E.-B. (Confidential), dated the 9th July 1908, on the supposition that the site now

recommended for the coal depôt will be the one which will ultimately be

decided on.

(1) Letter from the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, No. 1947, dated the 8th August 1909, and enclosure.

(2) Letter to His Excellency the Naval Commander-in-Chief, No. 1360 M., dated the 21st September 1909.

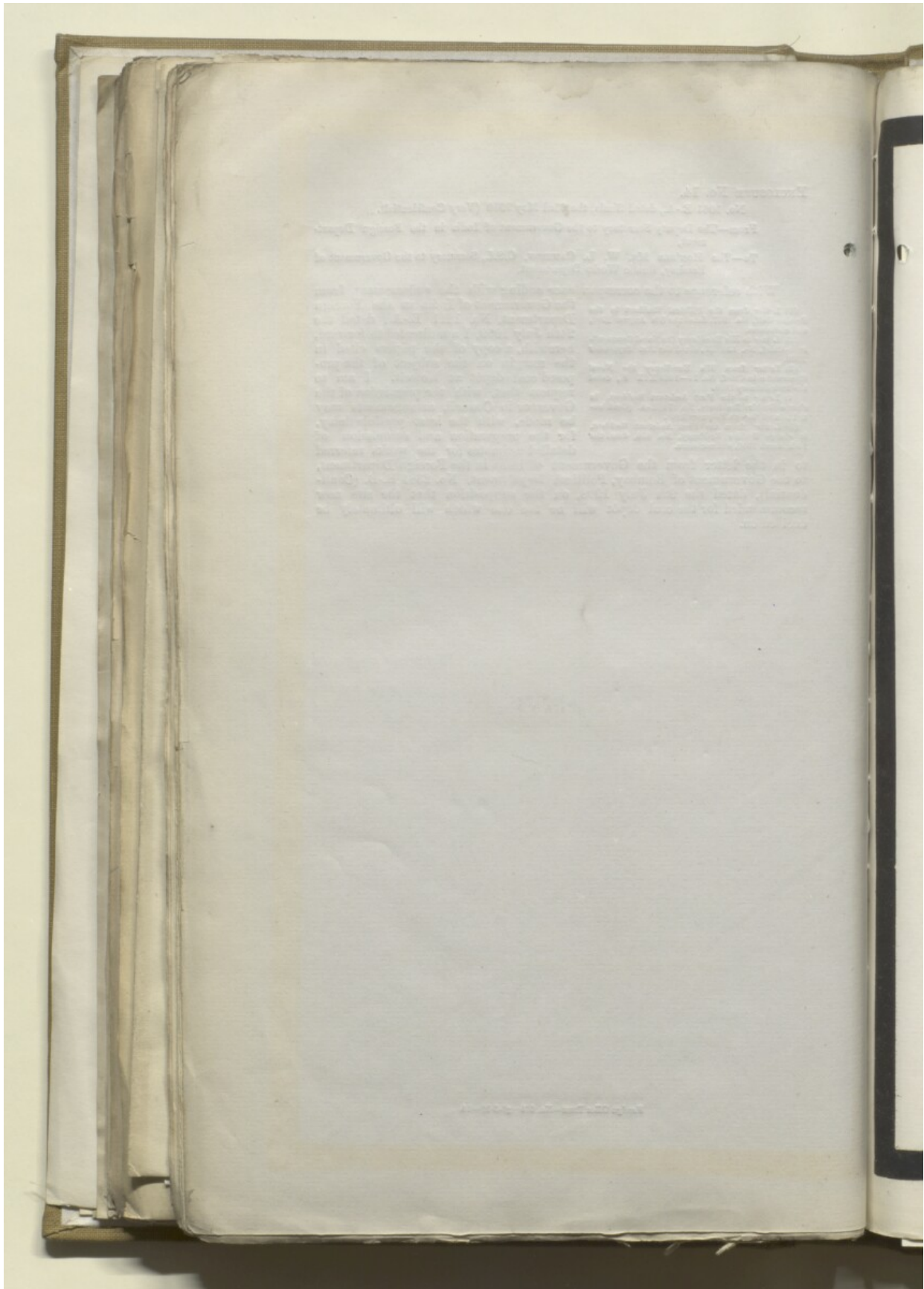
(3) Letter from His Excellency the Naval Commander-in-Chief, No. 14—1469 XIX F., dated the 18th January 1910.

(4) Letter to the First Assistant Resident, in charge Bushire Residency, No. 278 E.-A. (Confidential), dated the 8th February 1910.

(5) Letter from the First Assistant Resident, in charge Bushire Residency, No. 654, dated the 13th March 1910, and enclosure.

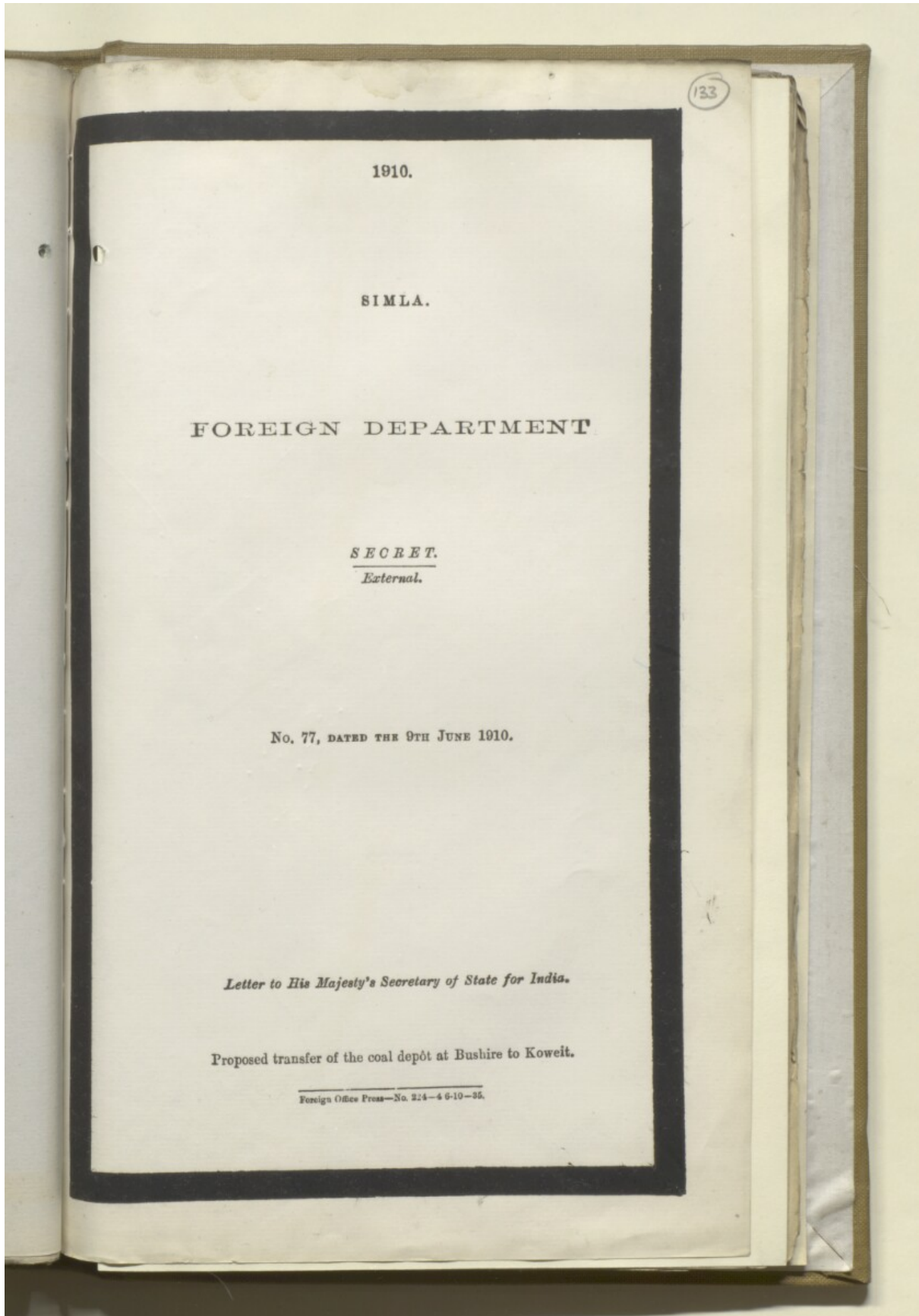


ملف رقم ١٨٥٥ لسنة ١٩٠٤، الجزء ٥، "الكويت: مستودع الفحم." [١٣٢ظ]
(٣٧٤/٢٧٣)



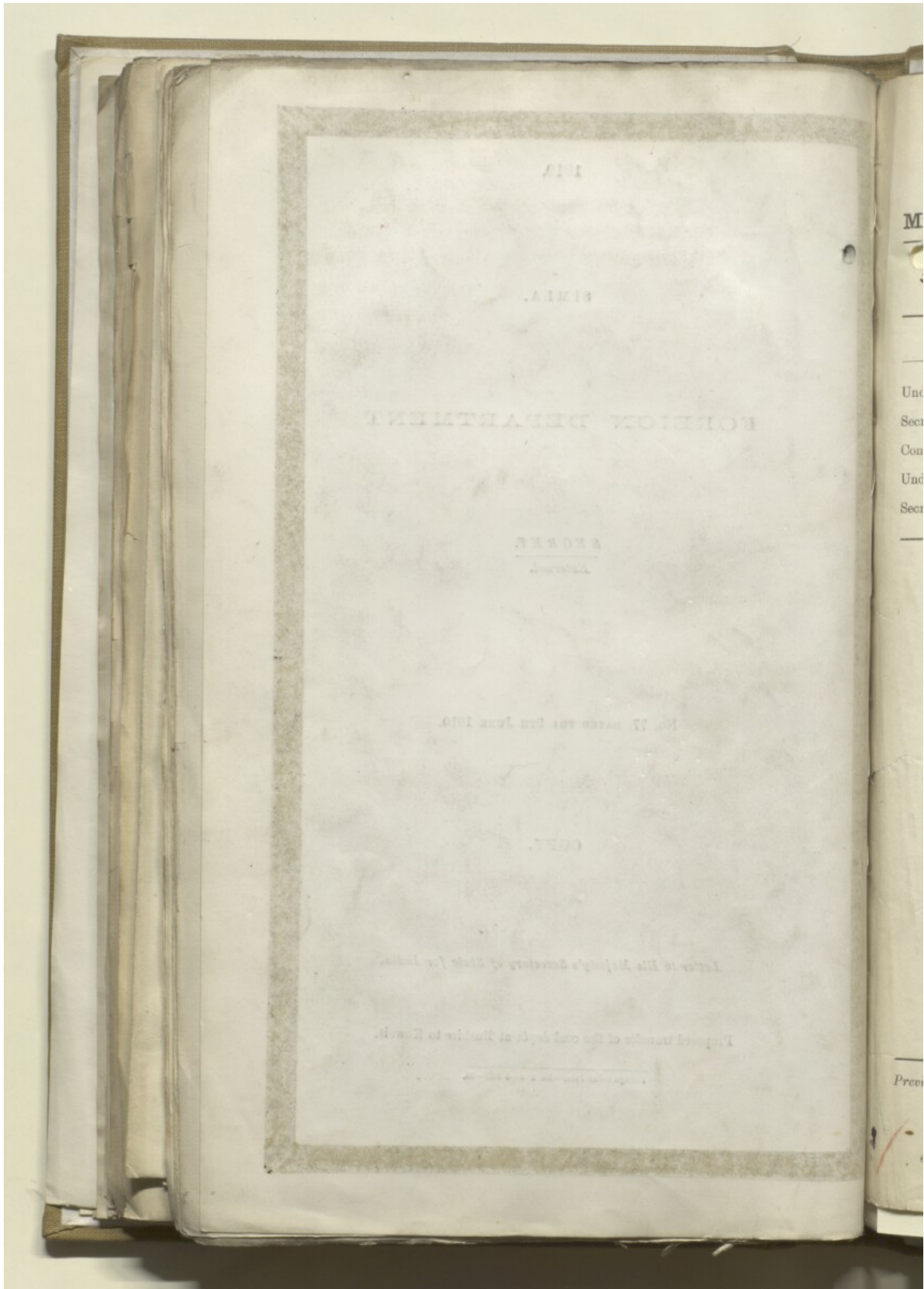


ملف رقم ١٨٥٥ لسنة ١٩٠٤، الجزء ٥، "الكويت: مستودع الفحم." [١٣٣و]
(٣٧٤/٢٧٤)





ملف رقم ١٨٥٥ لسنة ١٩٠٤، الجزء ٥، "الكويت: مستودع الفحم." [١٣٣ظ]
(٣٧٤/٢٧٥)





ملف رقم ١٨٥٥ لسنة ١٩٠٤، الجزء ٥، "الكويت: مستودع الفحم." [١٣٤و]
(٣٧٤/٢٧٦)

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Register No. 367

Minute Paper. Secret Department.

Letter from India, No. 6 M, Dated 10 Feb. 1910.
Rec. 26 7

Date.	Initials.	SUBJECT.
Under Secretary.....		<u>Koweit.</u>
Secretary of State.....		Correspondence regarding the selection of sites
Committee		(1) Rectangular plot of ground on the Bunder Sheweikh
Under Secretary.....		previously leased by Sheikh in 1907, and
Secretary of State.....		(2) proposed coal depot at Koweit.

Copy to 10. 13 April 1910.

FOR INFORMATION.

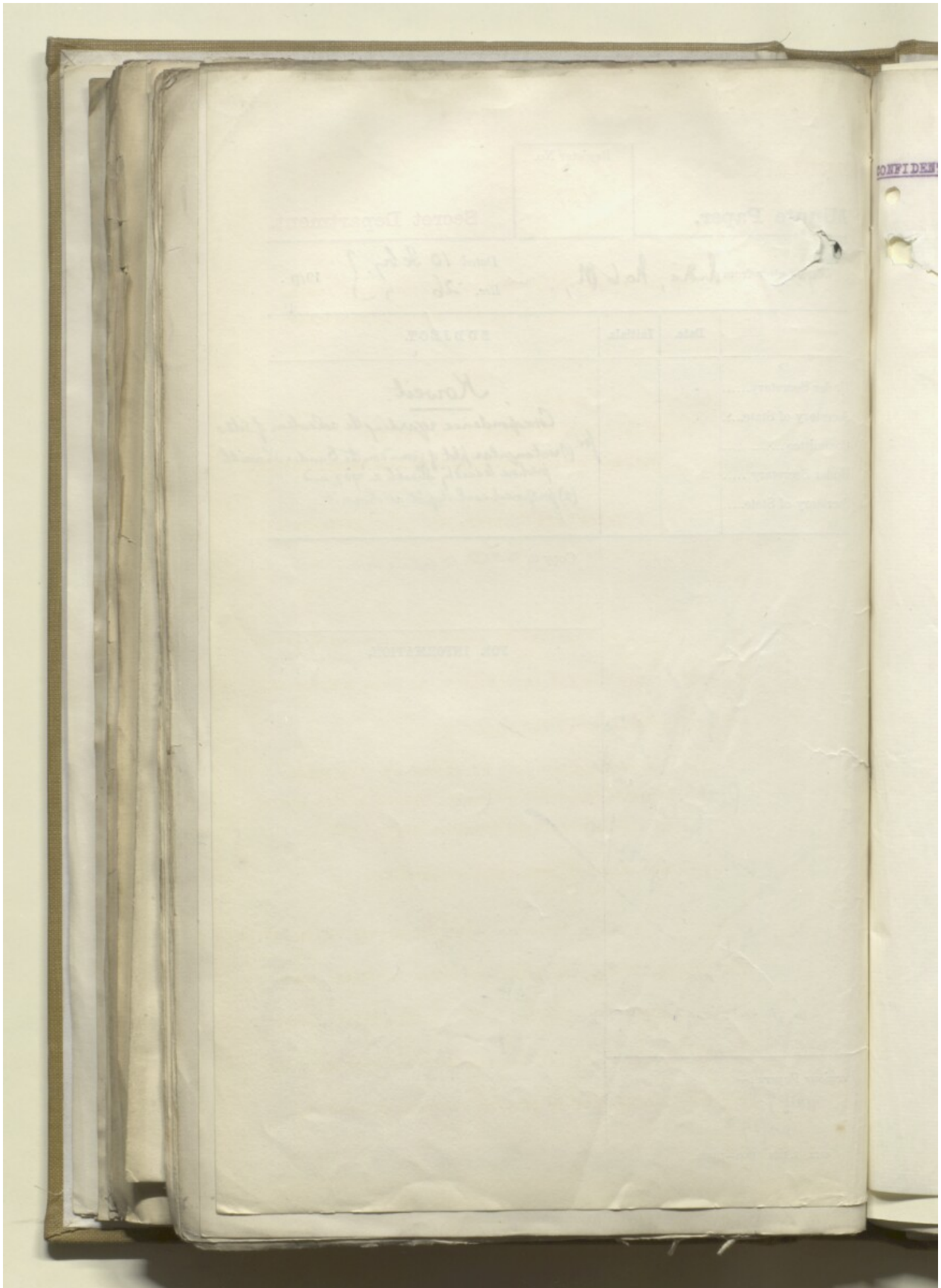
Received and
circulated with
904/10

Previous Papers:-
1183/09
1442/09

6172. I. 1278. 1000.-7/1909.

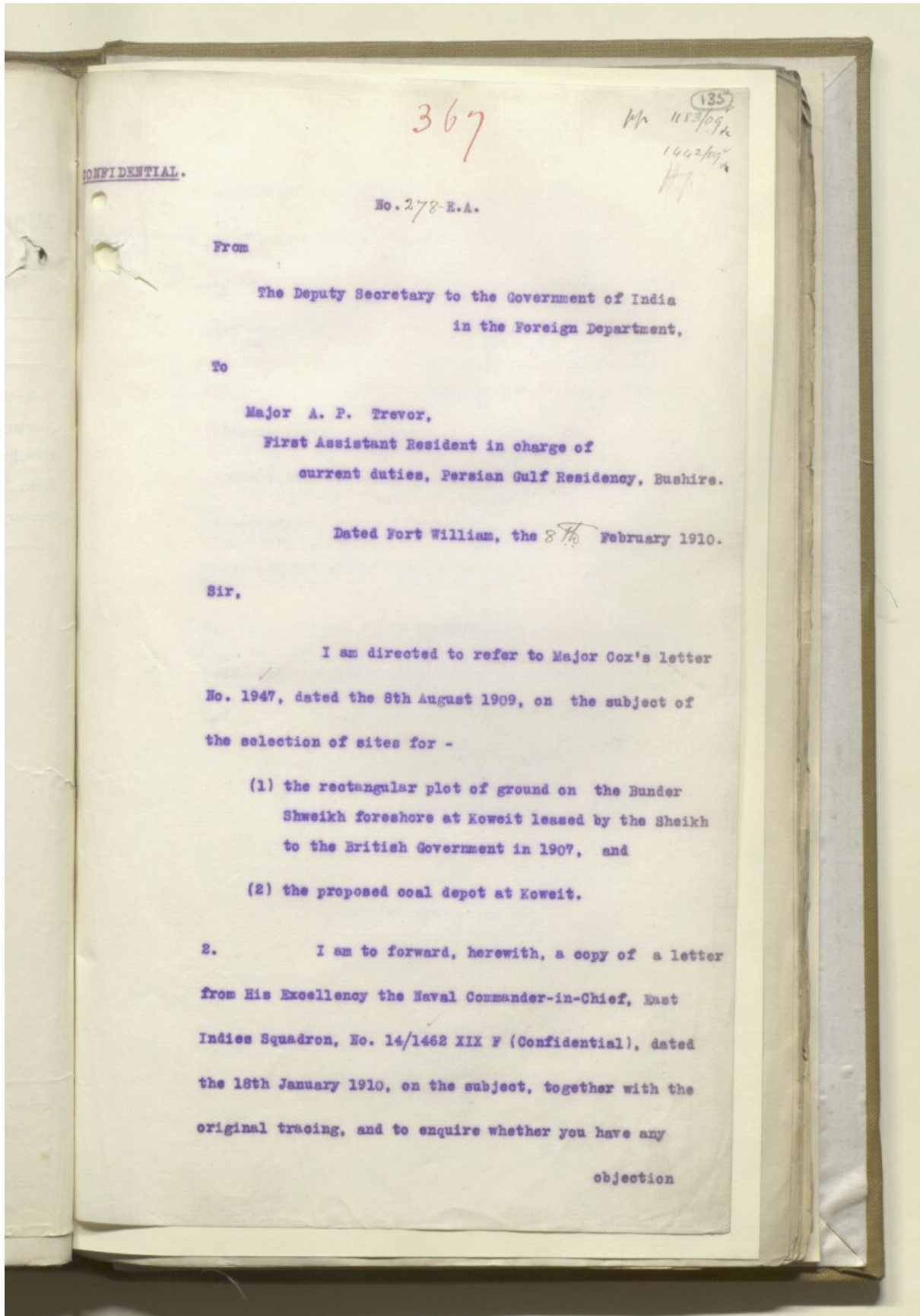


ملف رقم ١٨٥٥ لسنة ١٩٠٤، الجزء ٥، "الكويت: مستودع الفحم." [١٣٤ظ]
(٣٧٤/٢٧٧)





ملف رقم ١٨٥٥ لسنة ١٩٠٤، الجزء ٥، "الكويت: مستودع الفحم." [١٣٥و]
(٣٧٤/٢٧٨)



CONFIDENTIAL.

No. 278-E.A.

From

The Deputy Secretary to the Government of India
in the Foreign Department,

To

Major A. P. Trevor,
First Assistant Resident in charge of
current duties, Persian Gulf Residency, Bushire.

Dated Fort William, the 8th February 1910.

Sir,

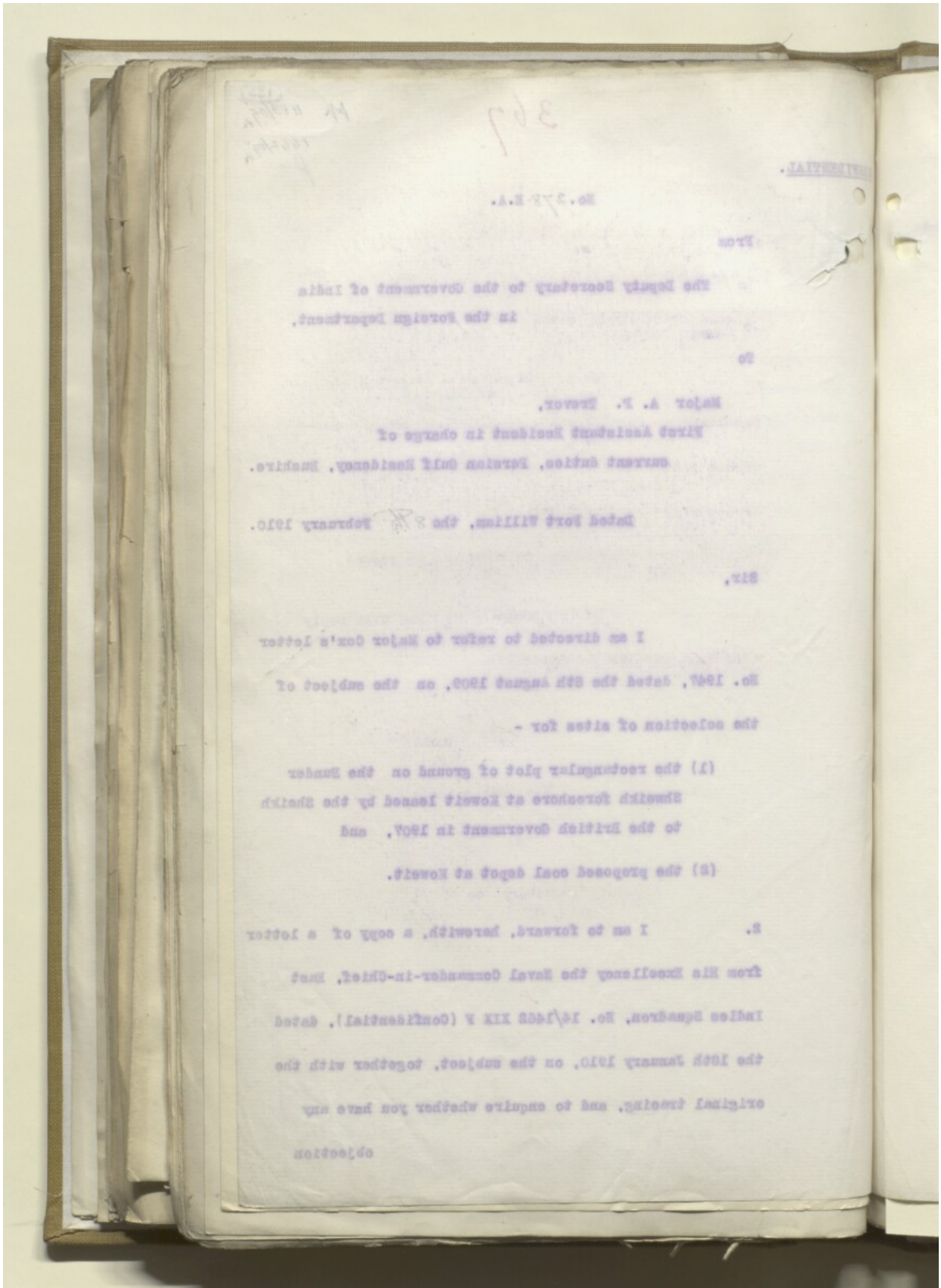
I am directed to refer to Major Cox's letter
No. 1947, dated the 8th August 1909, on the subject of
the selection of sites for -

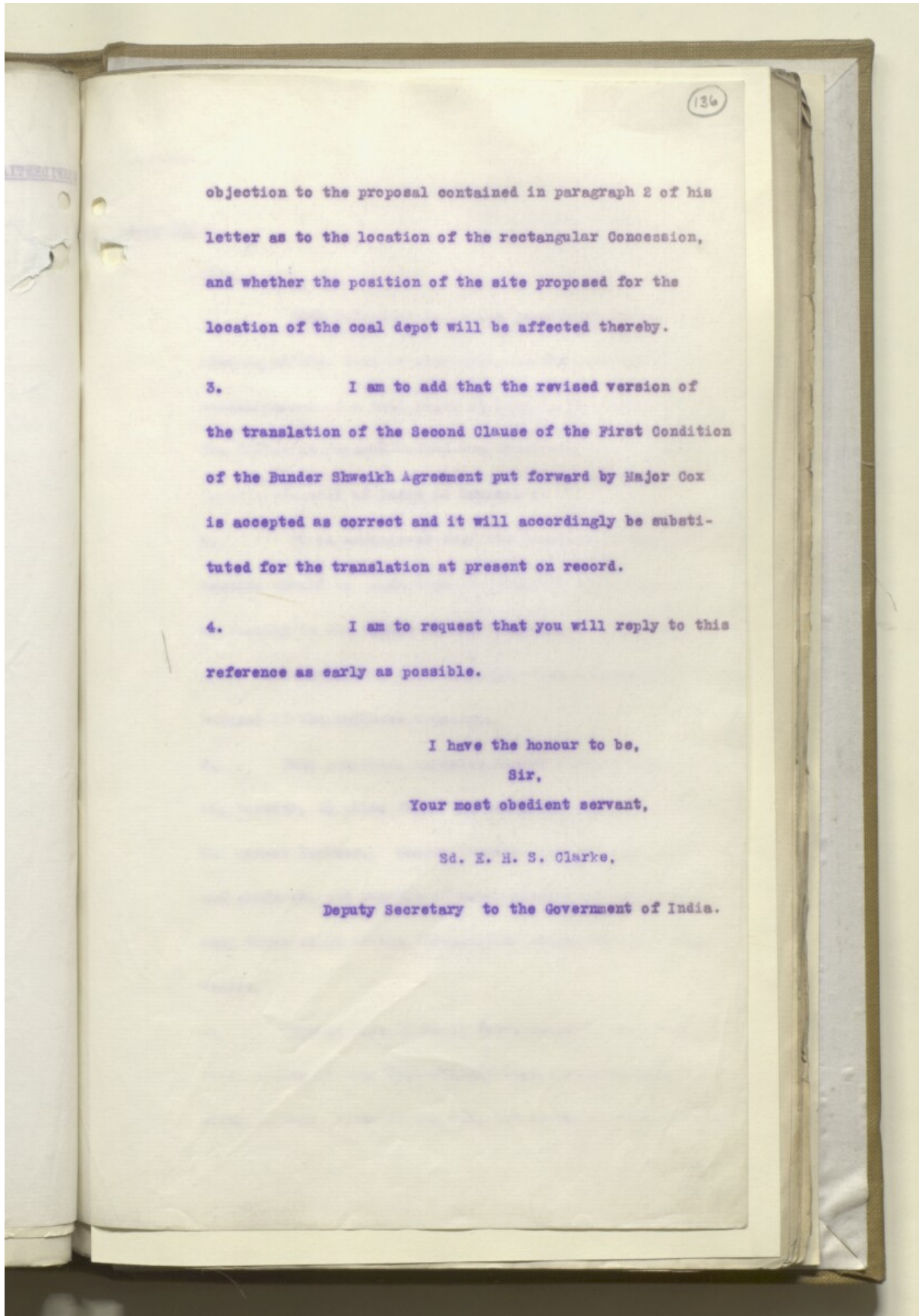
- (1) the rectangular plot of ground on the Bunder
Shweikh foreshore at Koweit leased by the Sheikh
to the British Government in 1907, and
- (2) the proposed coal depot at Koweit.

2. I am to forward, herewith, a copy of a letter
from His Excellency the Naval Commander-in-Chief, East
Indies Squadron, No. 14/1462 XIX F (Confidential), dated
the 18th January 1910, on the subject, together with the
original tracing, and to enquire whether you have any
objection



ملف رقم ١٨٥٥ لسنة ١٩٠٤، الجزء ٥، "الكويت: مستودع الفحم." [١٣٥ظ]
(٣٧٤/٢٧٩)





objection to the proposal contained in paragraph 2 of his letter as to the location of the rectangular Concession, and whether the position of the site proposed for the location of the coal depot will be affected thereby.

3. I am to add that the revised version of the translation of the Second Clause of the First Condition of the Bunder Shweikh Agreement put forward by Major Cox is accepted as correct and it will accordingly be substituted for the translation at present on record.

4. I am to request that you will reply to this reference as early as possible.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

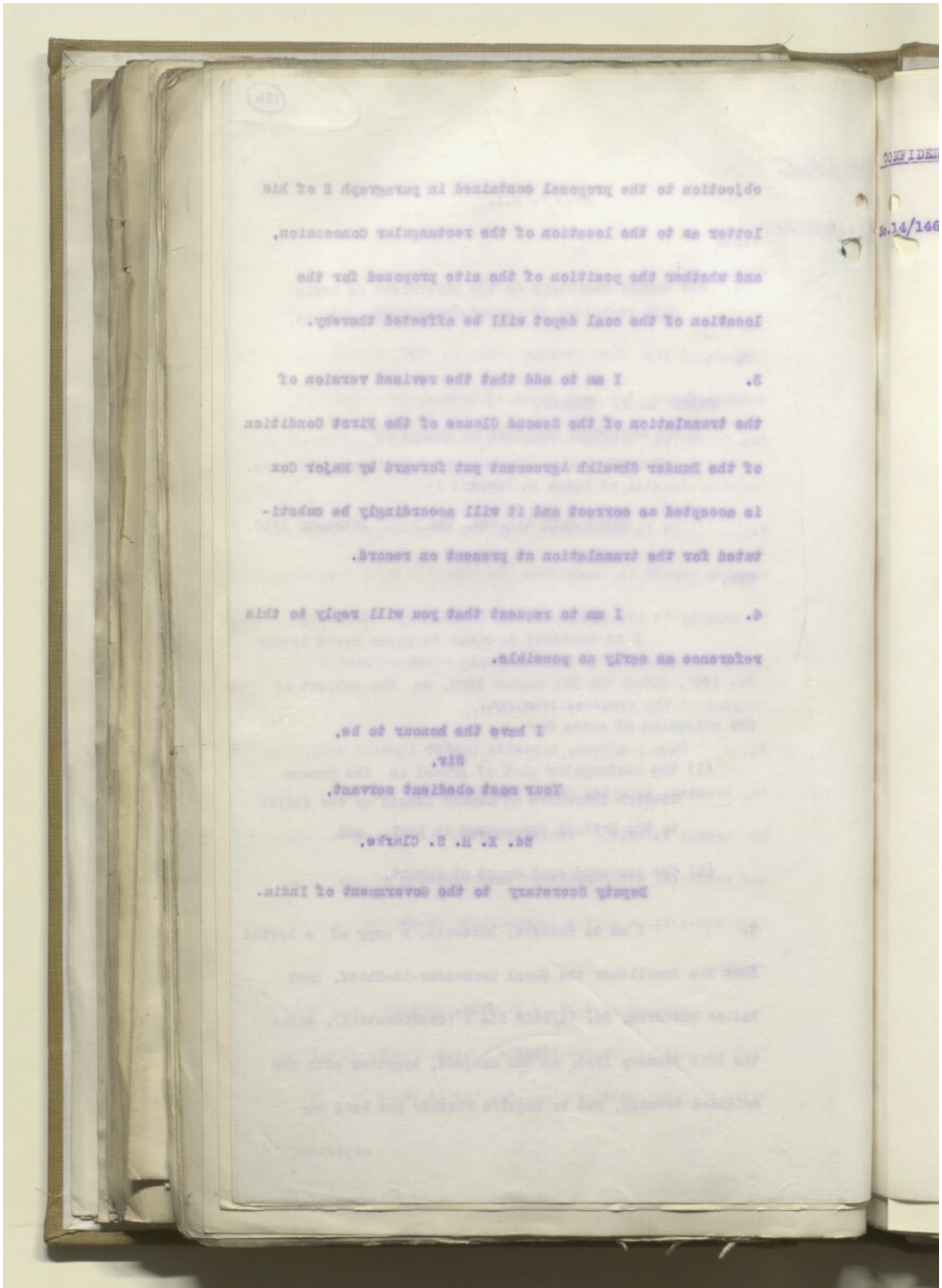
Your most obedient servant,

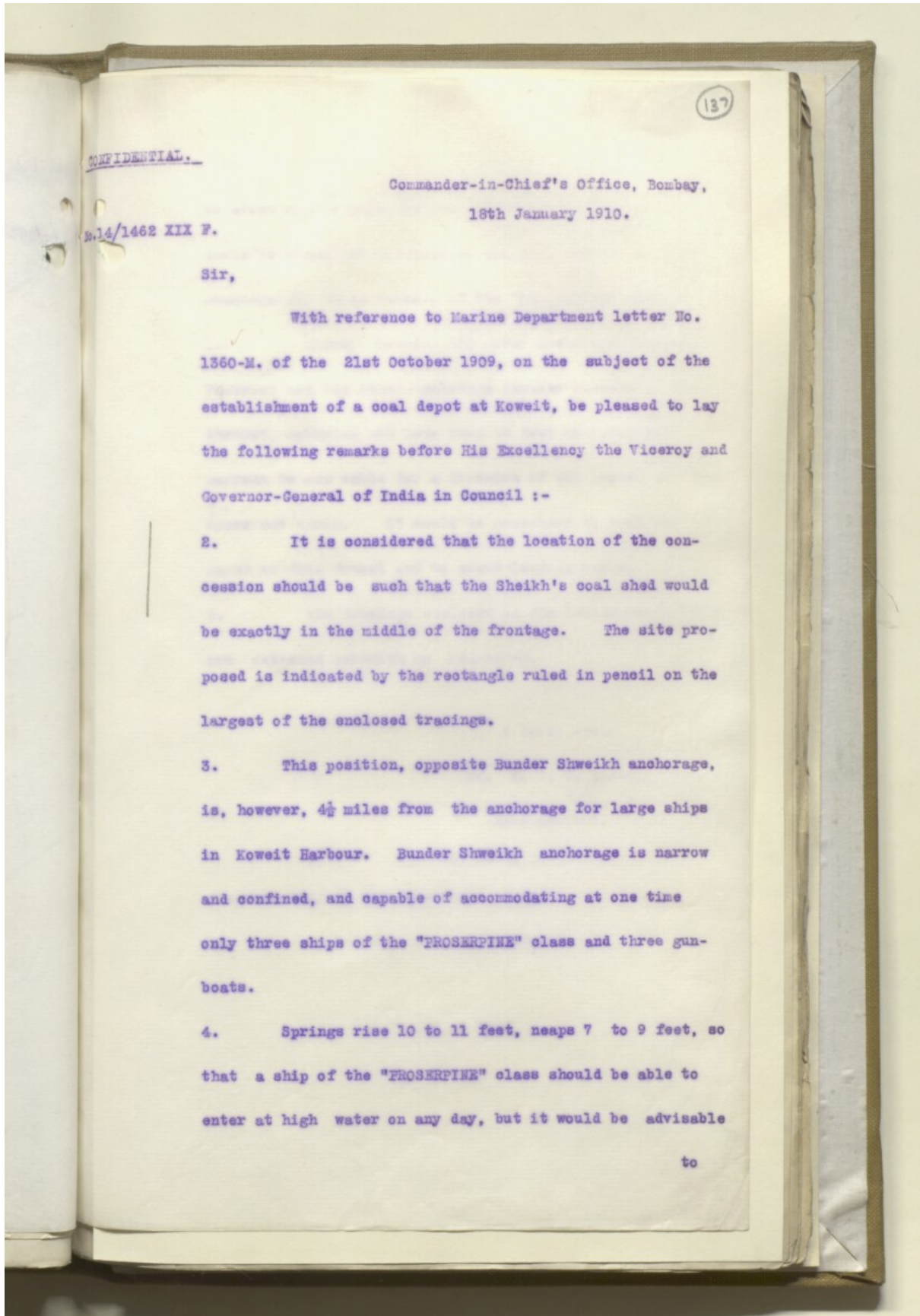
Sd. E. H. S. Clarke,

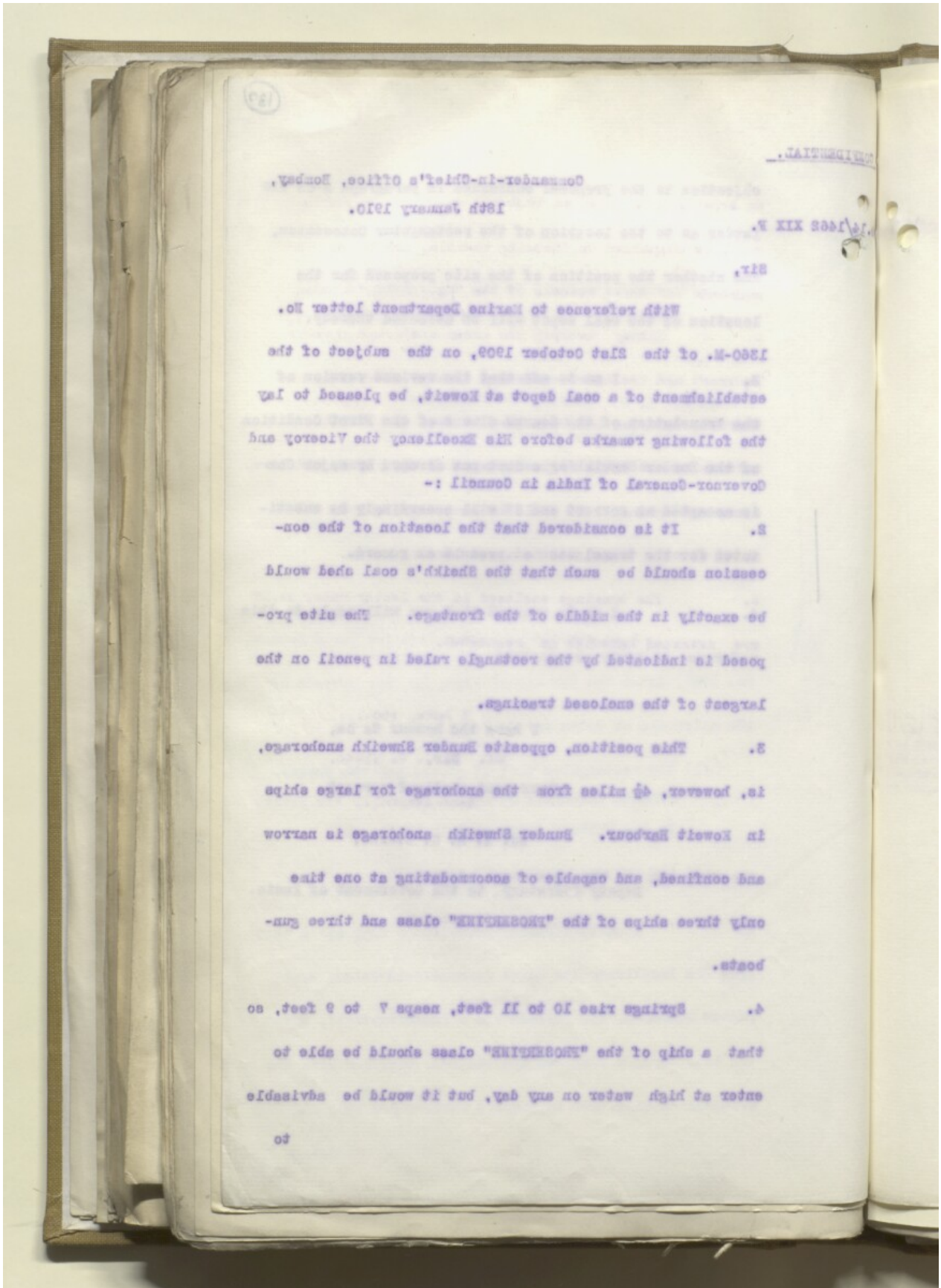
Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

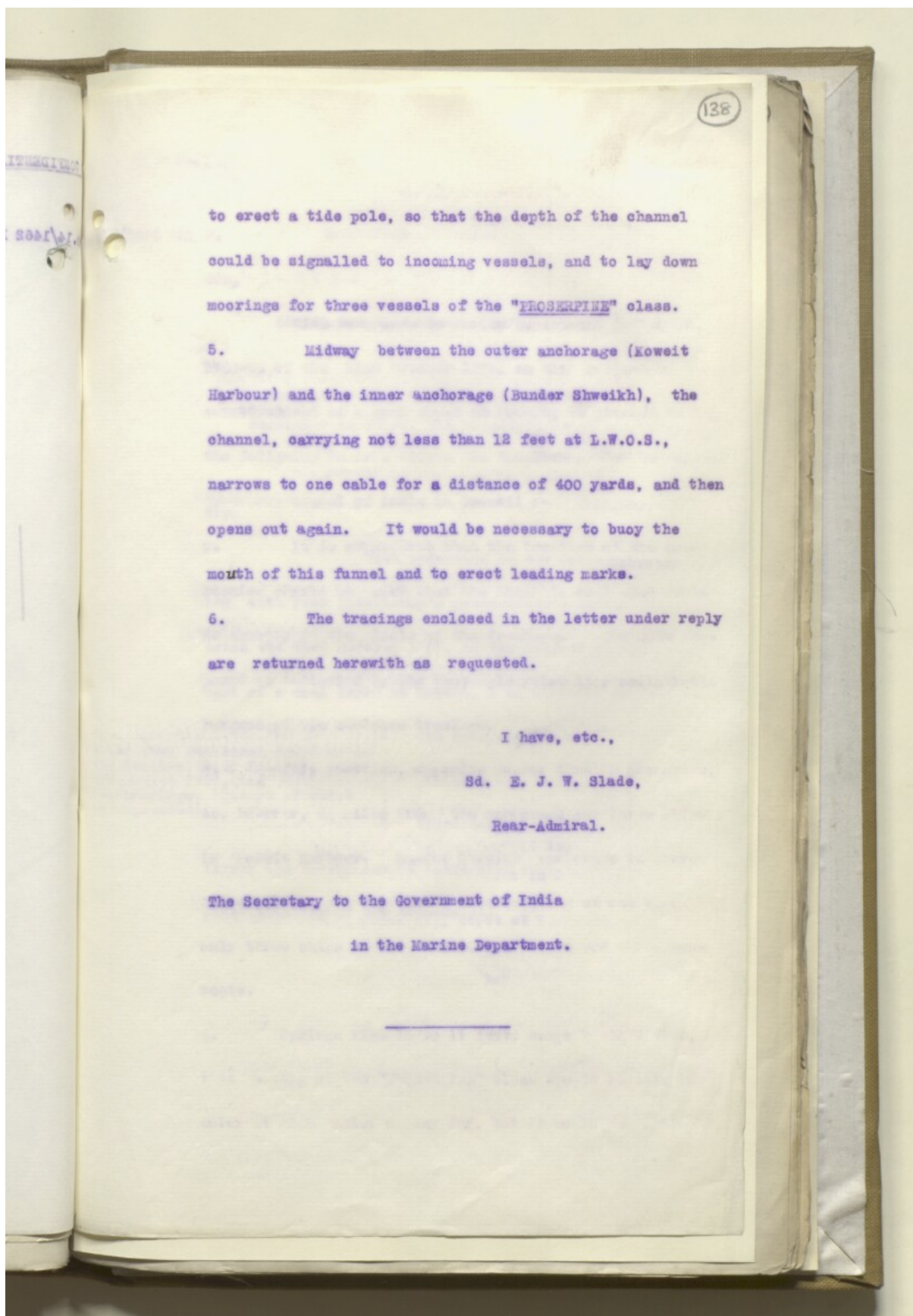


ملف رقم ١٨٥٥ لسنة ١٩٠٤، الجزء ٥، "الكويت: مستودع الفحم." [١٣٦ظ]
(٣٧٤/٢٨١)









to erect a tide pole, so that the depth of the channel could be signalled to incoming vessels, and to lay down moorings for three vessels of the "TROSERPINE" class.

5. Midway between the outer anchorage (Koweit Harbour) and the inner anchorage (Bunder Shweikh), the channel, carrying not less than 12 feet at L.W.O.S., narrows to one cable for a distance of 400 yards, and then opens out again. It would be necessary to buoy the mouth of this funnel and to erect leading marks.

6. The tracings enclosed in the letter under reply are returned herewith as requested.

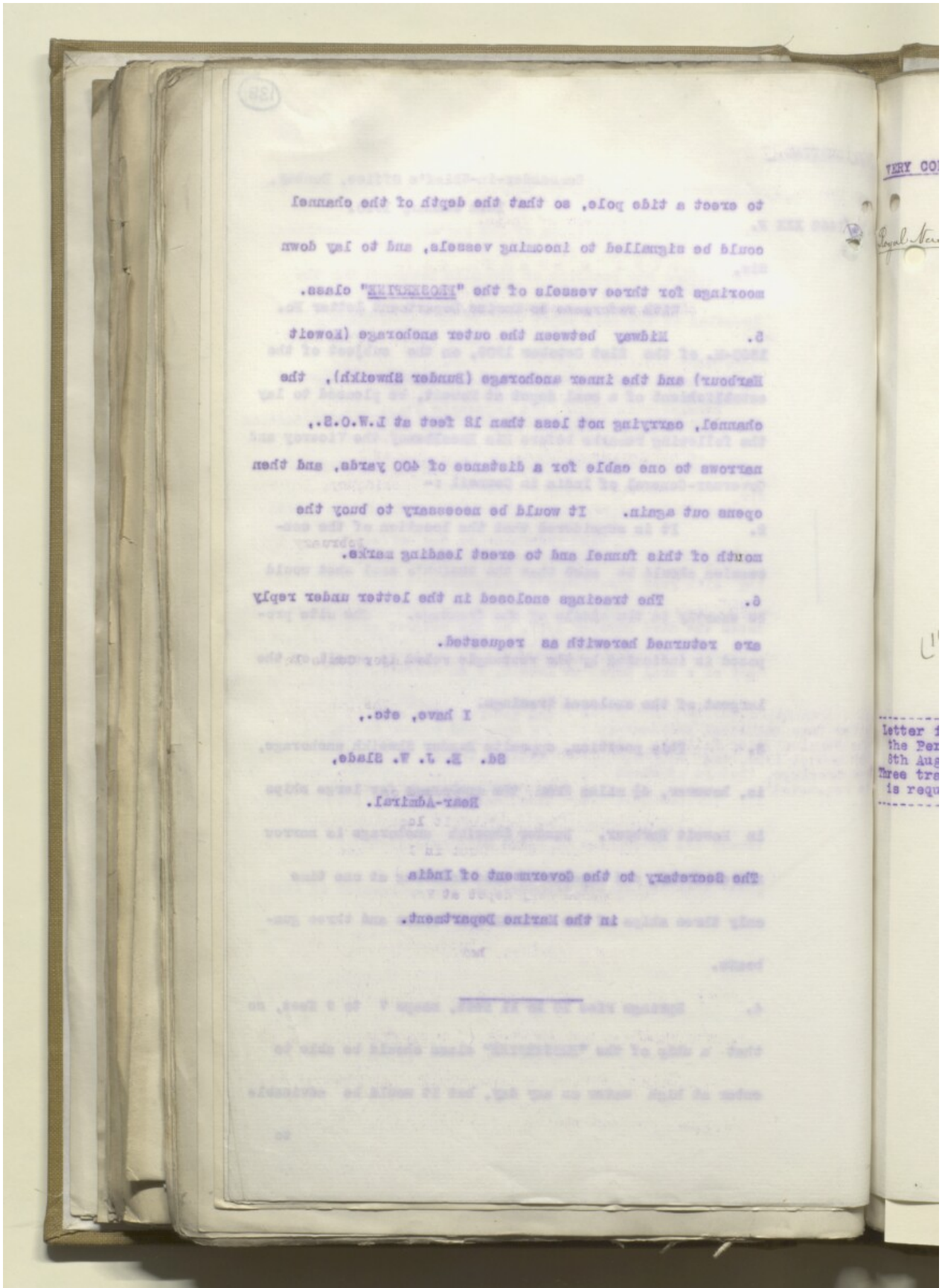
I have, etc.,

Sd. E. J. W. Slade,

Rear-Admiral.

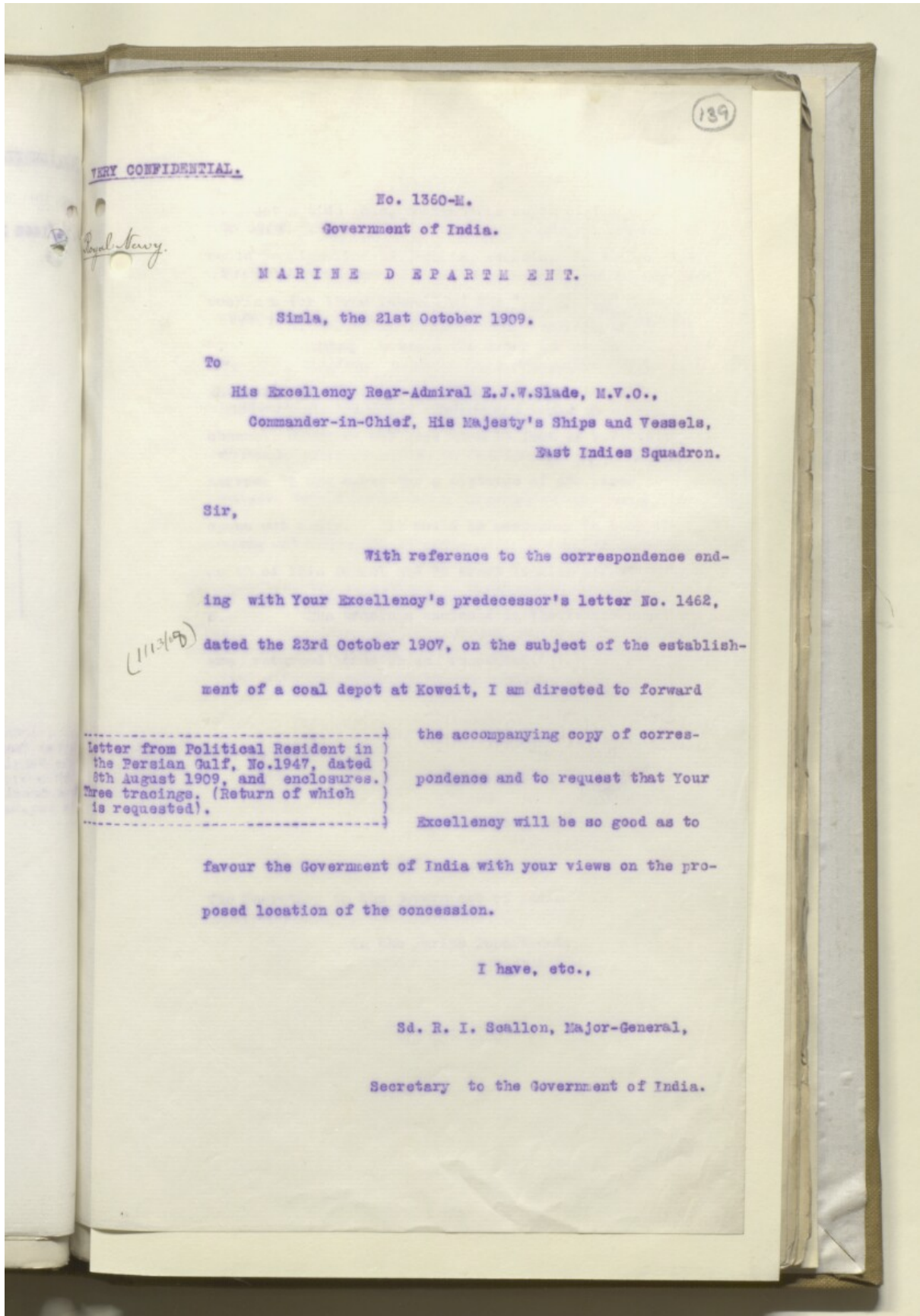
The Secretary to the Government of India

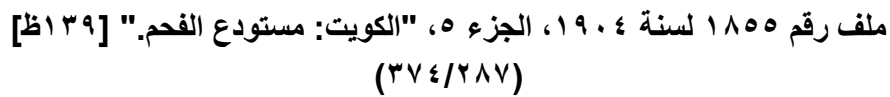
in the Marine Department.

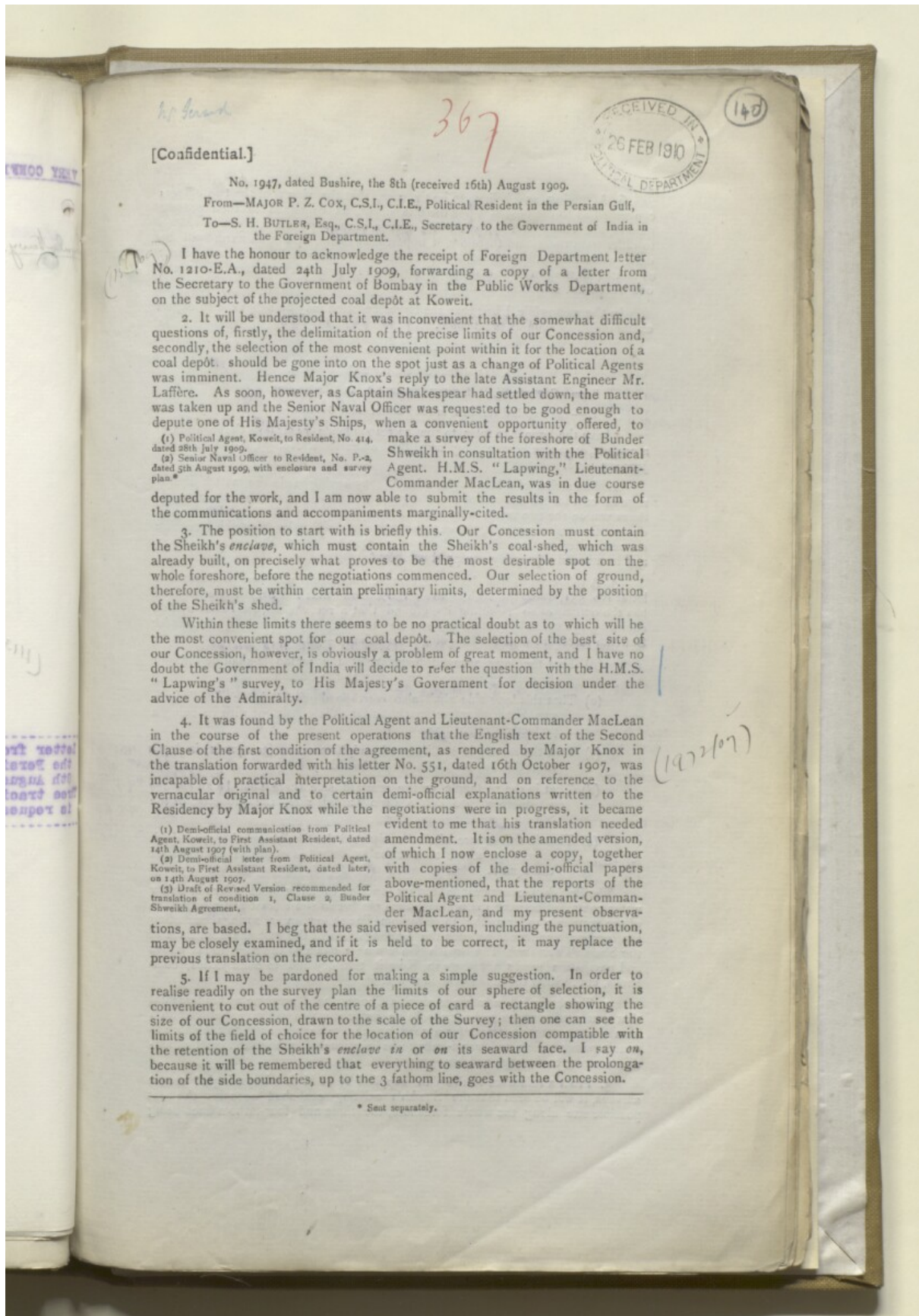




ملف رقم ١٨٥٥ لسنة ١٩٠٤، الجزء ٥، "الكويت: مستودع الفحم." [١٣٩و]
(٣٧٤/٢٨٦)







[Confidential.]

No. 1947, dated Bushire, the 8th (received 16th) August 1909.

From—MAJOR P. Z. COX, C.S.I., C.I.E., Political Resident in the Persian Gulf,
To—S. H. BUTLER, Esq., C.S.I., C.I.E., Secretary to the Government of India in
the Foreign Department.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Foreign Department letter No. 1210-E.A., dated 24th July 1909, forwarding a copy of a letter from the Secretary to the Government of Bombay in the Public Works Department, on the subject of the projected coal depôt at Koweit.

2. It will be understood that it was inconvenient that the somewhat difficult questions of, firstly, the delimitation of the precise limits of our Concession and, secondly, the selection of the most convenient point within it for the location of a coal depôt. should be gone into on the spot just as a change of Political Agents was imminent. Hence Major Knox's reply to the late Assistant Engineer Mr. Laffere. As soon, however, as Captain Shakespear had settled down, the matter was taken up and the Senior Naval Officer was requested to be good enough to depute one of His Majesty's Ships, when a convenient opportunity offered, to

(1) Political Agent, Koweit, to Resident, No. 414, dated 28th July 1909.
(2) Senior Naval Officer to Resident, No. P-2, dated 5th August 1909, with enclosure and survey plan.*

make a survey of the foreshore of Bunder Shweikh in consultation with the Political Agent. H.M.S. "Lapwing," Lieutenant-Commander MacLean, was in due course

deputed for the work, and I am now able to submit the results in the form of the communications and accompaniments marginally-cited.

3. The position to start with is briefly this. Our Concession must contain the Sheikh's *enclave*, which must contain the Sheikh's coal-shed, which was already built, on precisely what proves to be the most desirable spot on the whole foreshore, before the negotiations commenced. Our selection of ground, therefore, must be within certain preliminary limits, determined by the position of the Sheikh's shed.

Within these limits there seems to be no practical doubt as to which will be the most convenient spot for our coal depôt. The selection of the best site of our Concession, however, is obviously a problem of great moment, and I have no doubt the Government of India will decide to refer the question with the H.M.S. "Lapwing's" survey, to His Majesty's Government for decision under the advice of the Admiralty.

4. It was found by the Political Agent and Lieutenant-Commander MacLean in the course of the present operations that the English text of the Second Clause of the first condition of the agreement, as rendered by Major Knox in the translation forwarded with his letter No. 551, dated 16th October 1907, was incapable of practical interpretation on the ground, and on reference to the vernacular original and to certain demi-official explanations written to the negotiations were in progress, it became

evident to me that his translation needed amendment. It is on the amended version, of which I now enclose a copy, together with copies of the demi-official papers above-mentioned, that the reports of the Political Agent and Lieutenant-Commander MacLean, and my present observations, are based. I beg that the said revised version, including the punctuation, may be closely examined, and if it is held to be correct, it may replace the previous translation on the record.

5. If I may be pardoned for making a simple suggestion. In order to realise readily on the survey plan the limits of our sphere of selection, it is convenient to cut out of the centre of a piece of card a rectangle showing the size of our Concession, drawn to the scale of the Survey; then one can see the limits of the field of choice for the location of our Concession compatible with the retention of the Sheikh's *enclave* in or on its seaward face. I say *on*, because it will be remembered that everything to seaward between the prolongation of the side boundaries, up to the 3 fathom line, goes with the Concession.

* Sent separately.



6. Assuming, as I believe to be the case, that the views of the two officers concerned as to the best site for the coal depôt, as contained in their present reports, are based on a correct interpretation of the Agreement, I see no reason to differ from them, and therefore, if opportunity offers, I think no harm will be done, while time will be saved, if the Assistant Engineer makes his preliminary estimates on the provisional supposition that the site now recommended is the one which will ultimately be decided upon.

In the meanwhile, I beg that the larger question may be subjected to expert examination as soon as practicable.

No. 414, dated Koweit, the 28th July 1909.

From—CAPTAIN W. H. I. SHAKESPEAR, I.A., Political Agent,

To—The Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, Bushire.

I have the honour to refer to the correspondence regarding the location of a coal-depôt at this port ending with this office letter No. 39, dated the 22nd January 1908.

2. The arrival of a launch for this Agency having made the matter of storage of coal for her use one of some urgent necessity, I have the honour to address you on the two much more important subjects upon which this matter will depend for settlement, *viz.*, the exact situation of the Bunder Shweikh foreshore concession leased from Sheikh Mubarak in October 1907, and the institution and location of a properly equipped coal depôt.

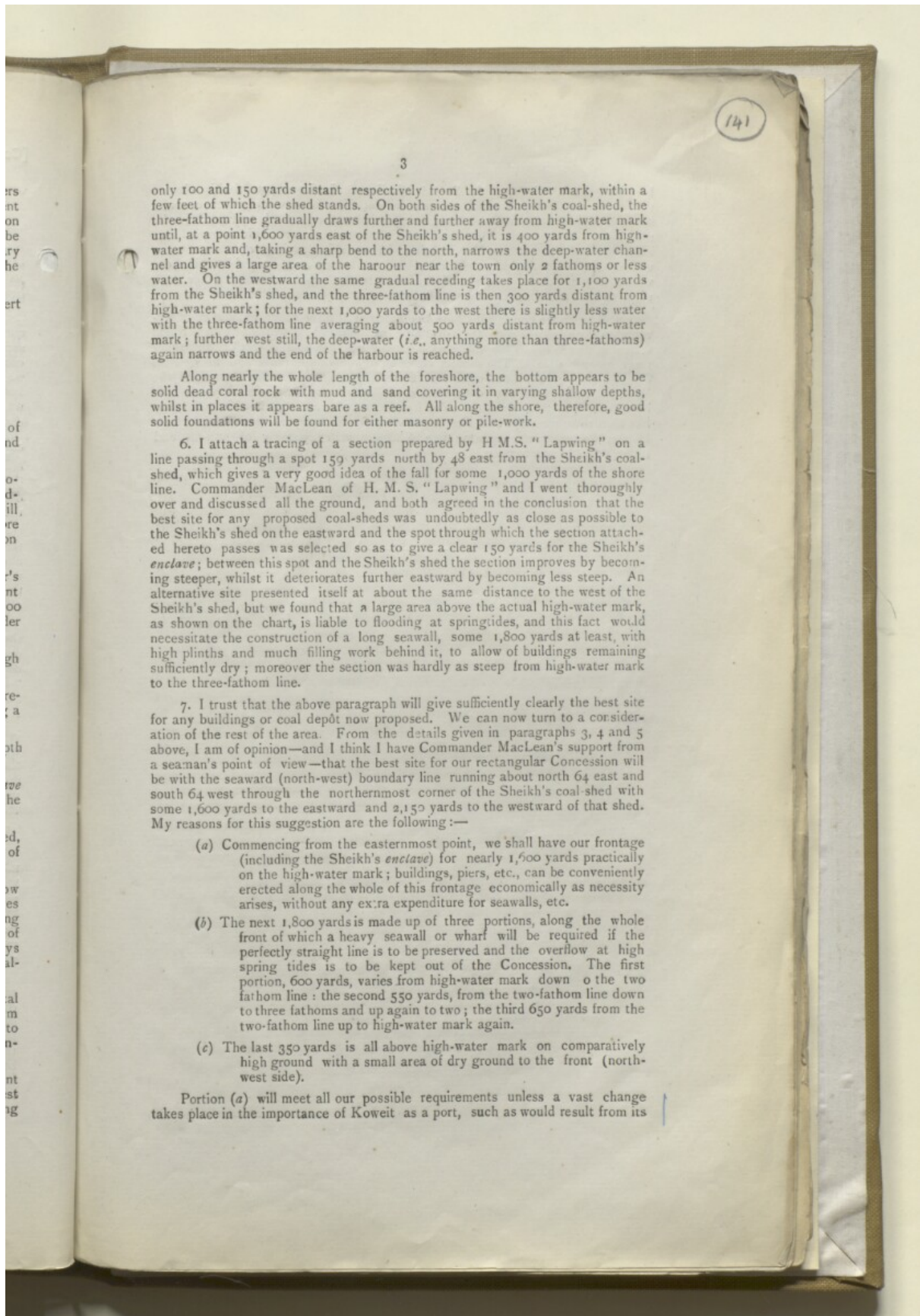
3. A reference to the lease Agreement forwarded with my predecessor's letter No. 551, dated the 16th October 1907, shows that the British Government has the option of so selecting its ground that a rectangle 7,500 cubits by 600 cubits (3,750 yards by 300 yards) may be taken up anywhere along the Bunder Shweikh foreshore with the following reservations:—

- (a) That the long seaward boundary of the rectangle shall lie through the existing coal-shed belonging to the Sheikh.
- (b) That this long side shall also correspond with "the sea-line" (presumably high water mark, as far as is consistent with its being a perfectly straight line.
- (c) That the rectangle shall extend only 600 cubits (300 yards) in depth from this line for the landward boundary.
- (d) That in the rectangle on the seaward side there shall be an *enclave* a square of 300 cubits (150 yards) side, the property of the Sheikh.
- (e) That in this square shall be situated the Sheikh existing coal-shed, though the actual area of the coal-shed is excluded from that of the square.

The British Government is further entitled to all ground above or below water contained between the prolongations of the two short (east and west) sides of the rectangle as far as the three-fathom line at low water springs, excluding that portion contained between the prolongations of the east and west sides of the Sheikh's *enclave*. The British Government has also the right to lay buoys and navigation marks anywhere in Koweit territory and to build jetties, coal-sheds, etc., within the limits defined above.

4. To obtain full advantage of this Concession, I presume as fundamental that that portion of the harbour should be secured which will give the maximum area of deep water necessary for a good anchorage near enough to the shore to enable possible piers and wharf-walls to be constructed without abnormal expenditure owing to distance and heavy work.

5. From a reference to the plan supplied by H.M.S. "Lapwing's" recent surveys, it will be seen that the Sheikh's existing coal-shed occupies the best possible site along the whole foreshore, the three and four-fathom lines being



only 100 and 150 yards distant respectively from the high-water mark, within a few feet of which the shed stands. On both sides of the Sheikh's coal-shed, the three-fathom line gradually draws further and further away from high-water mark until, at a point 1,600 yards east of the Sheikh's shed, it is 400 yards from high-water mark and, taking a sharp bend to the north, narrows the deep-water channel and gives a large area of the harbour near the town only 2 fathoms or less water. On the westward the same gradual receding takes place for 1,100 yards from the Sheikh's shed, and the three-fathom line is then 300 yards distant from high-water mark; for the next 1,000 yards to the west there is slightly less water with the three-fathom line averaging about 500 yards distant from high-water mark; further west still, the deep-water (*i.e.*, anything more than three-fathoms) again narrows and the end of the harbour is reached.

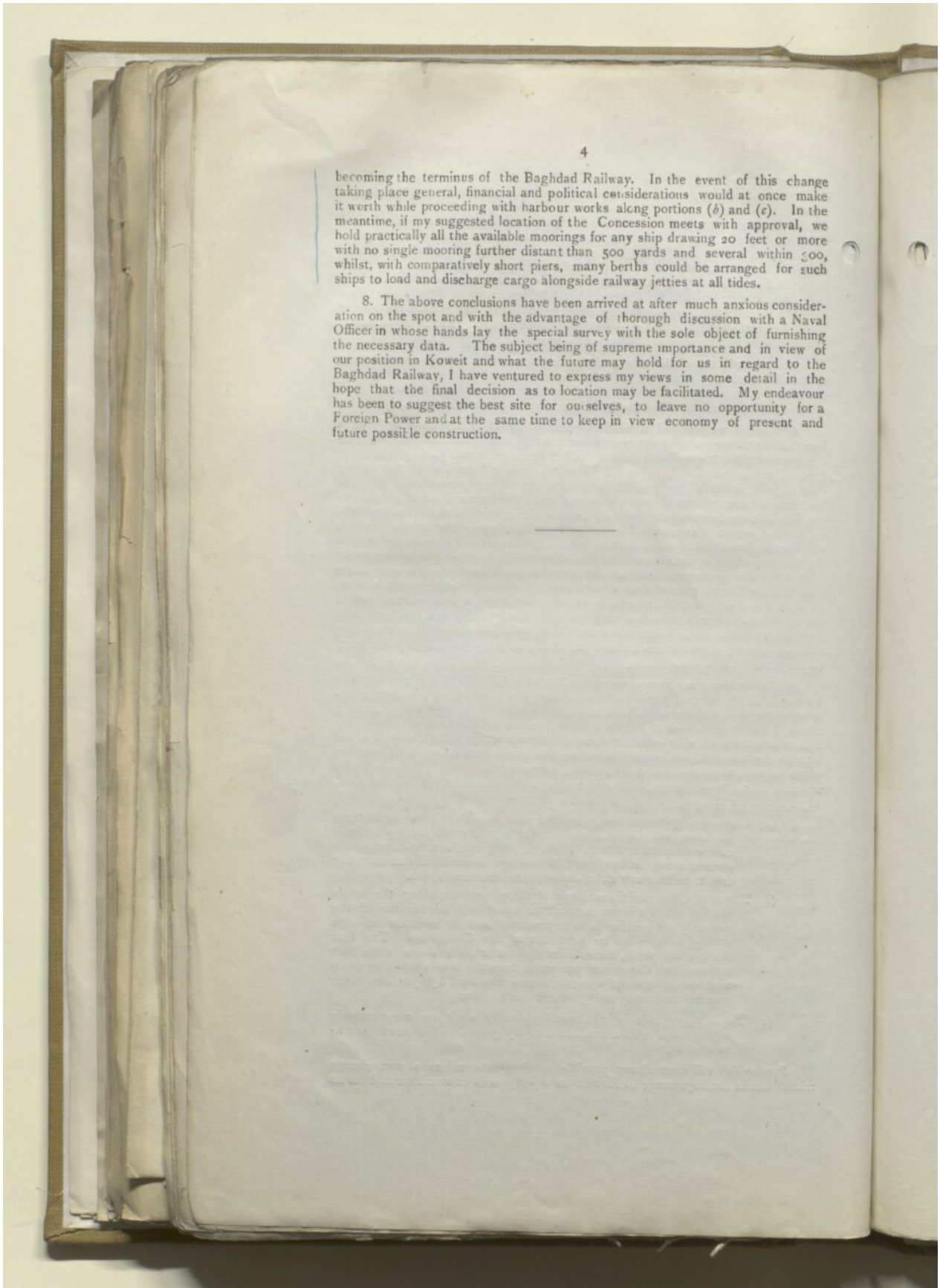
Along nearly the whole length of the foreshore, the bottom appears to be solid dead coral rock with mud and sand covering it in varying shallow depths, whilst in places it appears bare as a reef. All along the shore, therefore, good solid foundations will be found for either masonry or pile-work.

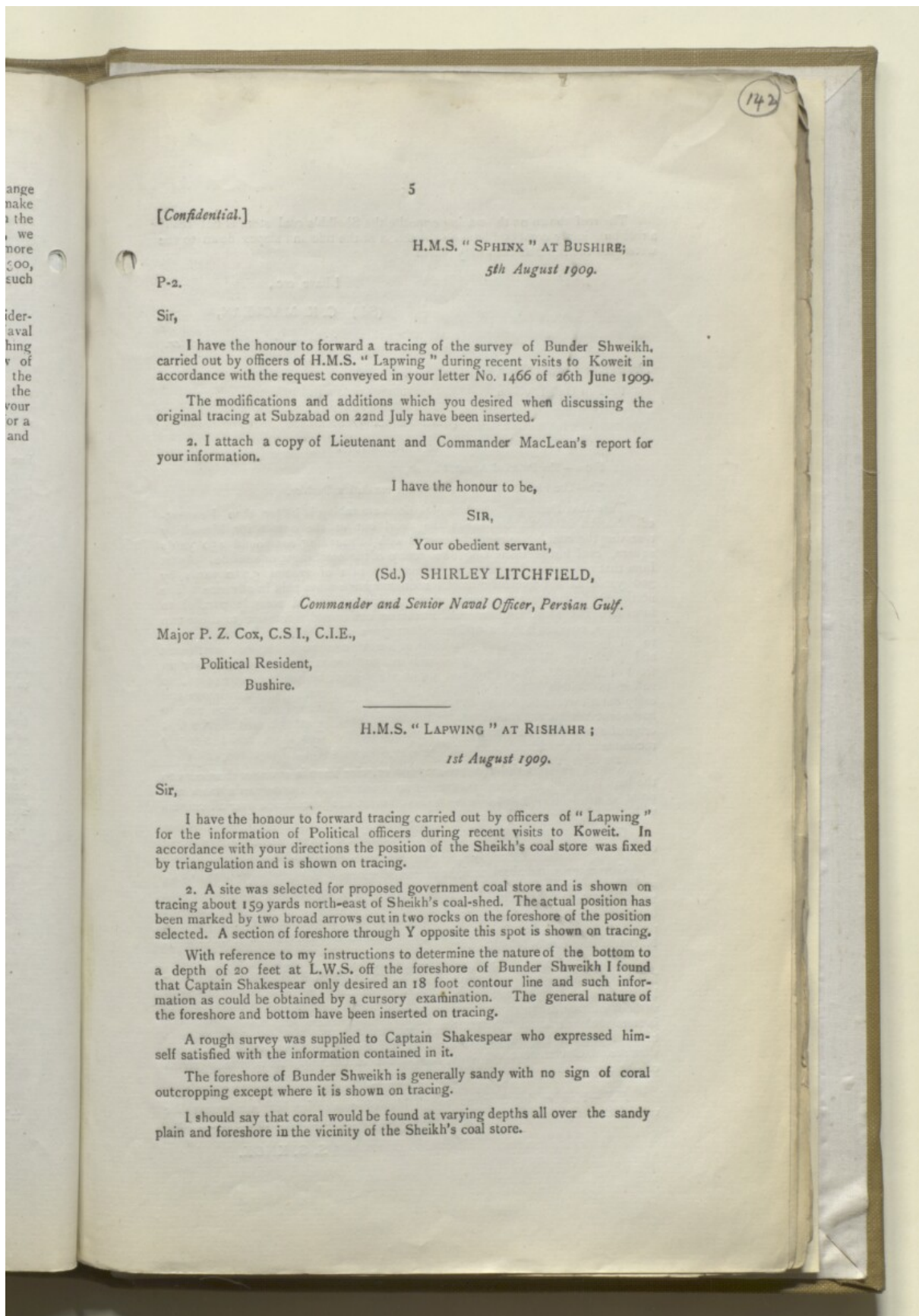
6. I attach a tracing of a section prepared by H.M.S. "Lapwing" on a line passing through a spot 150 yards north by 48 east from the Sheikh's coal-shed, which gives a very good idea of the fall for some 1,000 yards of the shore line. Commander MacLean of H.M.S. "Lapwing" and I went thoroughly over and discussed all the ground, and both agreed in the conclusion that the best site for any proposed coal-sheds was undoubtedly as close as possible to the Sheikh's shed on the eastward and the spot through which the section attached hereto passes was selected so as to give a clear 150 yards for the Sheikh's *enclave*; between this spot and the Sheikh's shed the section improves by becoming steeper, whilst it deteriorates further eastward by becoming less steep. An alternative site presented itself at about the same distance to the west of the Sheikh's shed, but we found that a large area above the actual high-water mark, as shown on the chart, is liable to flooding at spring tides, and this fact would necessitate the construction of a long seawall, some 1,800 yards at least, with high plinths and much filling work behind it, to allow of buildings remaining sufficiently dry; moreover the section was hardly as steep from high-water mark to the three-fathom line.

7. I trust that the above paragraph will give sufficiently clearly the best site for any buildings or coal depot now proposed. We can now turn to a consideration of the rest of the area. From the details given in paragraphs 3, 4 and 5 above, I am of opinion—and I think I have Commander MacLean's support from a seaman's point of view—that the best site for our rectangular Concession will be with the seaward (north-west) boundary line running about north 64 east and south 64 west through the northernmost corner of the Sheikh's coal-shed with some 1,600 yards to the eastward and 2,150 yards to the westward of that shed. My reasons for this suggestion are the following:—

- (a) Commencing from the easternmost point, we shall have our frontage (including the Sheikh's *enclave*) for nearly 1,600 yards practically on the high-water mark; buildings, piers, etc., can be conveniently erected along the whole of this frontage economically as necessity arises, without any extra expenditure for seawalls, etc.
- (b) The next 1,800 yards is made up of three portions, along the whole front of which a heavy seawall or wharf will be required if the perfectly straight line is to be preserved and the overflow at high spring tides is to be kept out of the Concession. The first portion, 600 yards, varies from high-water mark down to the two-fathom line: the second 550 yards, from the two-fathom line down to three fathoms and up again to two; the third 650 yards from the two-fathom line up to high-water mark again.
- (c) The last 350 yards is all above high-water mark on comparatively high ground with a small area of dry ground to the front (north-west side).

Portion (a) will meet all our possible requirements unless a vast change takes place in the importance of Koweit as a port, such as would result from its







6

The reef shown on the tracing opposite the Sheikh's coal store is not really a reef but simply coral laid bare by the action of the tide and slopes down to the water just the same as the sandy beach.

I have, etc.,

(Sd.) C. K. MACLEAN,

Lieutenant and Commander.

The Senior Naval Officer,
Persian Gulf Division.

[DEMI-OFFICIAL.]

Dated 14th August 1907.

From—The Political Agent, Koweit,

To—The First Assistant in charge current duties, Bushire.

Turn that Bunder Shweikh negotiations are taking is better than I expected. Sheikh Mubarak has taken the pearl out of the oyster for himself by reserving the coal house recently erected with surrounding compound 150 yards square, coal house occupying the centre of the north-west or seaside. Apart from that reservation he grants us rectangular plot of ground 3,750 yards by 300 yards at a perpetual rent of Rs. 60,000 *per annum* paid in advance. The north-west boundary 3,750 yards long in a direct line and roughly parallel to foreshore but must contain coal house or compound. Subject to these two conditions, position is at our option. Rent gives right without further demand to all foreshore to depth of 3 fathoms at lowest springtide between north-east and south-west boundaries produced to north-west except immediately in front of Mubarak's reservation and full liberty to erect buildings of any kind, to sublet to British, British Indian and Koweit subjects, to put down buoys and carry out all works necessary to ease passage of steamers from open sea to harbour Shweikh. As area of land now granted is more than 12 times that originally asked for, rent is proportionally one-third of Cox limit, and I strongly recommend I should be empowered to accept at once without further question.

Koweit subjects right of pre-emption or prior lease is stronger than ours to the land surrounding present concession to distance of 1,000 yards from any point of our boundary but otherwise Government has precedence over all comers with regard to such land.

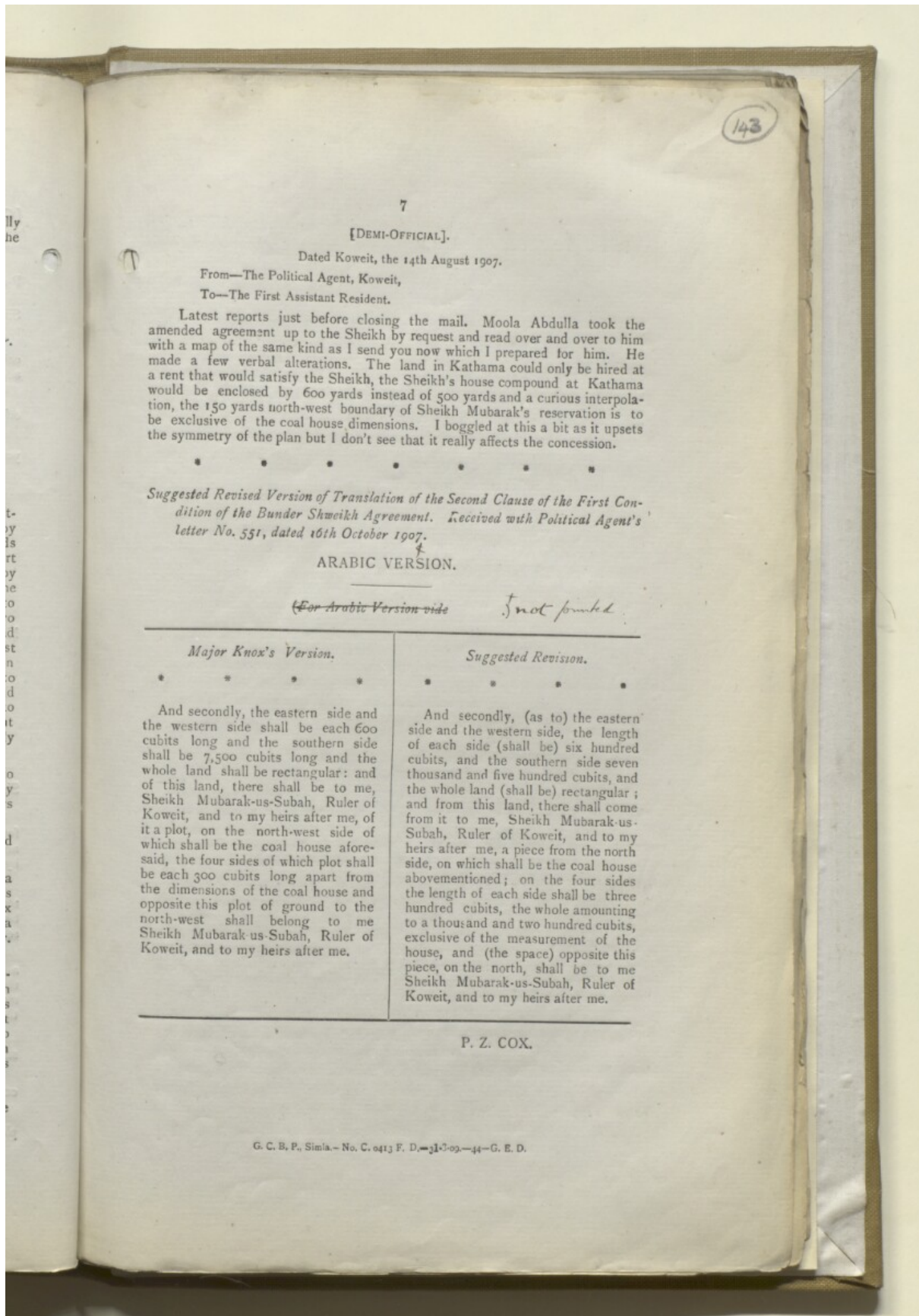
Government has absolute right of pre-emption or prior lease to entire island of Shweikh and its foreshore (also called on chart, Karaim).

Government had absolute right of pre-emption or prior lease to Ras Kathama and foreshore to limit of two nautical miles in any direction but Sheikh reserves to himself land for house within boundaries of total linear length of 600 (six hundred) yards somewhere at his option near Ras Kathama but will grant a right of way to sea to Government 15 feet broad, if such is found necessary. Kathama land can only be leased.

Concession also contains clause dictated by Sheikh asserting spirited declaration of independence and Sheikh Mubarak's determination not to part with his rights in land to any Foreign Government including Turkey or to their subjects without consent of British Government asked for and granted. Agreement is terminable at option of British Government only. Sheikh Mubarak also binds his heirs but his signature only holds good for two months. If within that period, Government consents, Agreement is binding. If not, new terms can be arranged.

P.S.—Plan enclosed gives rough idea of concession but north-west line may shift to right or left and it will perhaps be better to bring it to the left a bit.

S. G. KNOX.



7

[DEMI-OFFICIAL].

Dated Koweit, the 14th August 1907.

From—The Political Agent, Koweit,

To—The First Assistant Resident.

Latest reports just before closing the mail. Moola Abdulla took the amended agreement up to the Sheikh by request and read over and over to him with a map of the same kind as I send you now which I prepared for him. He made a few verbal alterations. The land in Kathama could only be hired at a rent that would satisfy the Sheikh, the Sheikh's house compound at Kathama would be enclosed by 600 yards instead of 500 yards and a curious interpolation, the 150 yards north-west boundary of Sheikh Mubarak's reservation is to be exclusive of the coal house dimensions. I boggled at this a bit as it upsets the symmetry of the plan but I don't see that it really affects the concession.

Suggested Revised Version of Translation of the Second Clause of the First Condition of the Bunder Shweikh Agreement. Received with Political Agent's letter No. 351, dated 16th October 1907.

ARABIC VERSION.

(For Arabic Version vide

not printed.

Major Knox's Version.

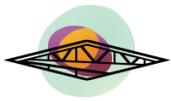
Suggested Revision.

And secondly, the eastern side and the western side shall be each 600 cubits long and the southern side shall be 7,500 cubits long and the whole land shall be rectangular: and of this land, there shall be to me, Sheikh Mubarak-us-Subah, Ruler of Koweit, and to my heirs after me, of it a plot, on the north-west side of which shall be the coal house aforesaid, the four sides of which plot shall be each 300 cubits long apart from the dimensions of the coal house and opposite this plot of ground to the north-west shall belong to me Sheikh Mubarak-us-Subah, Ruler of Koweit, and to my heirs after me.

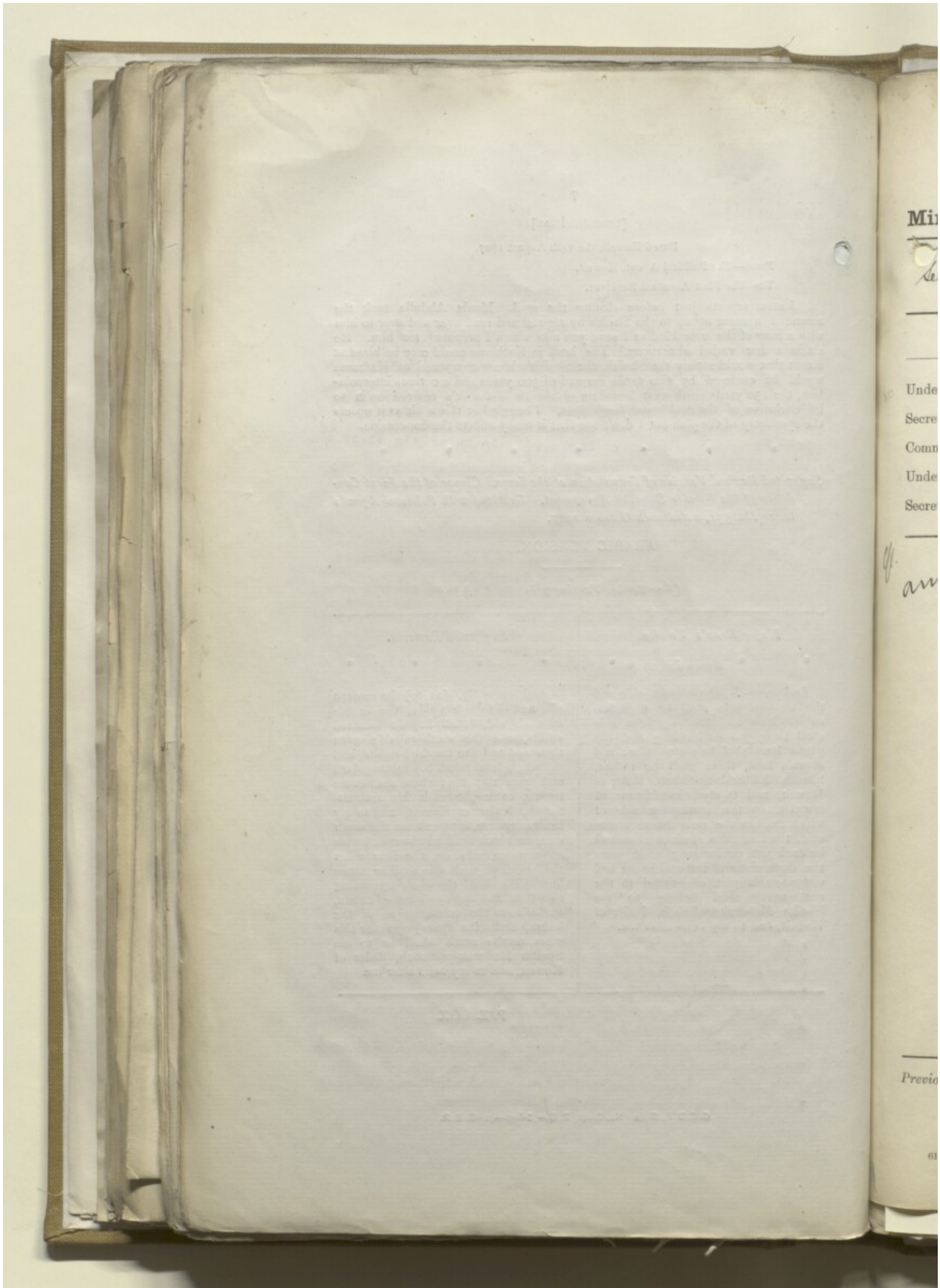
And secondly, (as to) the eastern side and the western side, the length of each side (shall be) six hundred cubits, and the southern side seven thousand and five hundred cubits, and the whole land (shall be) rectangular; and from this land, there shall come from it to me, Sheikh Mubarak-us-Subah, Ruler of Koweit, and to my heirs after me, a piece from the north side, on which shall be the coal house abovementioned; on the four sides the length of each side shall be three hundred cubits, the whole amounting to a thousand and two hundred cubits, exclusive of the measurement of the house, and (the space) opposite this piece, on the north, shall be to me Sheikh Mubarak-us-Subah, Ruler of Koweit, and to my heirs after me.

P. Z. COX.

G. C. B. P. Simla. — No. C. 0413 F. D. — 31-3-09. — 34 — G. E. D.



ملف رقم ١٨٥٥ لسنة ١٩٠٤، الجزء ٥، "الكويت: مستودع الفحم." [٣٤١ظ]
(٣٧٤/٢٩٥)





ملف رقم ١٨٥٥ لسنة ١٩٠٤، الجزء ٥، "الكويت: مستودع الفحم." [١٤٤١]
(٣٧٤/٢٩٦)

1144

Register No.
1183

Minute Paper. Secret Department.

Letter from India, no. 31 M., Dated 29 July 1909.
Rec. 16 Aug. 1909.

	Date.	Initials.	SUBJECT.
Under Secretary.....	18-8	me	<p>Persian full. WSN</p> <p>As to transfer of coaling depot at Bushire to Kuwait. Major Cox asked for his opinion as to whether it is desirable to move in the matter for a survey at present.</p>
Secretary of State.....	18	af	
Committee.....	18	th.	
Under Secretary.....			
Secretary of State.....			

Copy to 31 Aug. 09.

FOR INFORMATION.

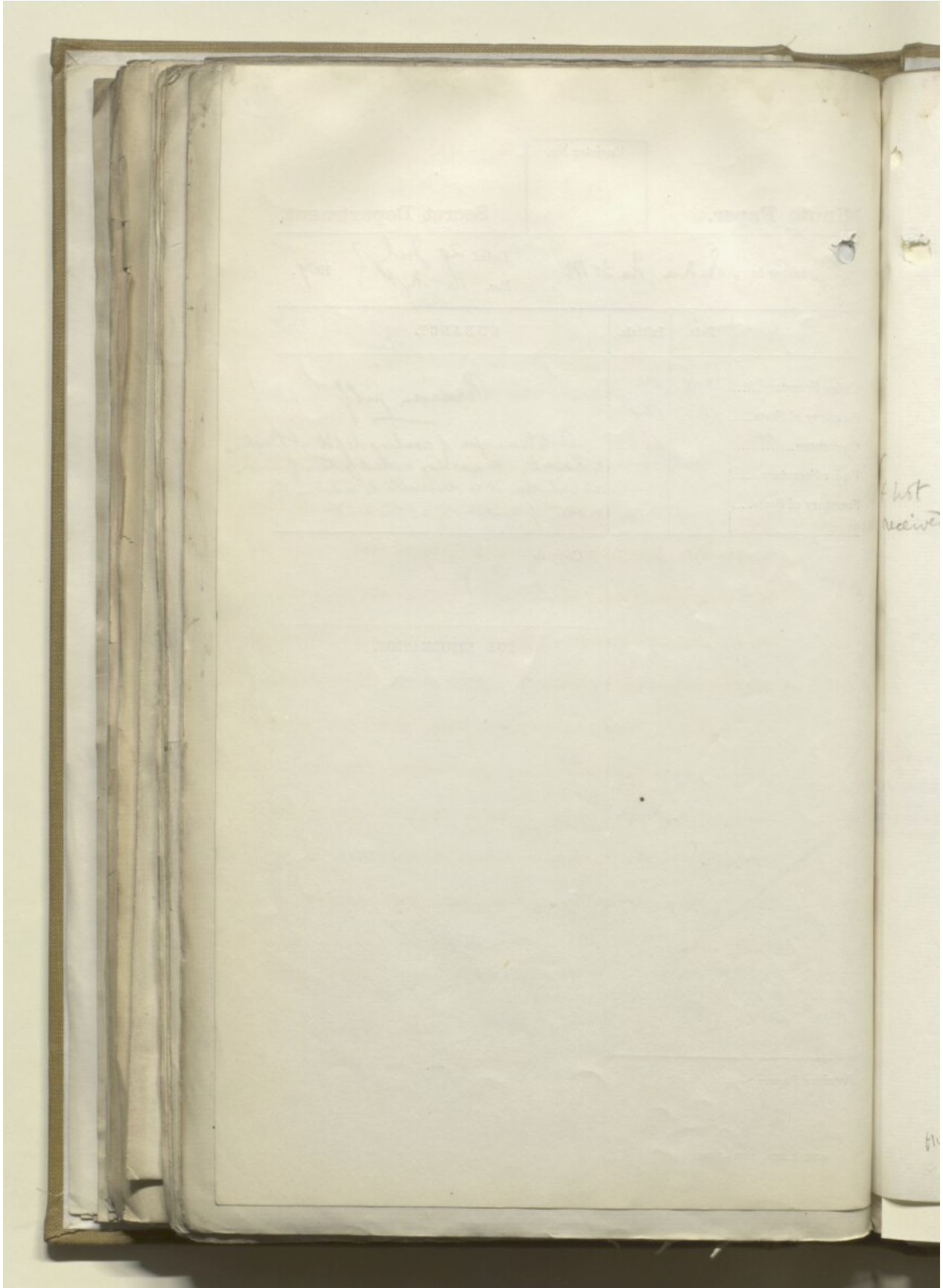
Seen Pol Comtee.
25 AUG. 1909

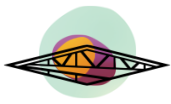
Previous Papers:—
360^a

6172. L. 1278. 1000.—7/1909.

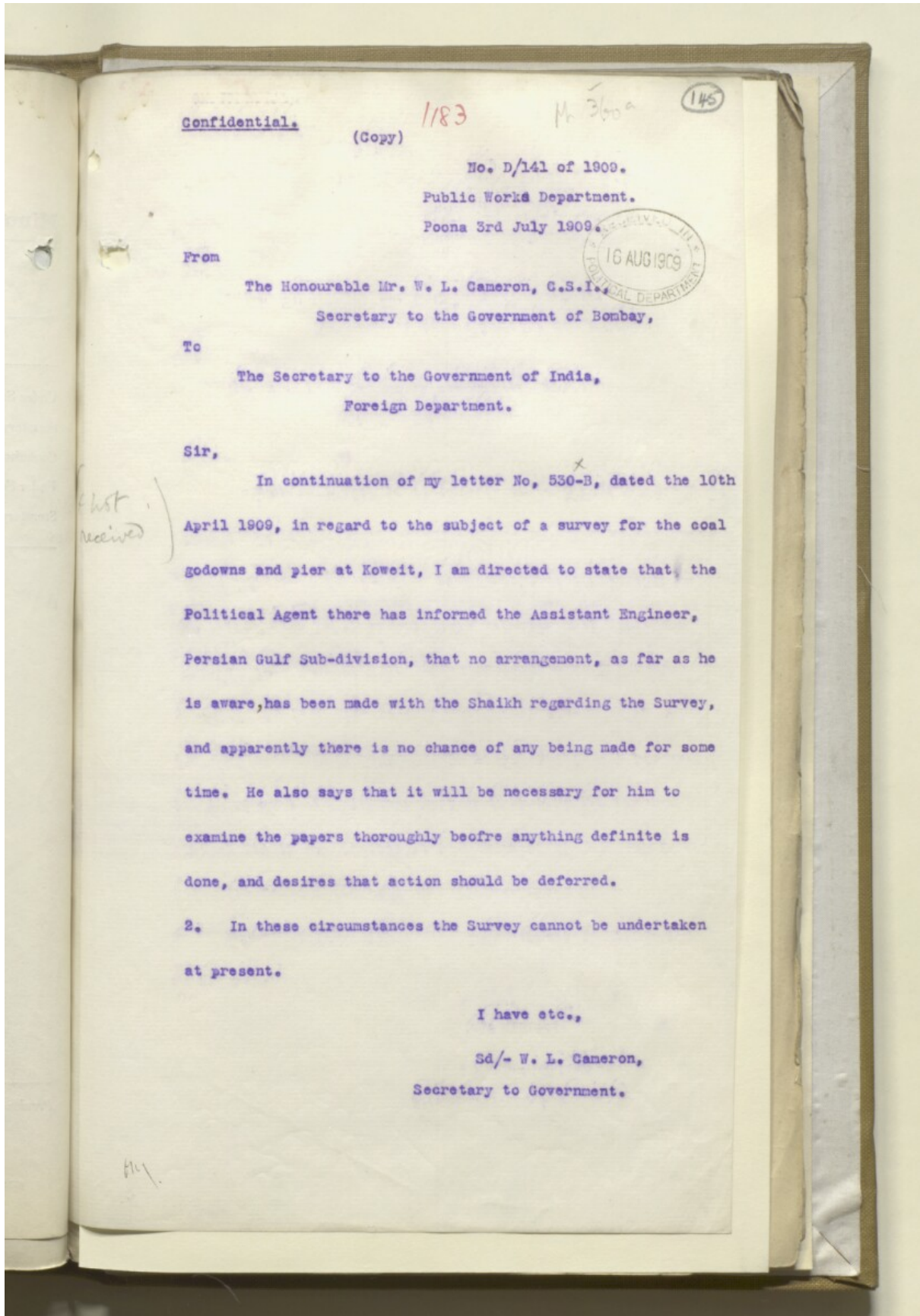


ملف رقم ١٨٥٥ لسنة ١٩٠٤، الجزء ٥، "الكويت: مستودع الفحم." [١٤٤ظ]
(٣٧٤/٢٩٧)





ملف رقم ١٨٥٥ لسنة ١٩٠٤، الجزء ٥، "الكويت: مستودع الفحم." [١٤٥٥]
(٣٧٤/٢٩٨)



Confidential.

(Copy)

No. D/141 of 1909.

Public Works Department.

Poona 3rd July 1909.

From

The Honourable Mr. W. L. Cameron, C.S.I.,
Secretary to the Government of Bombay,

To

The Secretary to the Government of India,
Foreign Department.

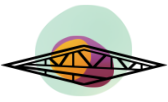
Sir,

In continuation of my letter No. 530-B, dated the 10th April 1909, in regard to the subject of a survey for the coal godowns and pier at Koweit, I am directed to state that the Political Agent there has informed the Assistant Engineer, Persian Gulf Sub-division, that no arrangement, as far as he is aware, has been made with the Shaikh regarding the Survey, and apparently there is no chance of any being made for some time. He also says that it will be necessary for him to examine the papers thoroughly before anything definite is done, and desires that action should be deferred.

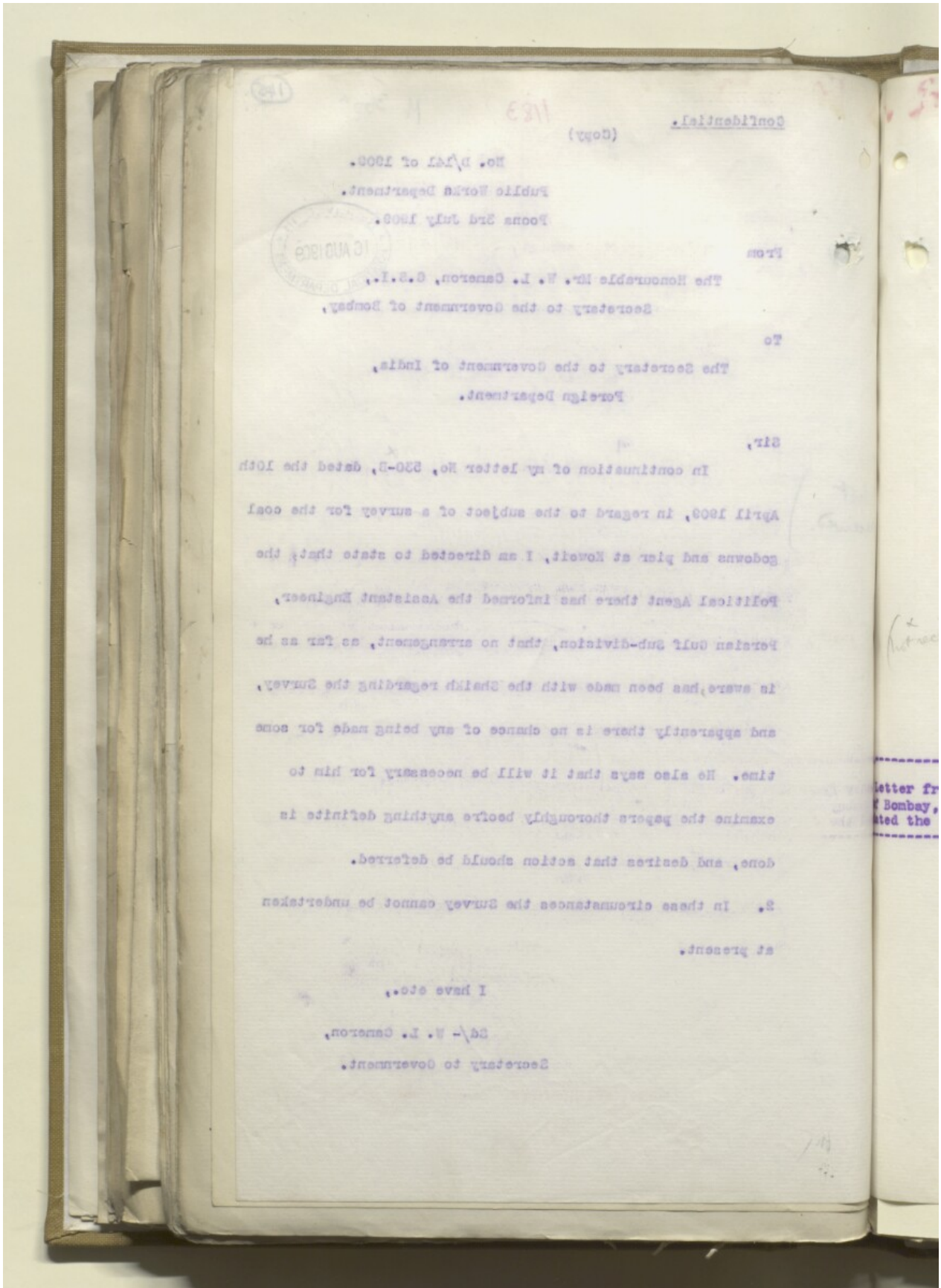
2. In these circumstances the Survey cannot be undertaken at present.

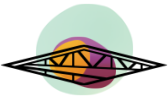
I have etc.,

Sd/- W. L. Cameron,
Secretary to Government.

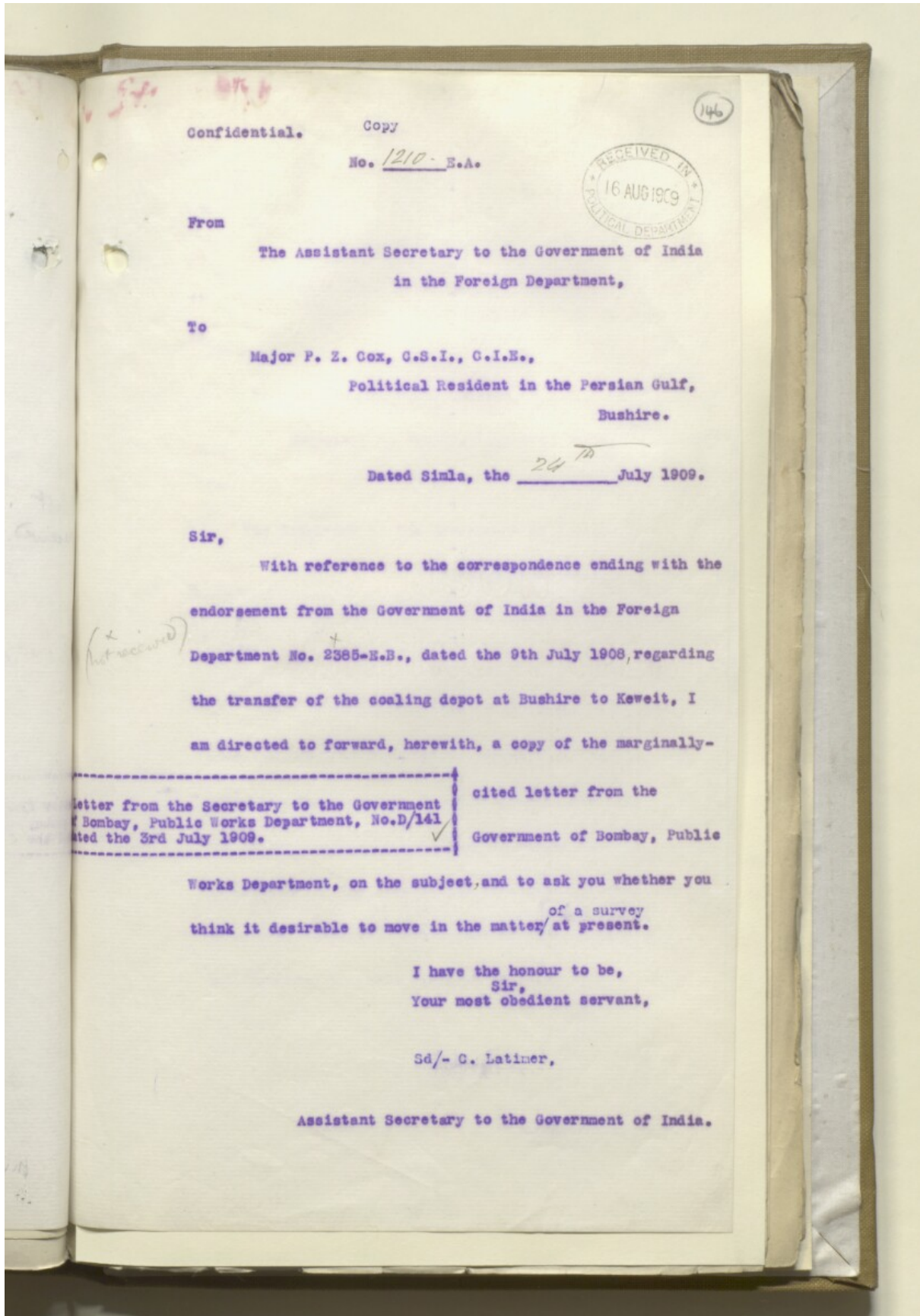


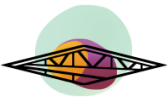
ملف رقم ١٨٥٥ لسنة ١٩٠٤، الجزء ٥، "الكويت: مستودع الفحم." [١٤٥ظ]
(٣٧٤/٢٩٩)



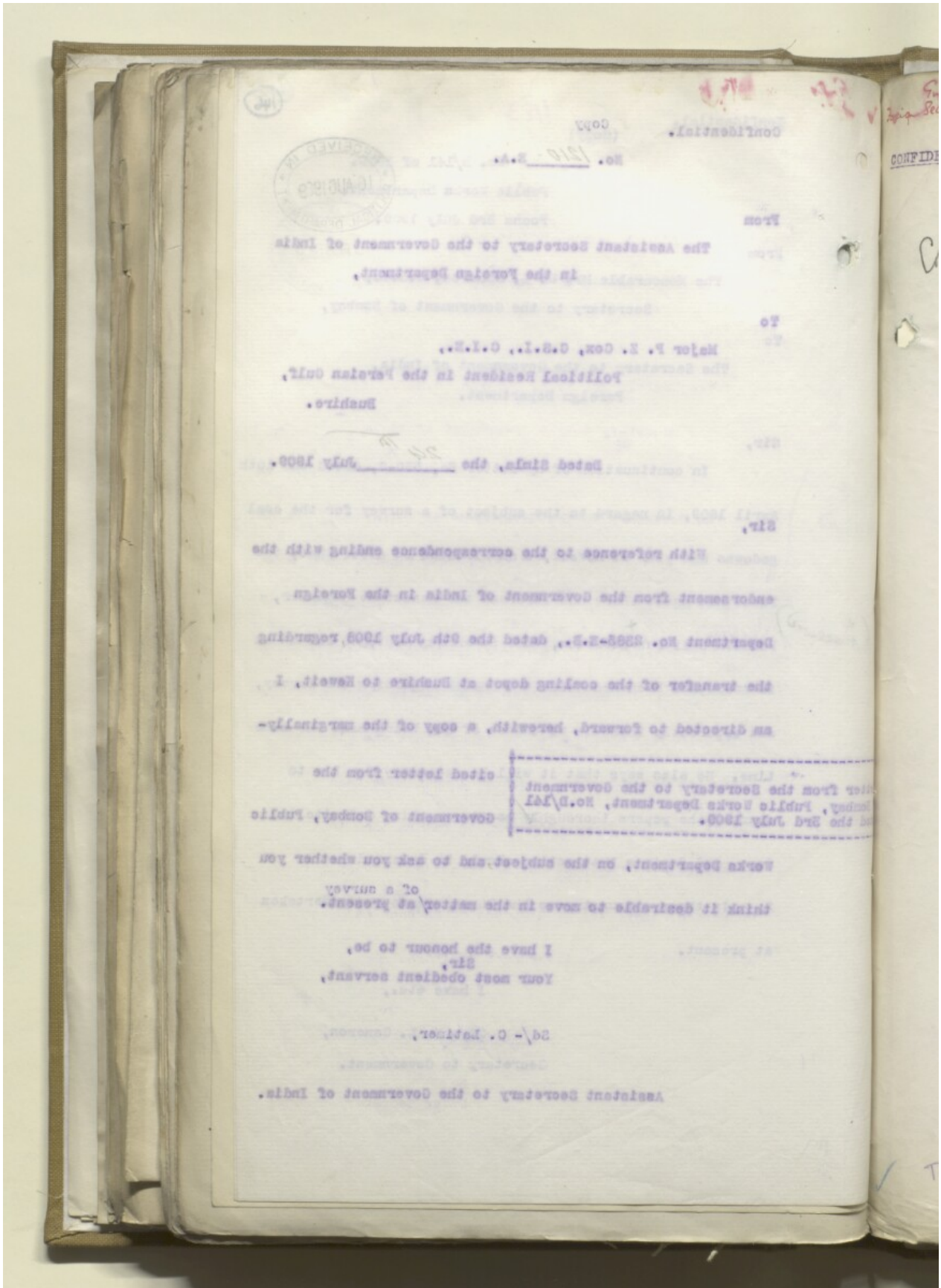


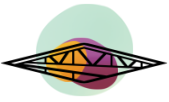
ملف رقم ١٨٥٥ لسنة ١٩٠٤، الجزء ٥، "الكويت: مستودع الفحم." [١٤٦و]
(٣٧٤/٣٠٠)



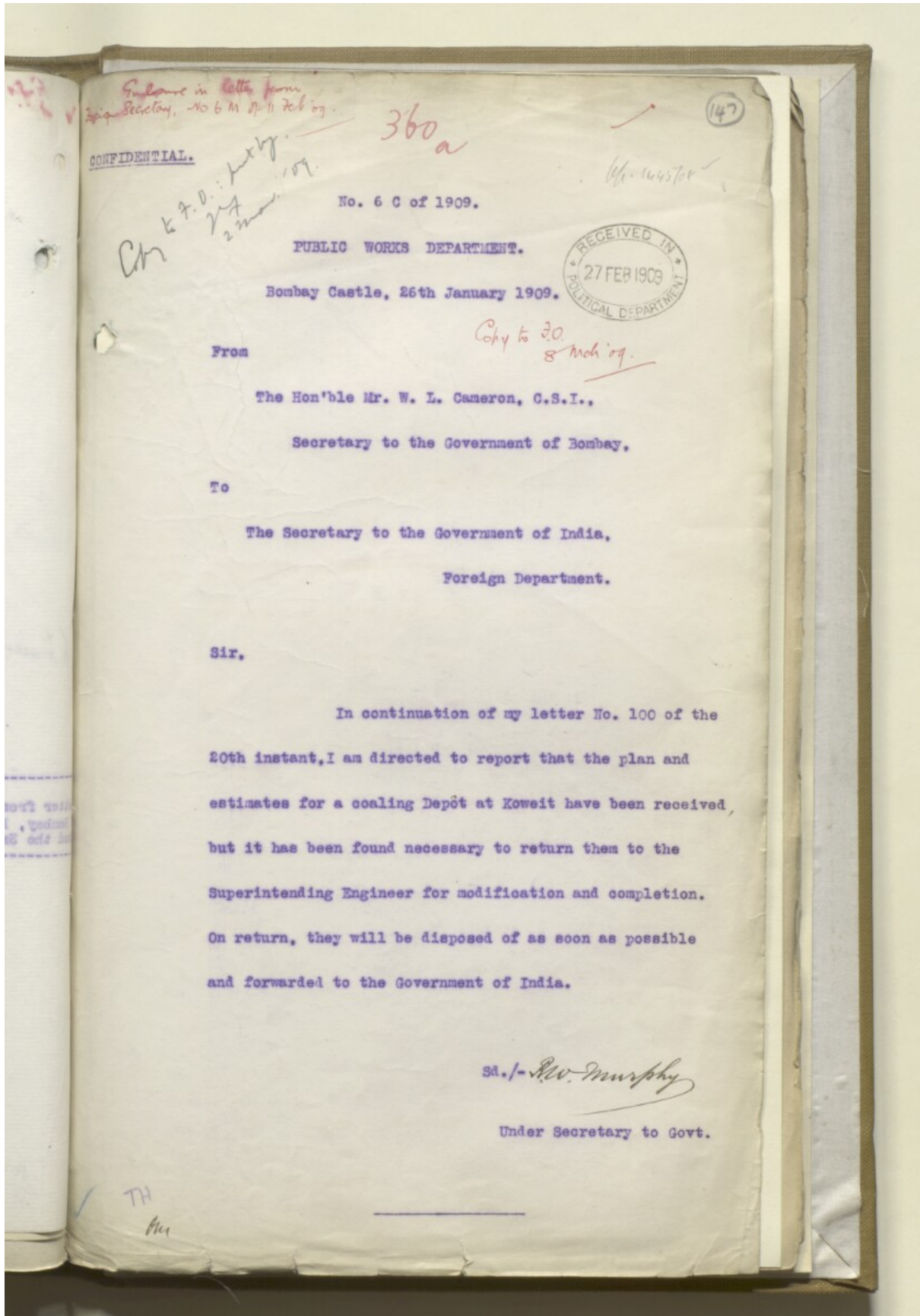


ملف رقم ١٨٥٥ لسنة ١٩٠٤، الجزء ٥، "الكويت: مستودع الفحم." [١٤٦ظ]
(٣٧٤/٣٠١)



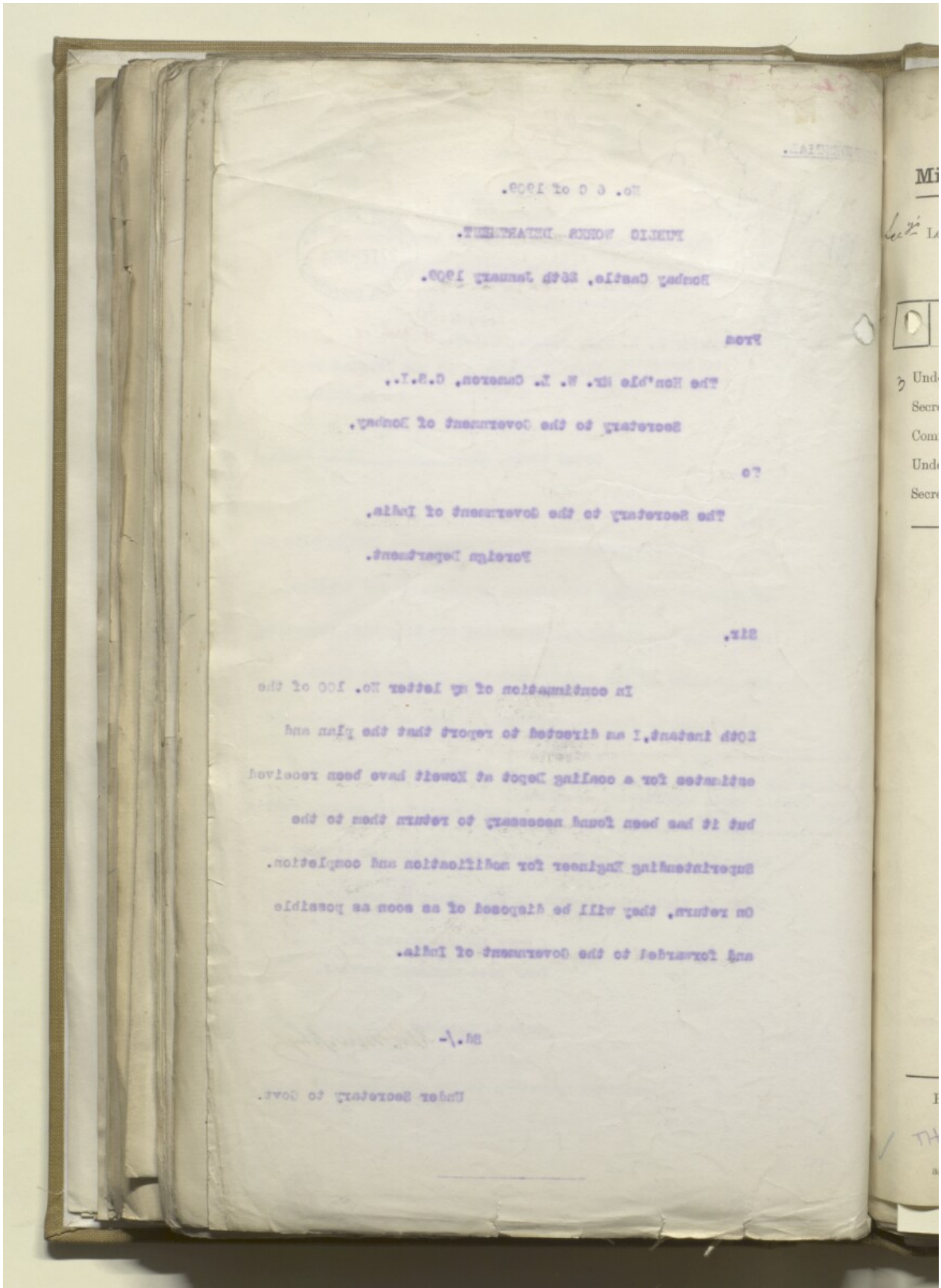


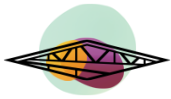
ملف رقم ١٨٥٥ لسنة ١٩٠٤، الجزء ٥، "الكويت: مستودع الفحم." [١٩٠٤/٣٧٤]
(٣٧٤/٣٠٢)





ملف رقم ١٨٥٥ لسنة ١٩٠٤، الجزء ٥، "الكويت: مستودع الفحم." [١٤٧ظ]
(٣٧٤/٣٠٣)





ملف رقم ١٨٥٥ لسنة ١٩٠٤، الجزء ٥، "الكويت: مستودع الفحم." [١٤٨/٥]
(٣٧٤/٣٠٤)

(148)

Register No. 1445

Minute Paper. Secret Department.

Letter from *India*, no. 28 M Dated 9 July 1908.
Rec. 27

Formally acknowledged

	Date.	Initials.	SUBJECT.
Under Secretary	31. 7	Mc	Persian Gulf. War
Secretary of State			As to a coaling depot at
Committee	1	ag	Koweit, <i>via</i> Bushire. Estimates
Under Secretary			called for by the Govt. of India.
Secretary of State.....			

Copy to F.O. 1 Aug 08.

for information.

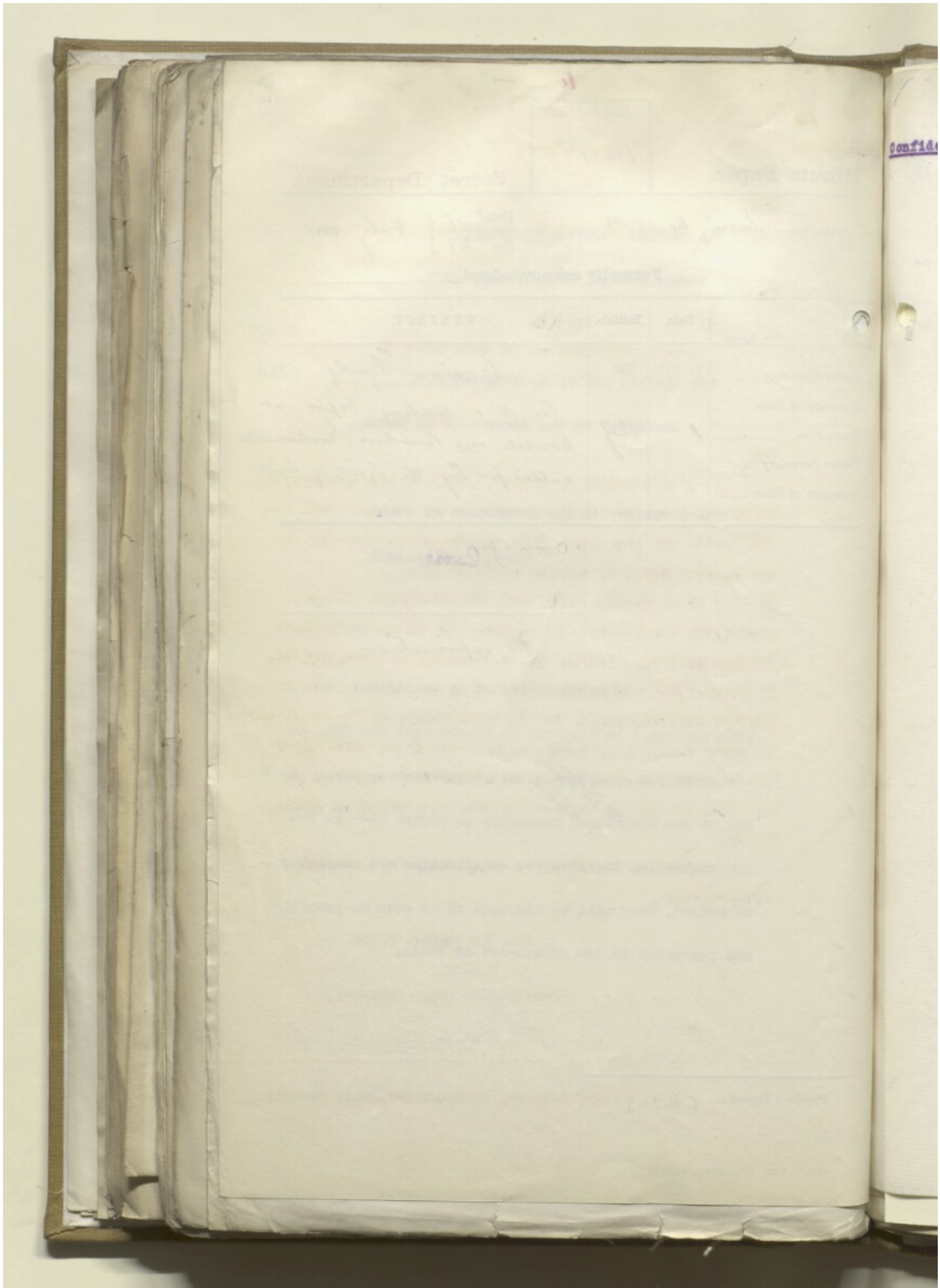
Seen Pol. Comm. 11 AUG 2008

Previous Papers :— (3474)

3489. I. 1135. 2000.—6/1908. [1779/07.]

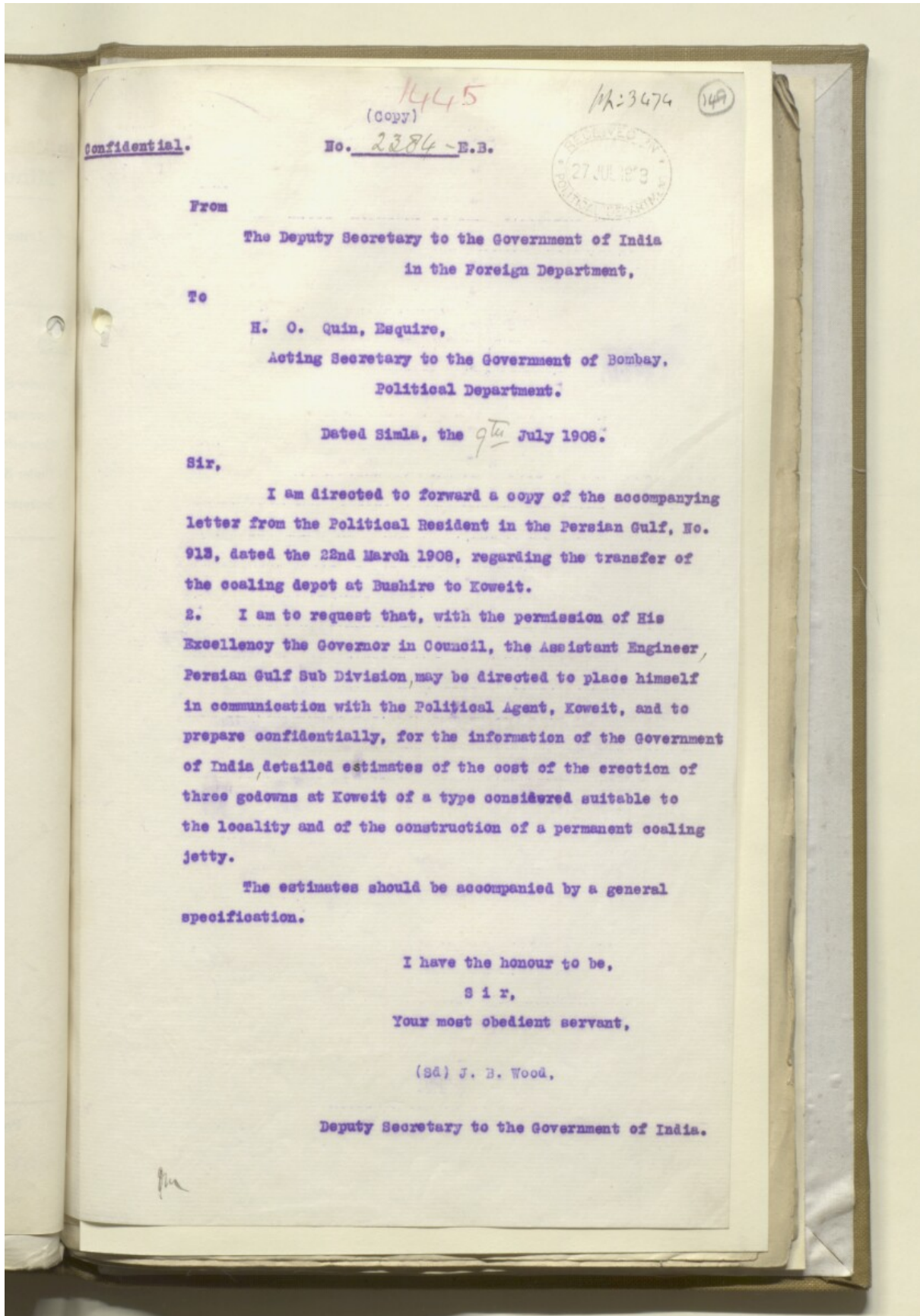


ملف رقم ١٨٥٥ لسنة ١٩٠٤، الجزء ٥، "الكويت: مستودع الفحم." [١٤٨ظ]
(٣٧٤/٣٠٥)



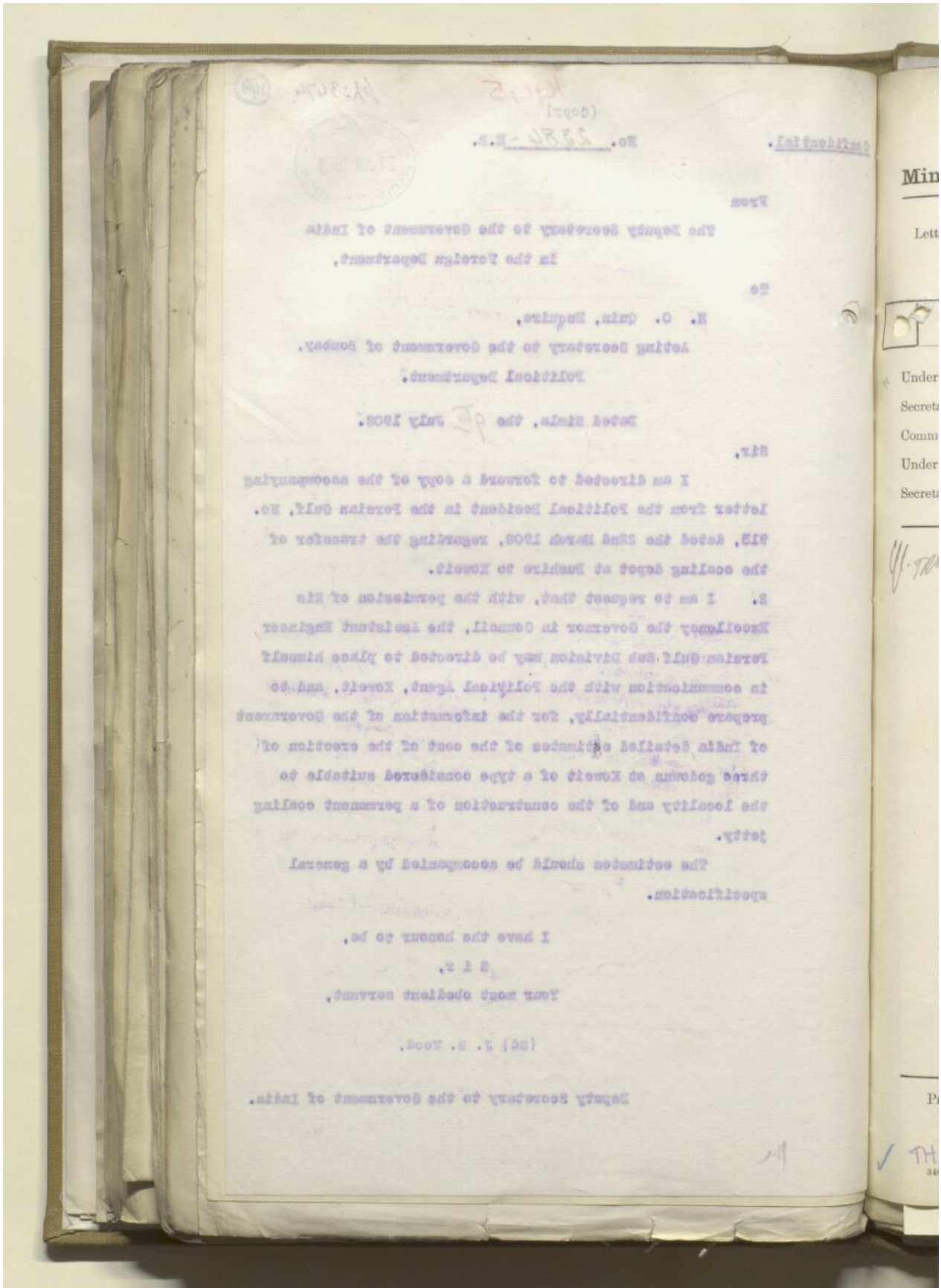


ملف رقم ١٨٥٥ لسنة ١٩٠٤، الجزء ٥، "الكويت: مستودع الفحم." [١٤٩١]
(٣٧٤/٣٠٦)





ملف رقم ١٨٥٥ لسنة ١٩٠٤، الجزء ٥، "الكويت: مستودع الفحم." [١٤٩ظ]
(٣٧٤/٣٠٧)





ملف رقم ١٨٥٥ لسنة ١٩٠٤، الجزء ٥، "الكويت: مستودع الفحم." [١٥٠]
(٣٧٤/٣٠٨)

Minute Paper. Register No. 3474 Secret Department. (150)

Letter from F.D., Dated 8 July 1908. Rec. 9 July

Formally acknowledged

	Date.	Initials.	SUBJECT.
Under Secretary	10 July	ku	Persian Gulf.
Secretary of State	11	ap	Proposal to abolish the port. Coal Depot at Bushire, and to create one at Koweit. Sir E. would be glad to learn the views of the port of India on this proposal in due course.
Committee			
Under Secretary			
Secretary of State			

Copy to India. 24 July 08
India Secy. 30.

Mr. 13/7/08.

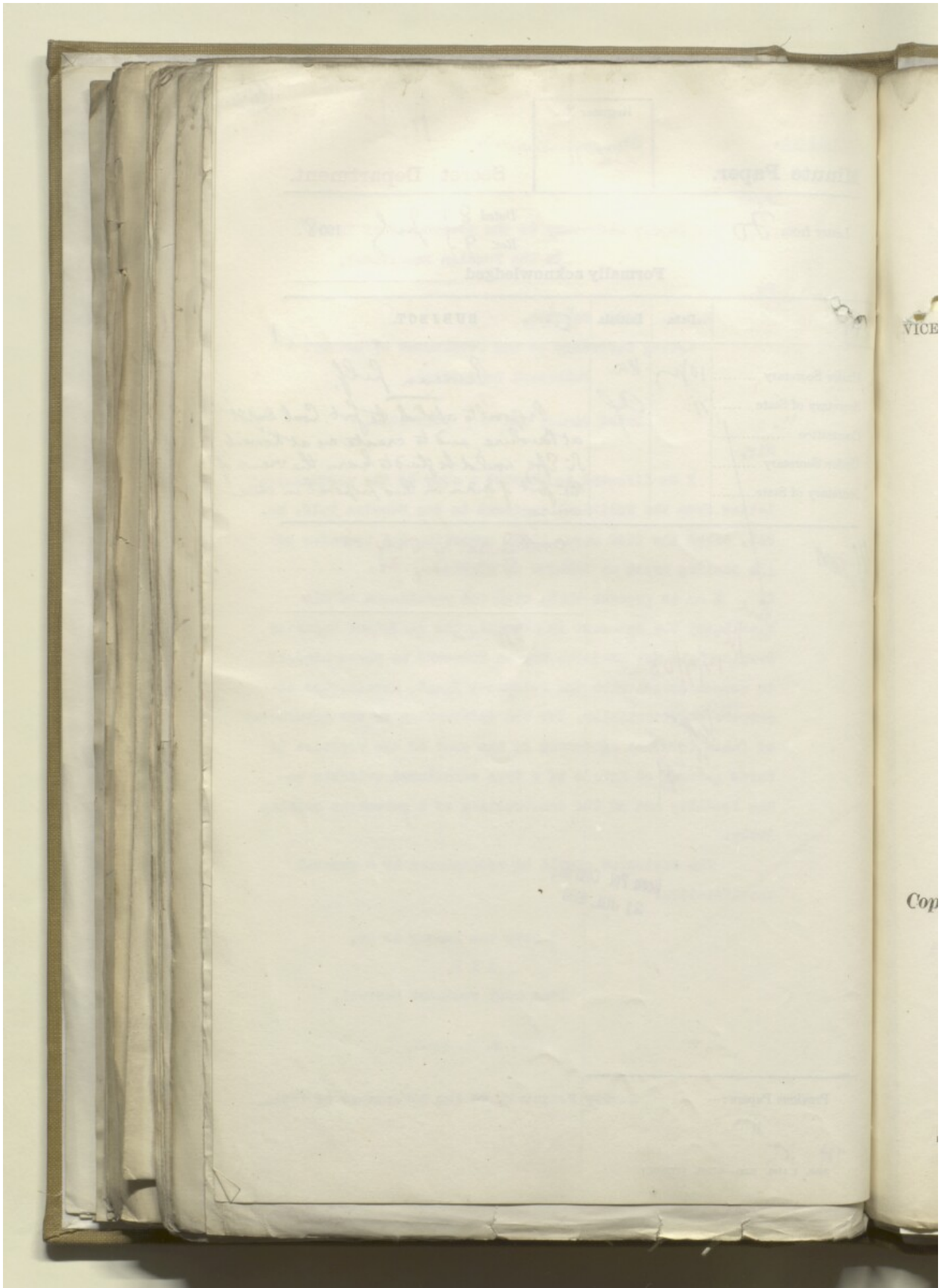
Seen Pol. Com'ce.,
21 JUL 1908

Previous Papers :-
1113

3489. I. 1135. 2000.-6/1908. [1779/07.]

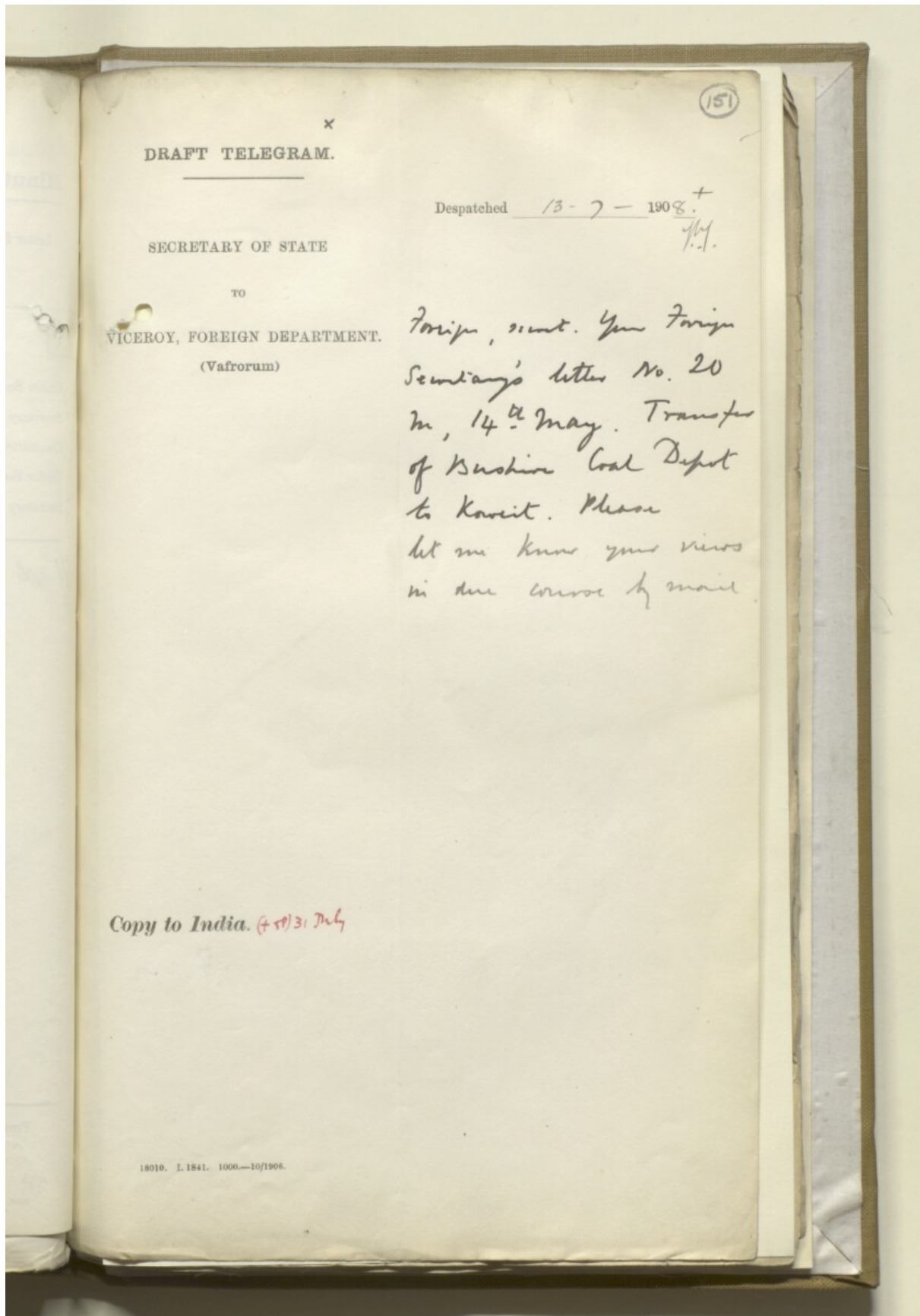


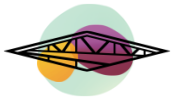
ملف رقم ١٨٥٥ لسنة ١٩٠٤، الجزء ٥، "الكويت: مستودع الفحم." [١٥٠ظ]
(٣٧٤/٣٠٩)



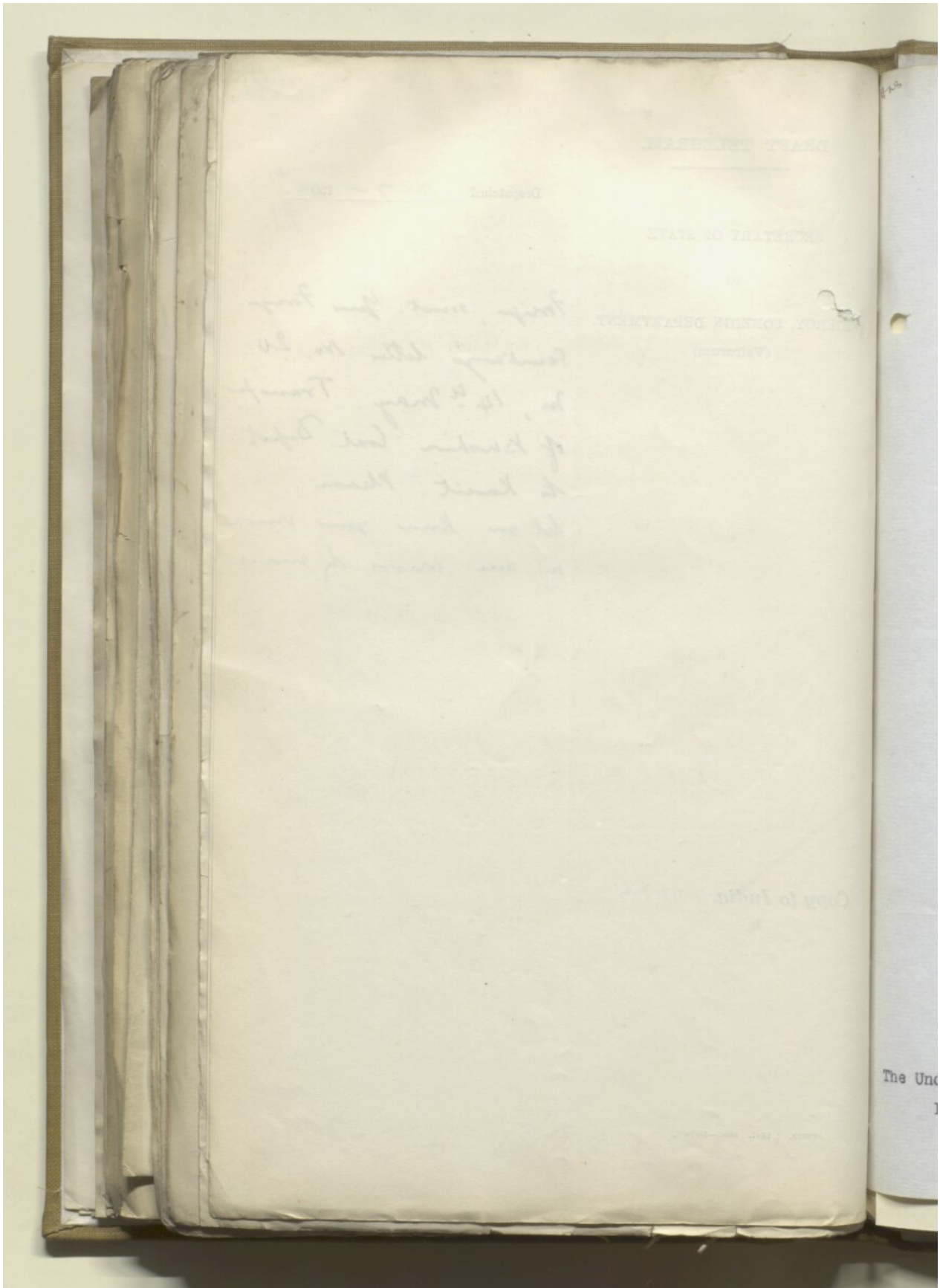


ملف رقم ١٨٥٥ لسنة ١٩٠٤، الجزء ٥، "الكويت: مستودع الفحم." [١٥١]
(٣٧٤/٣١٠)



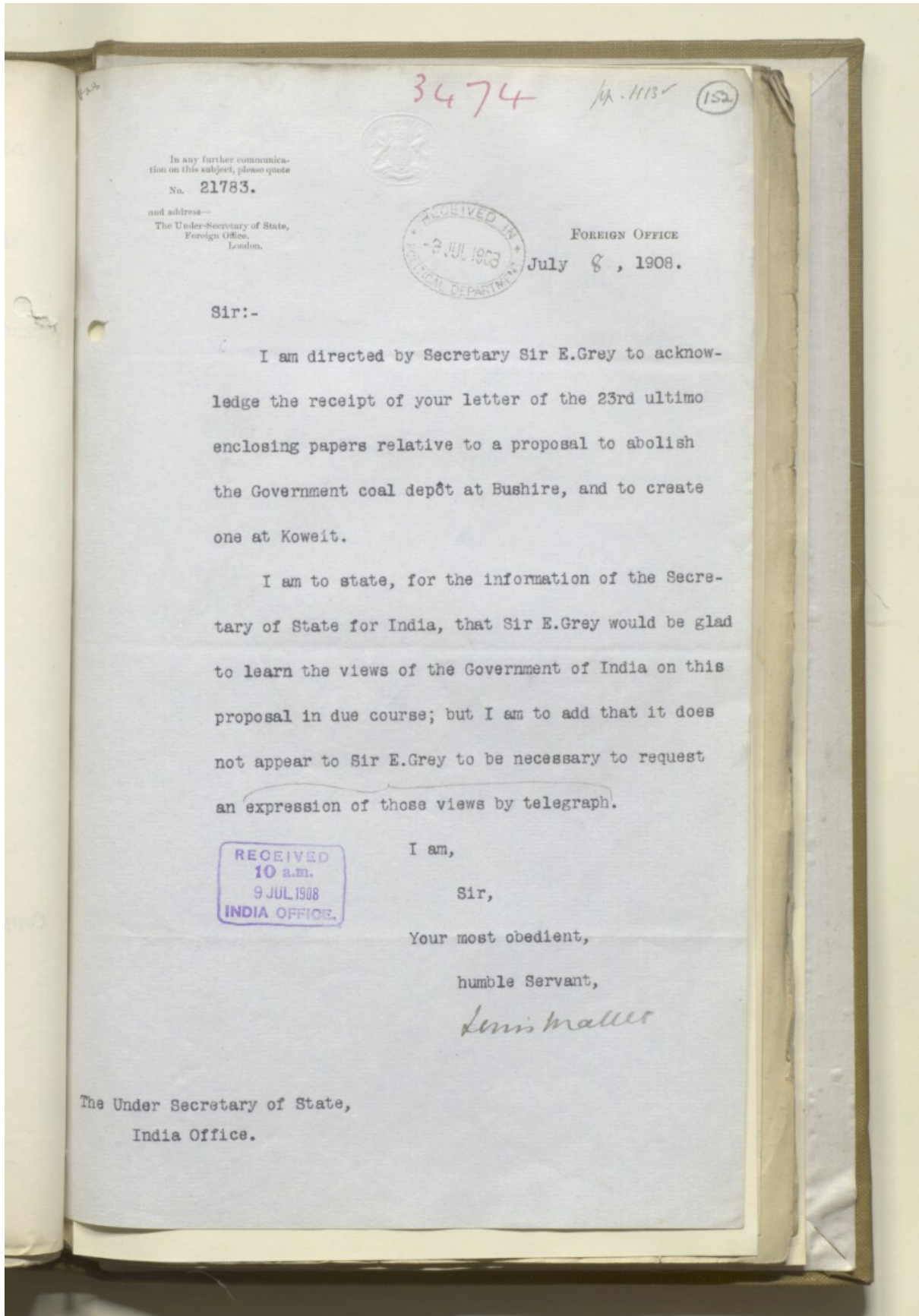


ملف رقم ١٨٥٥ لسنة ١٩٠٤، الجزء ٥، "الكويت: مستودع الفحم." [١٥١ظ]
(٣٧٤/٣١١)



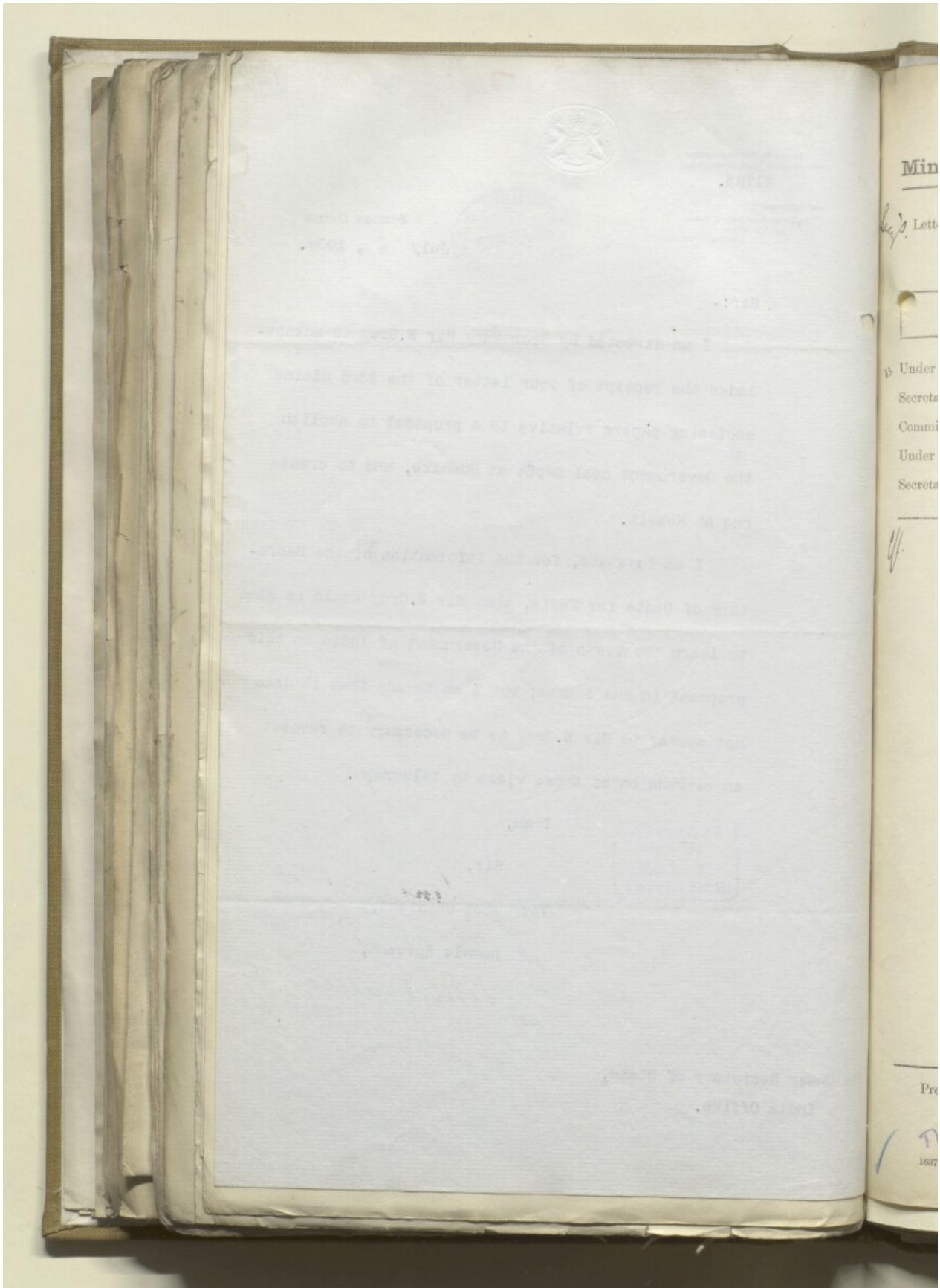


ملف رقم ١٨٥٥ لسنة ١٩٠٤، الجزء ٥، "الكويت: مستودع الفحم." [١٥٢]
(٣٧٤/٣١٢)





ملف رقم ١٨٥٥ لسنة ١٩٠٤، الجزء ٥، "الكويت: مستودع الفحم." [١٥٢ظ]
(٣٧٤/٣١٣)





ملف رقم ١٨٥٥ لسنة ١٩٠٤، الجزء ٥، "الكويت: مستودع الفحم." [١٥٣]
(٣٧٤/٣١٤)

Minute Paper. Register No. 1113 Secret Department. 153

Letter from India, ho. 20 M., Dated 14 May 1908.
Rec. 30

Formally acknowledged

	Date.	Initials.	SUBJECT.
Under Secretary	3. 6	Ku	<p>Persian pulp.</p> <p>Proposal to abolish the port. Coal Depot at Bushire, and to create one at Koweit instead. Cot.</p>
Secretary of State	4	ap	
Committee	5.	M.	
Under Secretary			
Secretary of State			

Copy to Adm. } 23. 6. 08
Dm.O. (sent)

For information

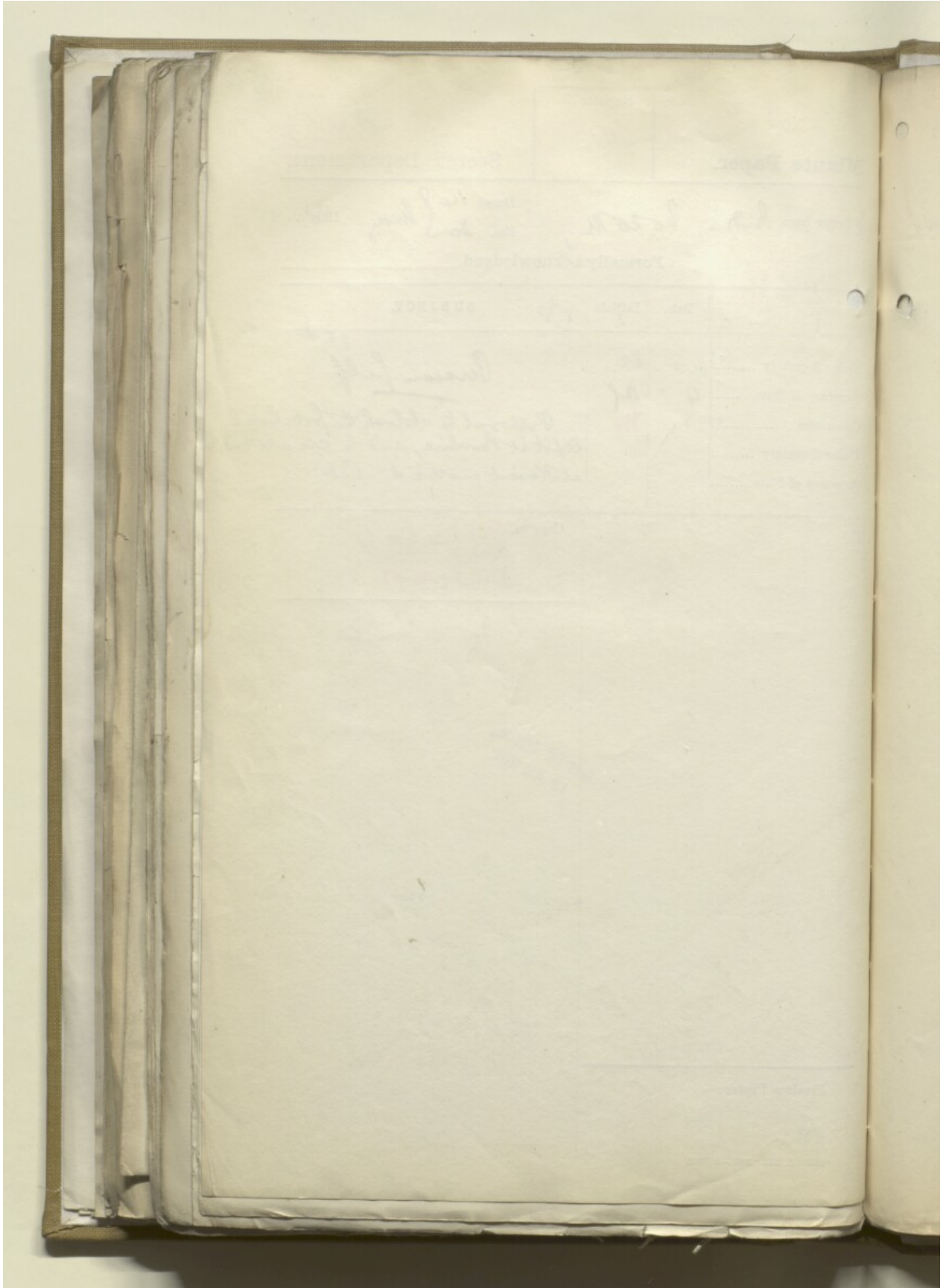
Secn Pol Commr.
16 JUN 1908

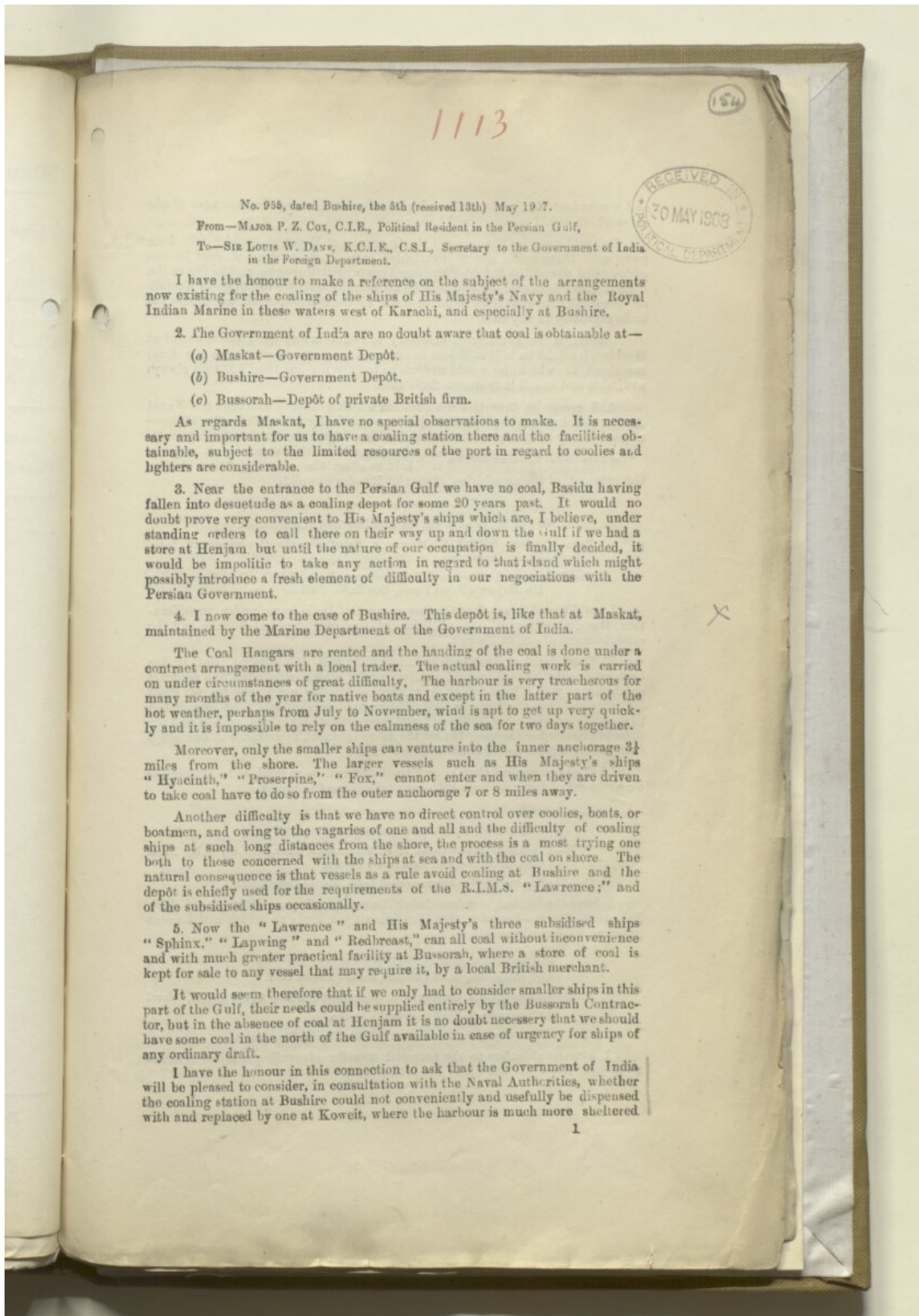
Previous Papers :—

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1637. I. 1779. 2000.—10/1907.



ملف رقم ١٨٥٥ لسنة ١٩٠٤، الجزء ٥، "الكويت: مستودع الفحم." [١٥٣ظ]
(٣٧٤/٣١٥)





No. 955, dated Bushire, the 5th (received 13th) May 1907.

From—MAJOR P. Z. COX, C.I.E., Political Resident in the Persian Gulf,

To—SIR LOUIS W. DANK, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

I have the honour to make a reference on the subject of the arrangements now existing for the coaling of the ships of His Majesty's Navy and the Royal Indian Marine in these waters west of Karachi, and especially at Bushire.

2. The Government of India are no doubt aware that coal is obtainable at—

(a) Maskat—Government Depot.

(b) Bushire—Government Depot.

(c) Bussorah—Depot of private British firm.

As regards Maskat, I have no special observations to make. It is necessary and important for us to have a coaling station there and the facilities obtainable, subject to the limited resources of the port in regard to coolies and lighters are considerable.

3. Near the entrance to the Persian Gulf we have no coal, Basidu having fallen into desuetude as a coaling depot for some 20 years past. It would no doubt prove very convenient to His Majesty's ships which are, I believe, under standing orders to call there on their way up and down the Gulf if we had a store at Henjam but until the nature of our occupation is finally decided, it would be impolitic to take any action in regard to that island which might possibly introduce a fresh element of difficulty in our negotiations with the Persian Government.

4. I now come to the case of Bushire. This depot is, like that at Maskat, maintained by the Marine Department of the Government of India.

The Coal Hangars are rented and the handing of the coal is done under a contract arrangement with a local trader. The actual coaling work is carried on under circumstances of great difficulty. The harbour is very treacherous for many months of the year for native boats and except in the latter part of the hot weather, perhaps from July to November, wind is apt to get up very quickly and it is impossible to rely on the calmness of the sea for two days together.

Moreover, only the smaller ships can venture into the inner anchorage 3½ miles from the shore. The larger vessels such as His Majesty's ships "Hyacinth," "Proserpine," "Fox," cannot enter and when they are driven to take coal have to do so from the outer anchorage 7 or 8 miles away.

Another difficulty is that we have no direct control over coolies, boats, or boatmen, and owing to the vagaries of one and all and the difficulty of coaling ships at such long distances from the shore, the process is a most trying one both to those concerned with the ships at sea and with the coal on shore. The natural consequence is that vessels as a rule avoid coaling at Bushire and the depot is chiefly used for the requirements of the R.L.M.S. "Lawrence;" and of the subsidised ships occasionally.

5. Now the "Lawrence" and His Majesty's three subsidised ships "Sphinx," "Lapwing" and "Redbreast," can all coal without inconvenience and with much greater practical facility at Bussorah, where a store of coal is kept for sale to any vessel that may require it, by a local British merchant.

It would seem therefore that if we only had to consider smaller ships in this part of the Gulf, their needs could be supplied entirely by the Bussorah Contractor, but in the absence of coal at Henjam it is no doubt necessary that we should have some coal in the north of the Gulf available in case of urgency for ships of any ordinary draft.

I have the honour in this connection to ask that the Government of India will be pleased to consider, in consultation with the Naval Authorities, whether the coaling station at Bushire could not conveniently and usefully be dispensed with and replaced by one at Koweit, where the harbour is much more sheltered.



and convenient for large vessels and where the more frequent appearance of our ships which would result, would have a useful effect in other ways.

I should mention that even if the Government Depot at Bushire were done away with, there would almost invariably, as now, be a store of coal in the godowns of one of the British Shipping Agents as at Bussorah, and as far as the "Lawrence" is concerned it would be no more trouble for her to go to Koweit or Bussorah for coal than to go for water to the Shatt-el-Arab, which she has to do regularly in any case.

Should it be considered necessary to maintain any fixed arrangement at Bushire, it might be held sufficient to enter into a contract with some local merchant in which he would undertake to have not less than 500 tons always available and to sell it to us at a fixed rate.

6. I recognise that this is a question which primarily concerns the Naval Authorities, but as a depot at Koweit seems politically and practically to have a good many advantages over one at Bushire, I have ventured to solicit consideration of it at this stage, as it may be held to effect the question, * now before Government, of the acquisition of part of Bunder Shweikh.

No. 949-M., dated Simla, the 15th July 1907 (Confidential).

FROM—COLONEL E. W. S. K. MACONCHY, Secretary to the Government of India, Marine Department,

TO—COMMODORE SIR GEORGE J. S. WARRENDE, BART., C.V.O., C.B., Commanding His Majesty's Naval Forces, East Indies Station.

I am directed to say that the Government of India have under consideration the desirability of the abolition of the coal depot at Bushire and the establishment of one at Koweit.

The coal depot at Bushire is maintained by this Department, but it has been represented that the actual coaling work, which is done under a contract arrangement with a local trader, is carried on under circumstances of great difficulty and that the harbour itself has many disadvantages. At Koweit the harbour is much more sheltered and convenient for large vessels and the local political officer represents that the more frequent appearance of our ships there would have a useful effect in other ways.

2. I am to request that Your Excellency will be so good as to favour the Government of India by wire with your opinion on the proposal.

No. 1462, dated Diyatalawa, the 24th July 1907.

FROM—COMMODORE SIR GEORGE J. S. WARRENDE, BART., C.V.O., C.B., Naval Commander-in-Chief, East Indies Station,

TO—The Secretary to the Government of India, Marine Department.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated 15th July 1907, Stores—Coal, No. 949 (Confidential), a reply to which will be sent by wire as soon as possible.

Telegram, dated Colombo, the 3rd August 1907.

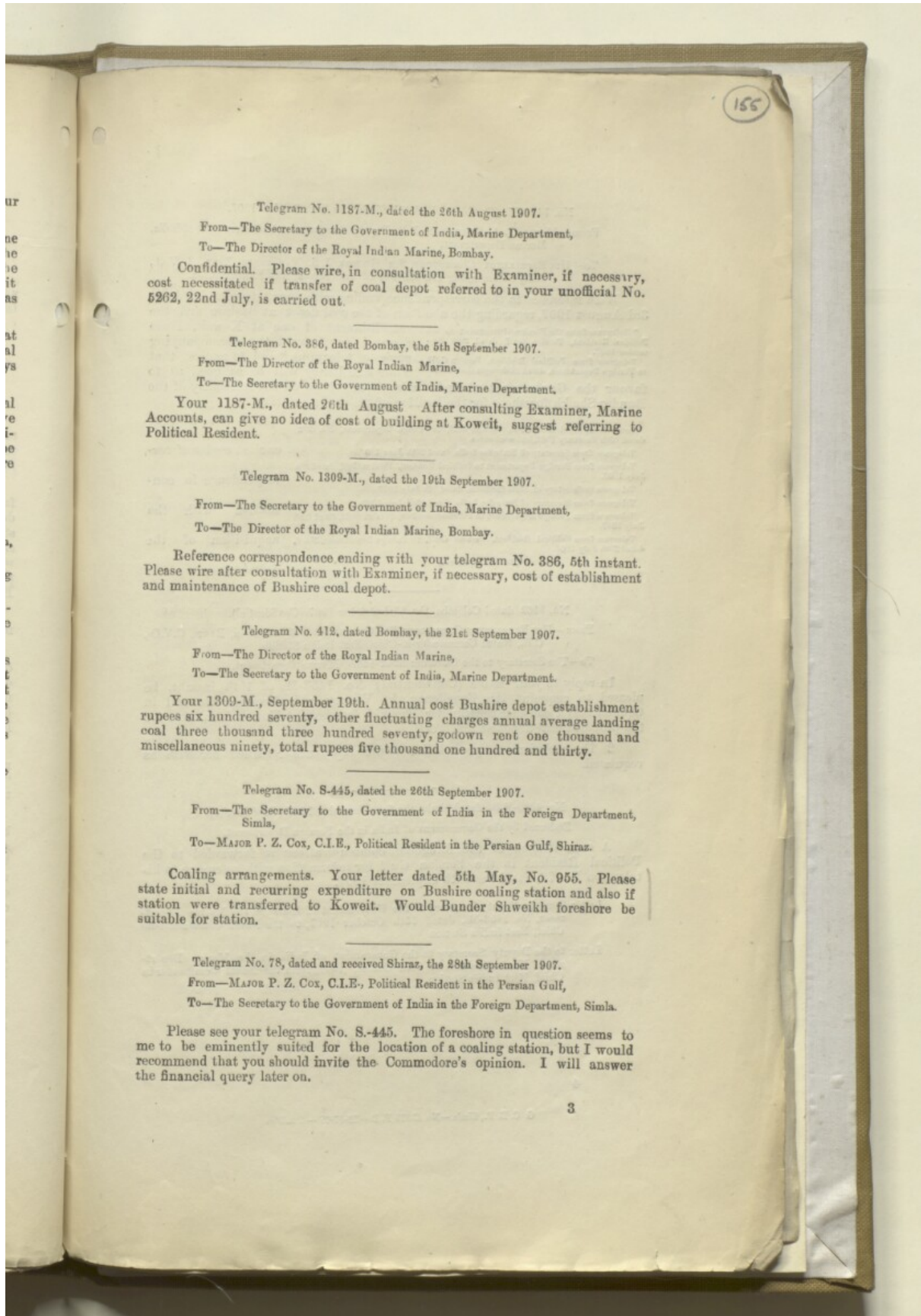
FROM—COMMODORE SIR GEORGE J. S. WARRENDE, BART., C.V.O., C.B., Naval Commander-in-Chief East Indies Station,

TO—The Secretary to the Government of India, Marine Department.

I have no objection to the proposed transfer of coaling station referred to in your letter No. 949-M. of the 15th ultimo.



ملف رقم ١٨٥٥ لسنة ١٩٠٤، الجزء ٥، "الكويت: مستودع الفحم." [١٥٥]
(٣٧٤/٣١٨)



Telegram No. 1187-M., dated the 26th August 1907.

From—The Secretary to the Government of India, Marine Department,
To—The Director of the Royal Indian Marine, Bombay.

Confidential. Please wire, in consultation with Examiner, if necessary, cost necessitated if transfer of coal depot referred to in your unofficial No. 5262, 22nd July, is carried out.

Telegram No. 386, dated Bombay, the 5th September 1907.

From—The Director of the Royal Indian Marine,
To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Marine Department.

Your 1187-M., dated 26th August. After consulting Examiner, Marine Accounts, can give no idea of cost of building at Koweit, suggest referring to Political Resident.

Telegram No. 1309-M., dated the 19th September 1907.

From—The Secretary to the Government of India, Marine Department,
To—The Director of the Royal Indian Marine, Bombay.

Reference correspondence ending with your telegram No. 386, 5th instant. Please wire after consultation with Examiner, if necessary, cost of establishment and maintenance of Bushire coal depot.

Telegram No. 412, dated Bombay, the 21st September 1907.

From—The Director of the Royal Indian Marine,
To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Marine Department.

Your 1309-M., September 19th. Annual cost Bushire depot establishment rupees six hundred seventy, other fluctuating charges annual average landing coal three thousand three hundred seventy, godown rent one thousand and miscellaneous ninety, total rupees five thousand one hundred and thirty.

Telegram No. S-445, dated the 26th September 1907.

From—The Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, Simla,
To—MAJOR P. Z. Cox, C.I.E., Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, Shiraz.

Coaling arrangements. Your letter dated 5th May, No. 955. Please state initial and recurring expenditure on Bushire coaling station and also if station were transferred to Koweit. Would Bunder Shweikh foreshore be suitable for station.

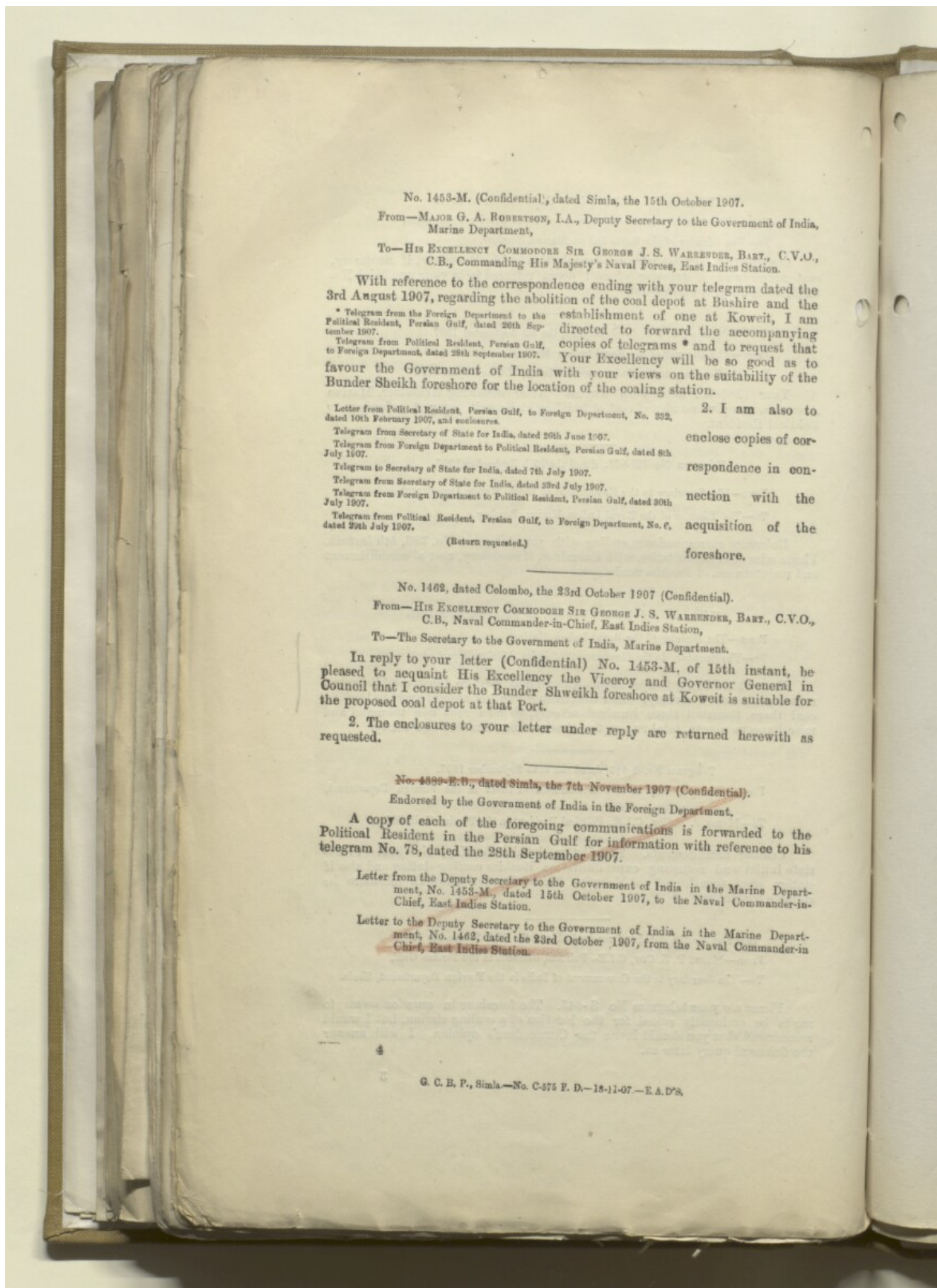
Telegram No. 78, dated and received Shiraz, the 28th September 1907.

From—MAJOR P. Z. Cox, C.I.E., Political Resident in the Persian Gulf,
To—The Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, Simla.

Please see your telegram No. S-445. The foreshore in question seems to me to be eminently suited for the location of a coaling station, but I would recommend that you should invite the Commodore's opinion. I will answer the financial query later on.



ملف رقم ١٨٥٥ لسنة ١٩٠٤، الجزء ٥، "الكويت: مستودع الفحم." [١٥٥ظ]
(٣٧٤/٣١٩)





[Confidential.]

No. 912, dated Bushire, the 22nd (received 30th) March 1908.

From—MAJOR P. Z. COX, C.I.E., Political Resident in the Persian Gulf,

To—S. H. BUTLER, Esq., C.I.E., Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, Simla.

With reference to Foreign Department Telegram No. S-445, dated 26th September 1907, regarding the proposed establishment of a Coal Depot at

Koweit, I have the honour to forward a copy of the marginally cited correspondence which has passed between this office and the Political Agent, Koweit, on the subject.

2. Major Knox estimates the cost of building 3 godowns to hold 3,600 tons of coal besides allowing air space and room to work in, at Rs. 35,000, but he thinks that by a careful manipulation of the exchange between dollar and rupee, and by importing for that purpose dollars from Bombay, much economy might be effected. I have no comments to offer on the estimates which have been framed with the local knowledge of the rates of labour and prices of materials, and I think that they may be accepted unless the Government of India decide to have them prepared by the Assistant Engineer Persian Gulf subdivision.

3. Next comes the question of coaling charges. These Major Knox puts down as follows in a subsequent communication—

(a) for ships coaling off Bunder Shweikh @ Rs. 0-15-0 per ton.

(b) for ships coaling in usual anchorage @ Rs. 1-14-0 per ton.

These rates include weighing and bagging (cost of bags inclusive), putting into boats, boat-hire and stacking into bunkers on board the ship; they do not, however, seem to take into account the wear and tear of the bags and the cost of mending and replacing those that have become unserviceable. I think therefore that Rs. 1-8-0 and Rs. 2-0-0 per ton would be about the correct rates for coaling in Bunder Shweikh and in the present anchorage, respectively. In Bushire we pay Rs. 2 per ton when coaling in the inner harbour and Rs. 2-4-0 per ton in the outer anchorage.

4. Then comes the question of Establishment Charges. Major Knox proposes 2 watchmen as permanent establishment and thinks that the duties of tindal and weighman can best be entrusted to the Indian crew of the Political Agent's launch. I do not, however, consider that it would be feasible to utilise their services in coaling matters. I doubt whether the crew would be always available for coaling work, as they will have their own work in the launch to attend to, and it may not unfrequently happen that the launch is away when a ship has to be coaled.

I think therefore that the Coal Depot should have its own separate permanent establishment, consisting of a tindal and 2 weighmen. These men should be located at the Depot and act as watchmen as well. The rate of pay which may have to be allowed to secure good men may be roughly estimated as follows:—

1 Tindal @ Rs. 35 per mensem.

2 Watchmen @ Rs. 25 each per mensem.

The total cost of establishing a Coal Depot at Koweit would thus be—

Initial charges Rs. 35,000.

Recurring Charges.—

	Rs.
Wages	1,020 per annum.
Petty repairs, etc. (say)	80 „ „
Total	1,100 per annum.



The cost of the present Bushire Depôt is as follows:—

			Rs.
Rent of godowns	... (1) 2 at Rs. 80 per mensem	... 960	per annum
"	... (2) 5 at Krans 220 per mensem	... 812	" "
Wages	... (1) 1 Tindal at 20 per mensem		
"	... (2) 2 Weighmen 12 each per mensem.		
	= 44 per mensem	... 528	per annum.
Total		... 2,300	per annum.

By the transfer of the Depôt to Koweit a saving of Rs. 1,200 per annum would be effected in recurring expenditure, and we should be left with the initial cost estimated for managing the Depôt, namely, Rs 35,000.

5. With regard to the construction of a jetti and a light tramway which have been suggested by Major Knox I fully concur with him that if these projects were carried out the coaling arrangements in Koweit would be placed on a very satisfactory footing, which would no doubt be welcomed by the Navy.

The expediency or otherwise of incurring this expenditure now seems to depend upon the question of the degree of importance with which Koweit is likely to be invested in the near future. This question will no doubt receive due consideration at the hands of Government.

No. 127, dated Bushire, the 7th January 1908.

From—CAPTAIN A. P. TREVOR, for Political Resident in the Persian Gulf,
To—The Political Agent, Koweit.

I have the honour to inform you that the Government of India have under consideration the question of abolishing the Government Coal Depôt at Bushire (where as you are aware the conditions for coaling ships are extremely inconvenient) and of creating one at Koweit instead.

I am desired to report the initial and recurring expenditure in connection with the Depôt at Bushire, and to give similar estimates of probable initial and recurring cost in case of Koweit.

I attach a memorandum giving details regarding the Bushire Depôt, and request that you will put me in possession as far as possible of similar information and estimates for Koweit.

MEMORANDUM ABOUT BUSHIRE COAL DEPOT.

(1). On an average 3,000 tons are required per annum, but the quantity demanded annually is regulated on the basis of the average consumption of the three previous years, and the result arrived at is multiplied by $2\frac{1}{2}$ so as to complete the supply for $2\frac{1}{2}$ years which we are supposed to keep in stock.

(a) 2 godowns of uniform dimensions.

Length	58 feet.	} monthly rent Rs. 80.
Breadth	50 "	
Height	10 "	
1 godown:		
Length	82 feet.	} monthly rent 100 Krans.
Breadth	11 "	
Height	16 "	

(b) 1 godown:		
Length	60 feet.	} monthly rent 100 Krans.
Breadth	40 "	
Height	15 "	

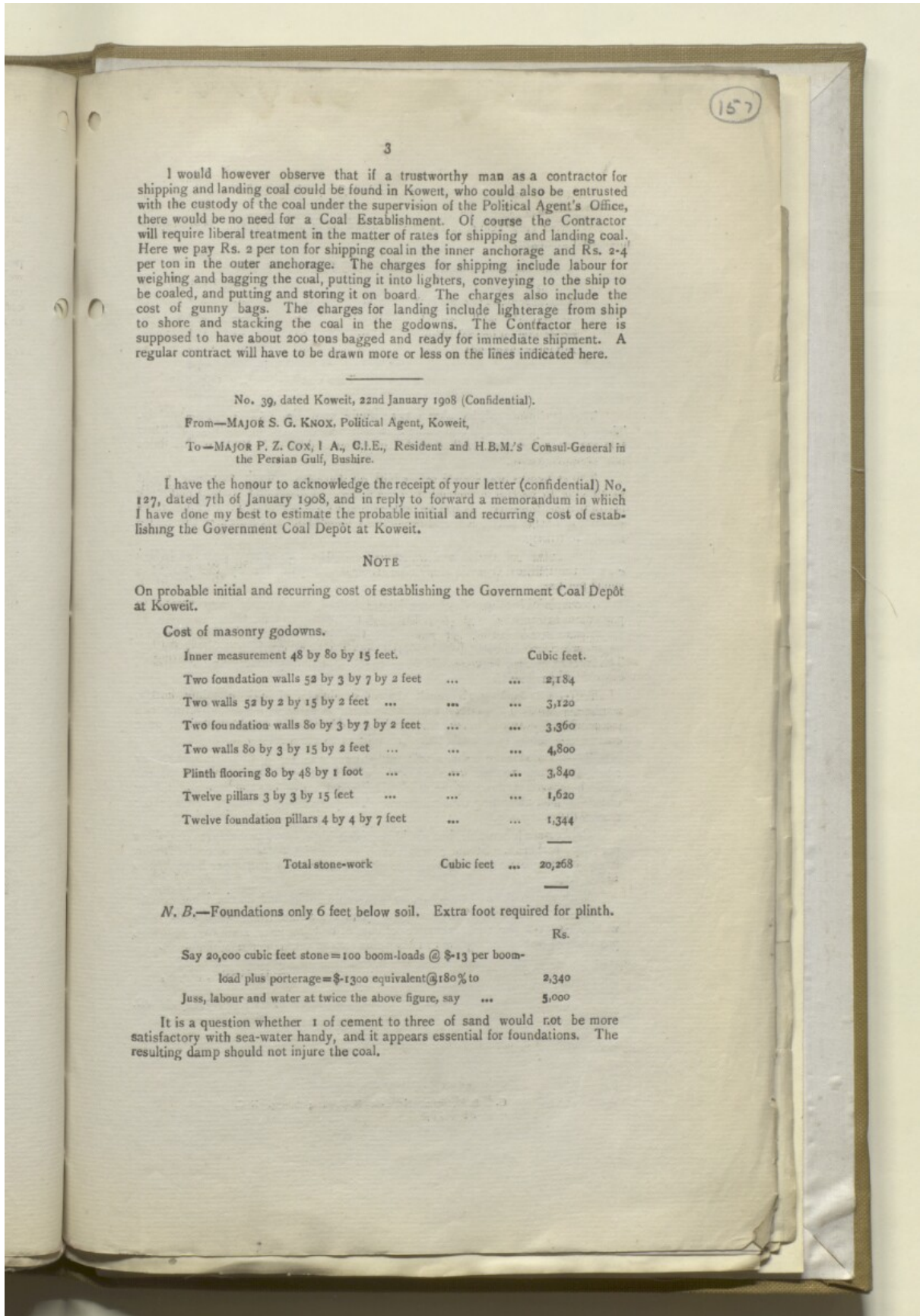
3 godowns of uniform dimensions.

Length	26 feet	} monthly rent 120 Krans.
Breadth	27 "	
Height	15 "	

(2). We have the following buildings for storing coal in Bushire, viz. (a) a caravanserai containing 3 godowns of the dimensions given in the margin; (b) one godown large and 3 godowns small, dimensions as per margin. No ventilators are required if properly covered coal-sheds are built after the fashion of the godowns at present in our occupation here. I am trying to have a sketch of them taken for the information of Major Knox.

(3). Our coal establishment here, which was only sanctioned in July 1906, consists as follows:—

- 1 Tindal on Rs. 20 = 75 Krans.
- 2 Weighmen on Rs. 12 = 45 Krans each, and I think the same strength will have to be engaged at Koweit.



I would however observe that if a trustworthy man as a contractor for shipping and landing coal could be found in Koweit, who could also be entrusted with the custody of the coal under the supervision of the Political Agent's Office, there would be no need for a Coal Establishment. Of course the Contractor will require liberal treatment in the matter of rates for shipping and landing coal. Here we pay Rs. 2 per ton for shipping coal in the inner anchorage and Rs. 2-4 per ton in the outer anchorage. The charges for shipping include labour for weighing and bagging the coal, putting it into lighters, conveying to the ship to be coaled, and putting and storing it on board. The charges also include the cost of gunny bags. The charges for landing include lighterage from ship to shore and stacking the coal in the godowns. The Contractor here is supposed to have about 200 tons bagged and ready for immediate shipment. A regular contract will have to be drawn more or less on the lines indicated here.

No. 39, dated Koweit, 22nd January 1908 (Confidential).

From—MAJOR S. G. KNOX, Political Agent, Koweit,

To—MAJOR P. Z. COX, I A., C.I.E., Resident and H.B.M.'s Consul-General in the Persian Gulf, Bushire.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter (confidential) No. 127, dated 7th of January 1908, and in reply to forward a memorandum in which I have done my best to estimate the probable initial and recurring cost of establishing the Government Coal Depot at Koweit.

NOTE

On probable initial and recurring cost of establishing the Government Coal Depot at Koweit.

Cost of masonry godowns.

Inner measurement 48 by 80 by 15 feet.	Cubic feet.
Two foundation walls 52 by 3 by 7 by 2 feet ...	2,184
Two walls 52 by 2 by 15 by 2 feet ...	3,120
Two foundation walls 80 by 3 by 7 by 2 feet ...	3,360
Two walls 80 by 3 by 15 by 2 feet ...	4,800
Plinth flooring 80 by 48 by 1 foot ...	3,840
Twelve pillars 3 by 3 by 15 feet ...	1,620
Twelve foundation pillars 4 by 4 by 7 feet ...	1,344
Total stone-work	Cubic feet ... 20,268

N. B.—Foundations only 6 feet below soil. Extra foot required for plinth.

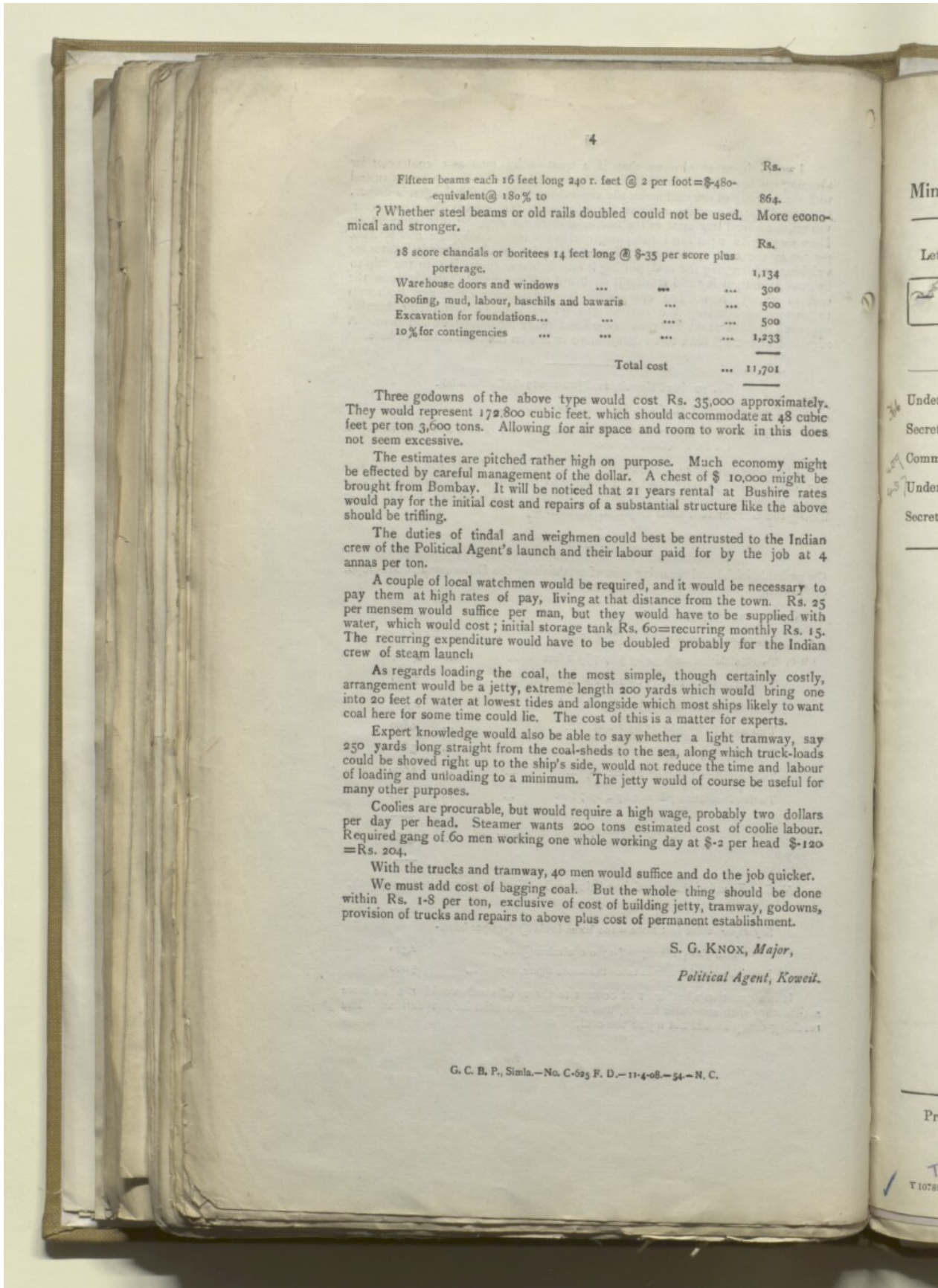
Rs.

Say 20,000 cubic feet stone = 100 boom-loads @ \$-13 per boom-

load plus portorage = \$-1300 equivalent @ 180% to 2,340

Juss, labour and water at twice the above figure, say ... 5,000

It is a question whether 1 of cement to three of sand would not be more satisfactory with sea-water handy, and it appears essential for foundations. The resulting damp should not injure the coal.



	Ra.
Fifteen beams each 16 feet long 240 r. feet @ 2 per foot = \$480- equivalent @ 180% to	864.
? Whether steel beams or old rails doubled could not be used. More econo- mical and stronger.	
18 score chandals or boritees 14 feet long @ \$35 per score plus portage.	1,134
Warehouse doors and windows	300
Roofing, mud, labour, baschils and bawaris	500
Excavation for foundations... ..	500
10% for contingencies	1,233
Total cost	11,701

Three godowns of the above type would cost Rs. 35,000 approximately. They would represent 172,800 cubic feet, which should accommodate at 48 cubic feet per ton 3,600 tons. Allowing for air space and room to work in this does not seem excessive.

The estimates are pitched rather high on purpose. Much economy might be effected by careful management of the dollar. A chest of \$ 10,000 might be brought from Bombay. It will be noticed that 21 years rental at Bushire rates would pay for the initial cost and repairs of a substantial structure like the above should be trifling.

The duties of tindal and weighmen could best be entrusted to the Indian crew of the Political Agent's launch and their labour paid for by the job at 4 annas per ton.

A couple of local watchmen would be required, and it would be necessary to pay them at high rates of pay, living at that distance from the town. Rs. 25 per mensem would suffice per man, but they would have to be supplied with water, which would cost; initial storage tank Rs. 60=recurring monthly Rs. 15. The recurring expenditure would have to be doubled probably for the Indian crew of steam launch.

As regards loading the coal, the most simple, though certainly costly, arrangement would be a jetty, extreme length 200 yards which would bring one into 20 feet of water at lowest tides and alongside which most ships likely to want coal here for some time could lie. The cost of this is a matter for experts.

Expert knowledge would also be able to say whether a light tramway, say 250 yards long straight from the coal-sheds to the sea, along which truck-loads could be shoved right up to the ship's side, would not reduce the time and labour of loading and unloading to a minimum. The jetty would of course be useful for many other purposes.

Coolies are procurable, but would require a high wage, probably two dollars per day per head. Steamer wants 200 tons estimated cost of coolie labour. Required gang of 60 men working one whole working day at \$-2 per head \$-120 =Rs. 204.

With the trucks and tramway, 40 men would suffice and do the job quicker.

We must add cost of bagging coal. But the whole thing should be done within Rs. 1-8 per ton, exclusive of cost of building jetty, tramway, godowns, provision of trucks and repairs to above plus cost of permanent establishment.

S. G. KNOX, Major,

Political Agent, Koweit.



ملف رقم ١٨٥٥ لسنة ١٩٠٤، الجزء ٥، "الكويت: مستودع الفحم." [١٥٨]
(٣٧٤/٣٢٤)

Minute Paper.

Register No. 3296

SECRET DEPARTMENT.

Letter from F.D.,

Dated 21 } August 1905.
Rec. 23 }

Formally acknowledged

	Date.	Initials.	SUBJECT.
Under Secretary.....	24 Aug	W.F.S.	Koweit. <i>W.F.S.</i> Proposal to establish a coal depot at Koweit. Such action rendered unnecessary by the issue of an Imperial Trade continuing to the British India and Anglo-Arabian Navigation Co. at Basra certain coaling privileges hitherto enjoyed by them.
Secretary of State	24	W.F.S.	
Committee	26	S.M.	
Under Secretary.....	30.	W.F.	
Secretary of State			

Copy to India 1 September, Secy. 35.

Off. telegram & Viceroy.

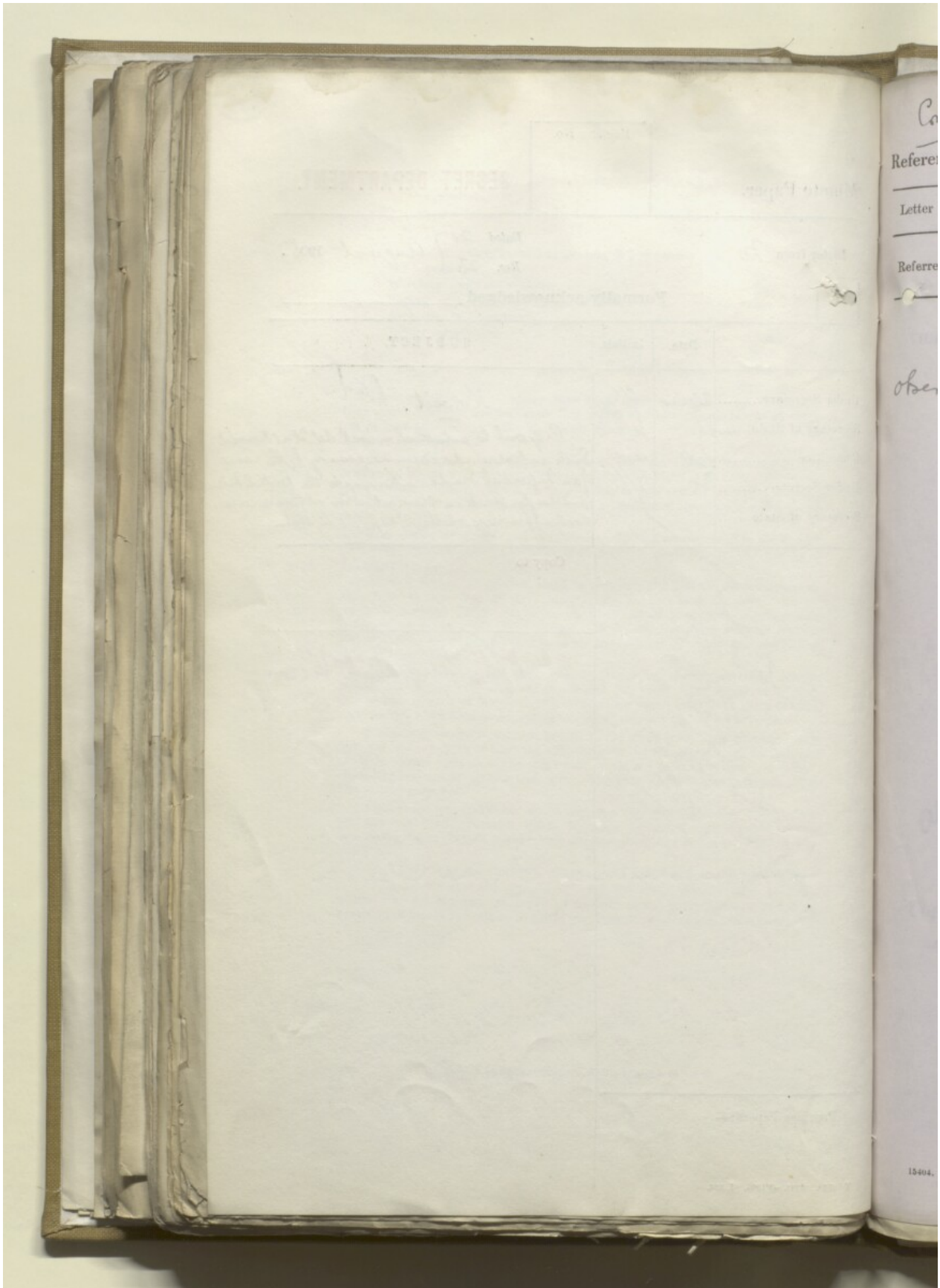
Previous Papers:—
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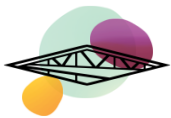
T.H.

V 10780. 2000.—3/1903. I. 303.



ملف رقم ١٨٥٥ لسنة ١٩٠٤، الجزء ٥، "الكويت: مستودع الفحم." [١٥٨ظ]
(٣٧٤/٣٢٥)





ملف رقم ١٨٥٥ لسنة ١٩٠٤، الجزء ٥، "الكويت: مستودع الفحم." [١٥٩]
(٣٧٤/٣٢٦)

Conf.
Reference Paper. (159)
Political and Secret }
Department. }

Letter No. 3296. Rec. 23 August 1905.

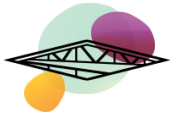
Referred to the R.S. Sec., 23 day of August 1905.

For information or
observations.
J. H. Seabrooke

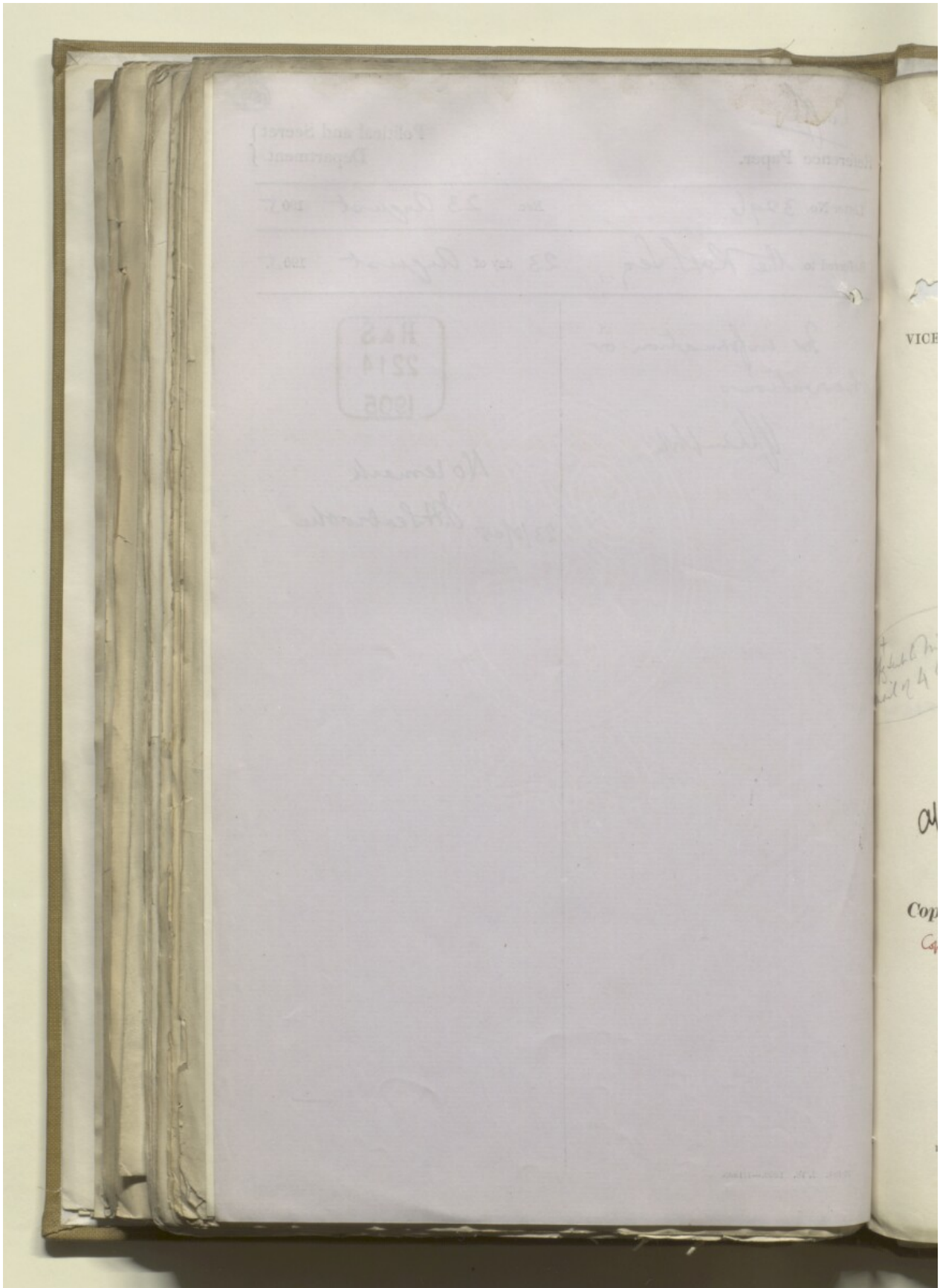
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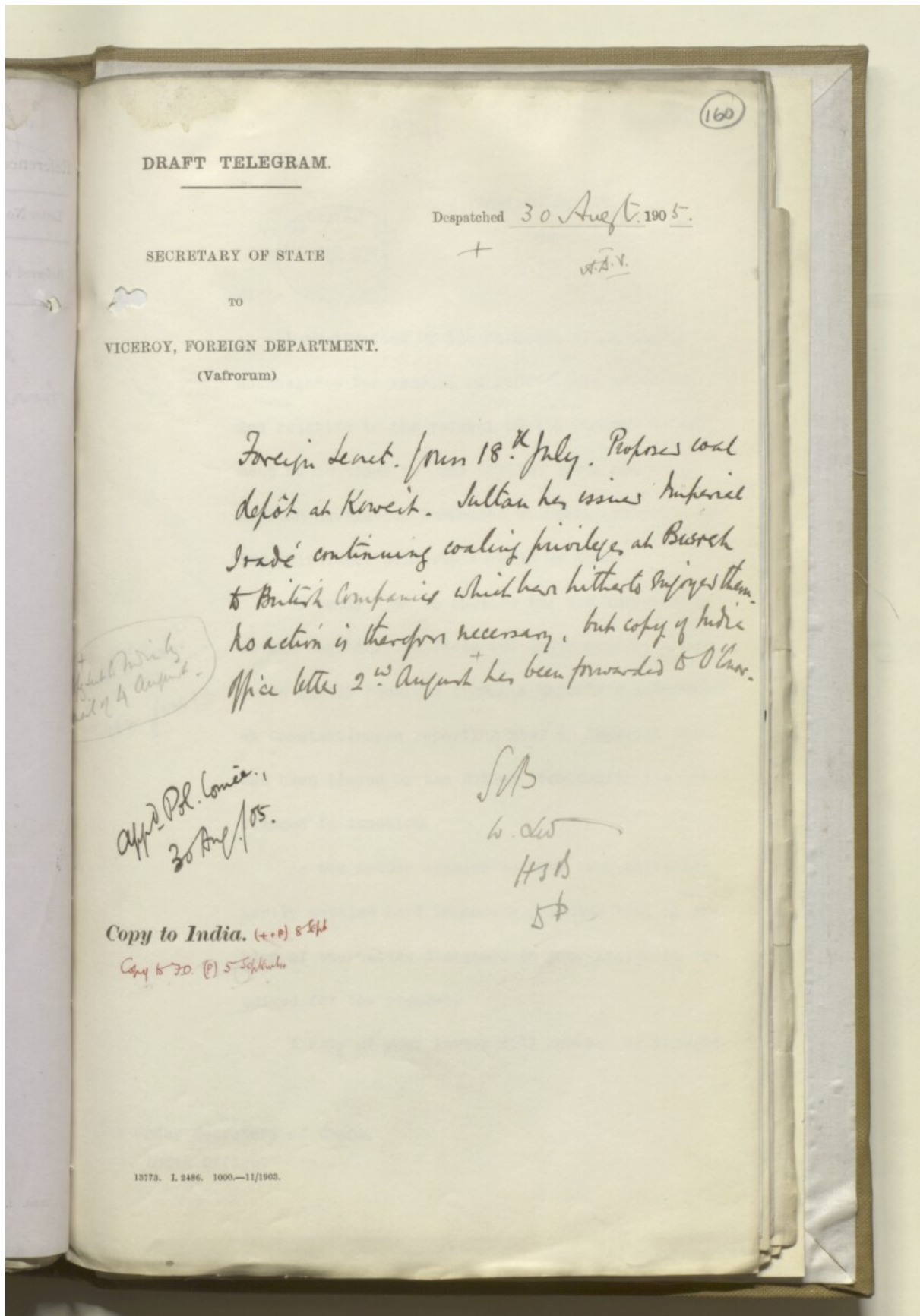
No remark
23/8/05 J. H. Seabrooke

15404. I. 18. 1000.—1/1905.



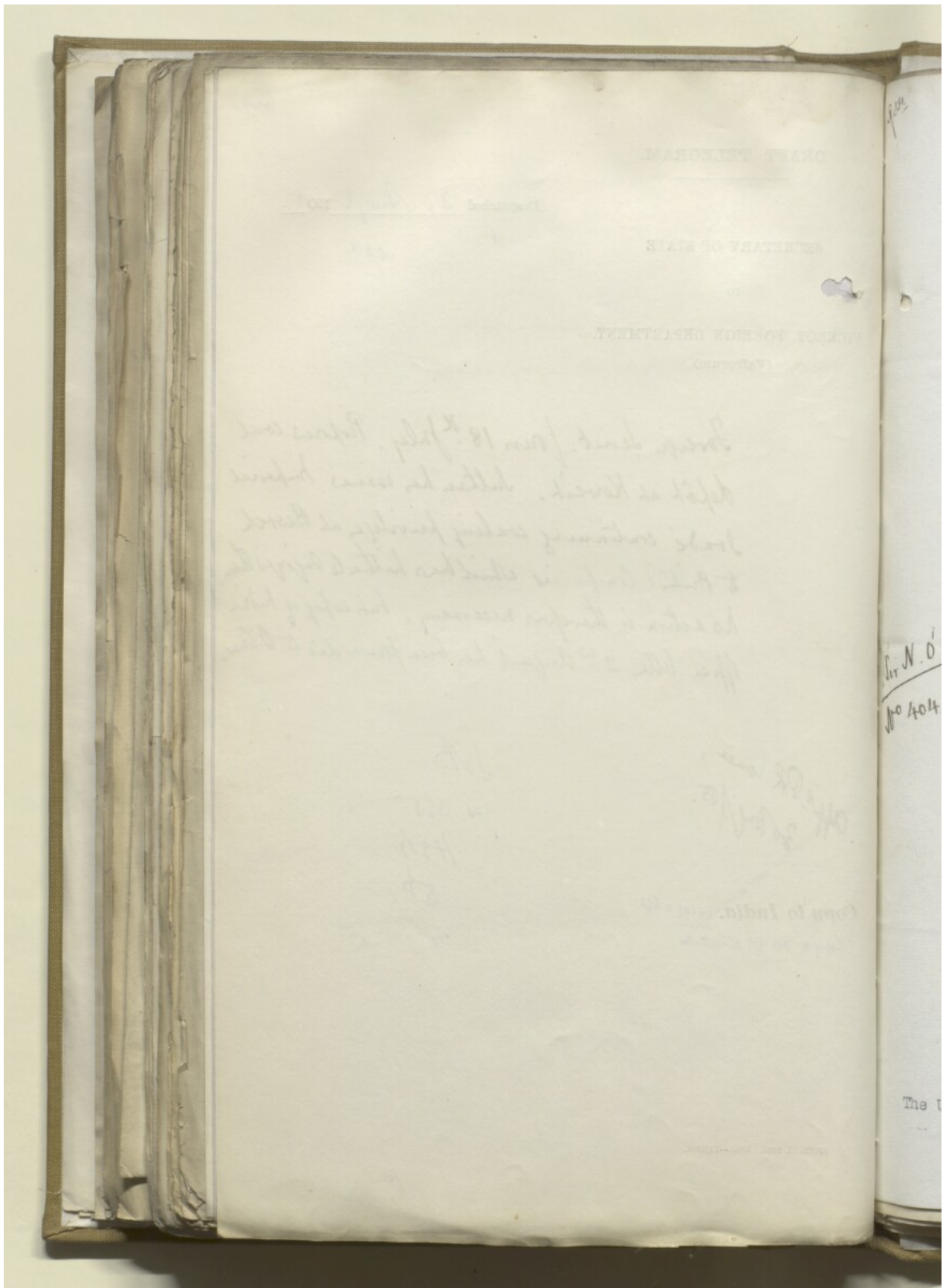
ملف رقم ١٨٥٥ لسنة ١٩٠٤، الجزء ٥، "الكويت: مستودع الفحم." [١٥٩ظ]
(٣٧٤/٣٢٧)





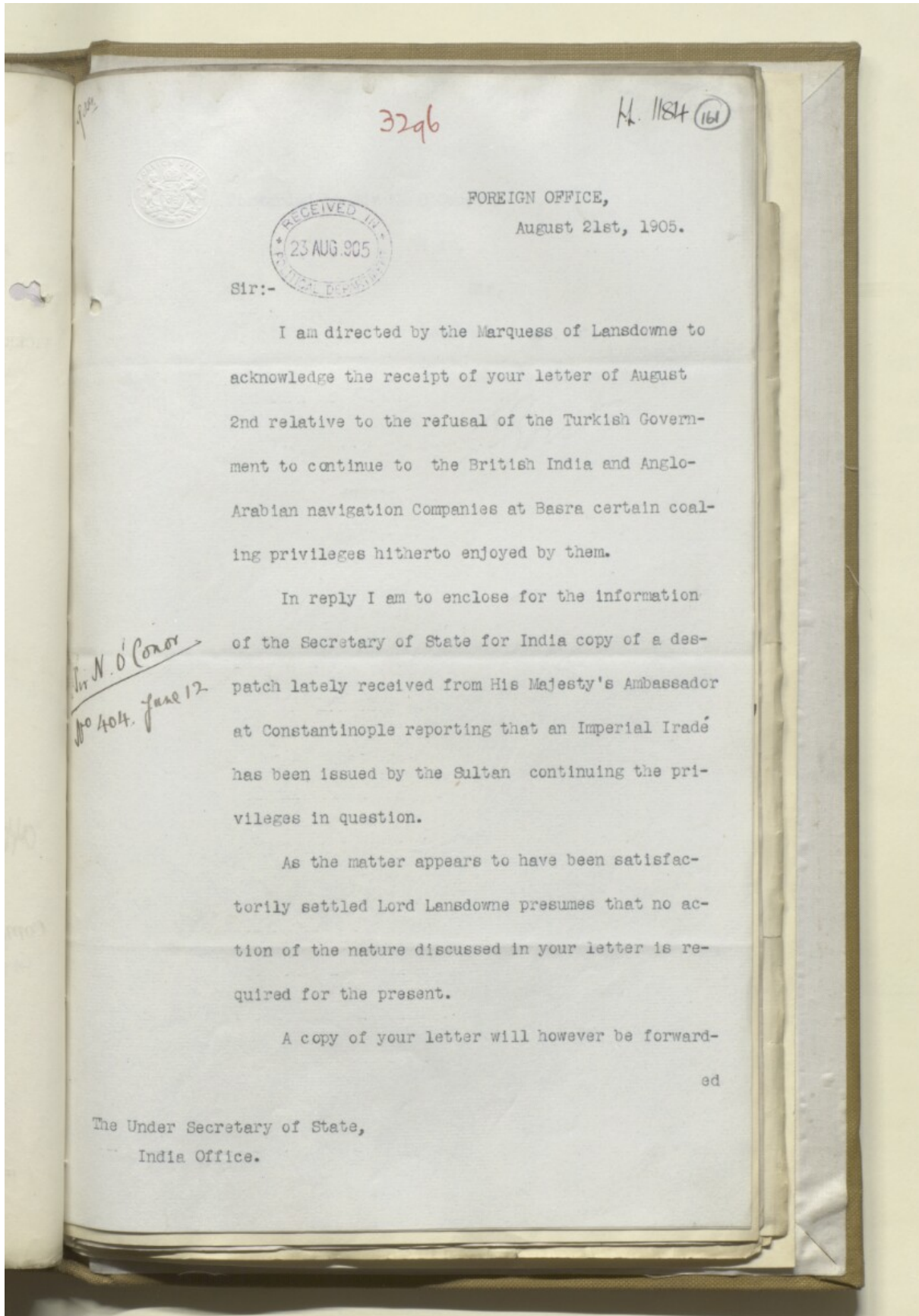


ملف رقم ١٨٥٥ لسنة ١٩٠٤، الجزء ٥، "الكويت: مستودع الفحم." [١٦٠ظ]
(٣٧٤/٣٢٩)



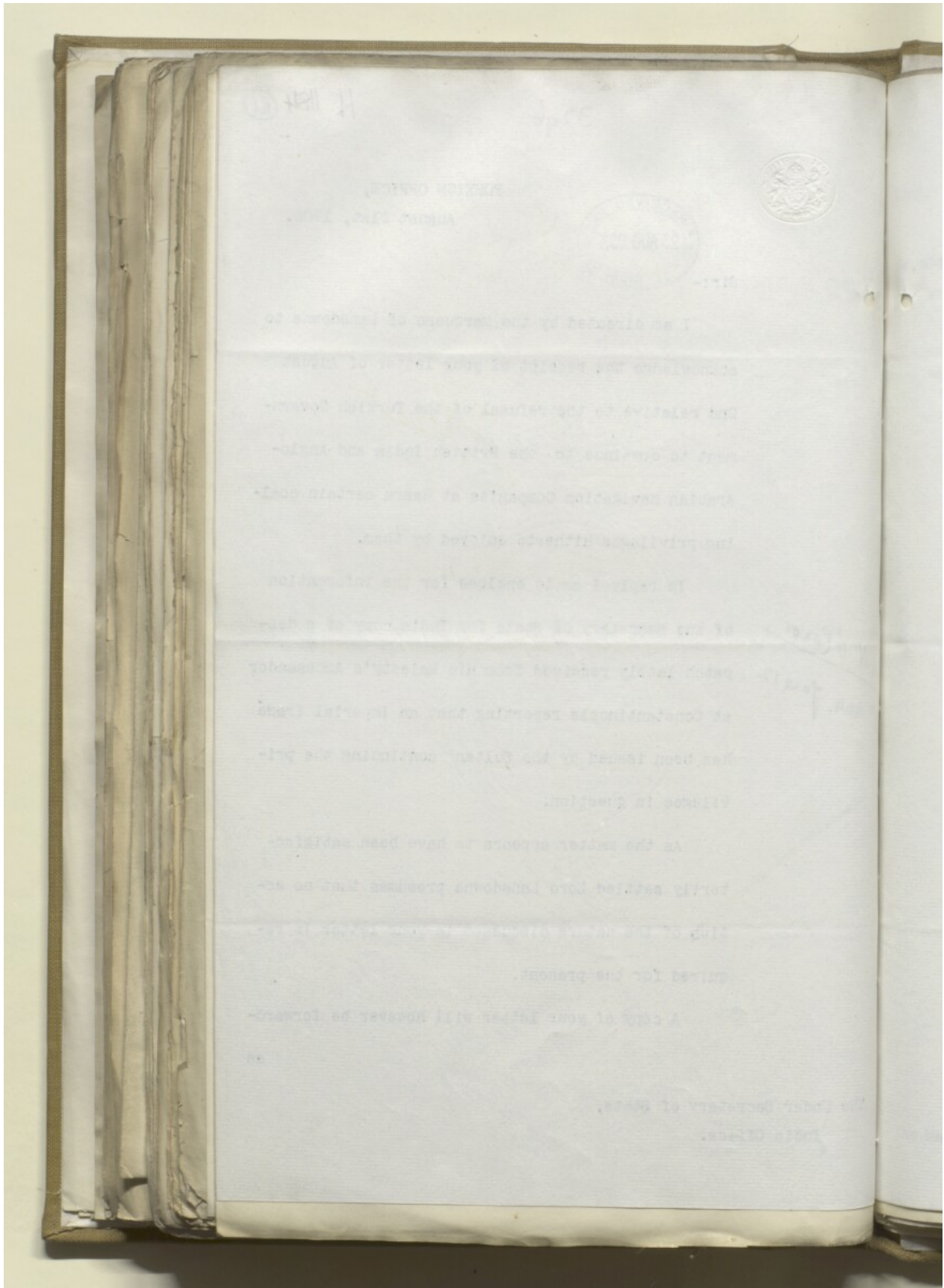


ملف رقم ١٨٥٥ لسنة ١٩٠٤، الجزء ٥، "الكويت: مستودع الفحم." [١٦١و]
(٣٧٤/٣٣٠)



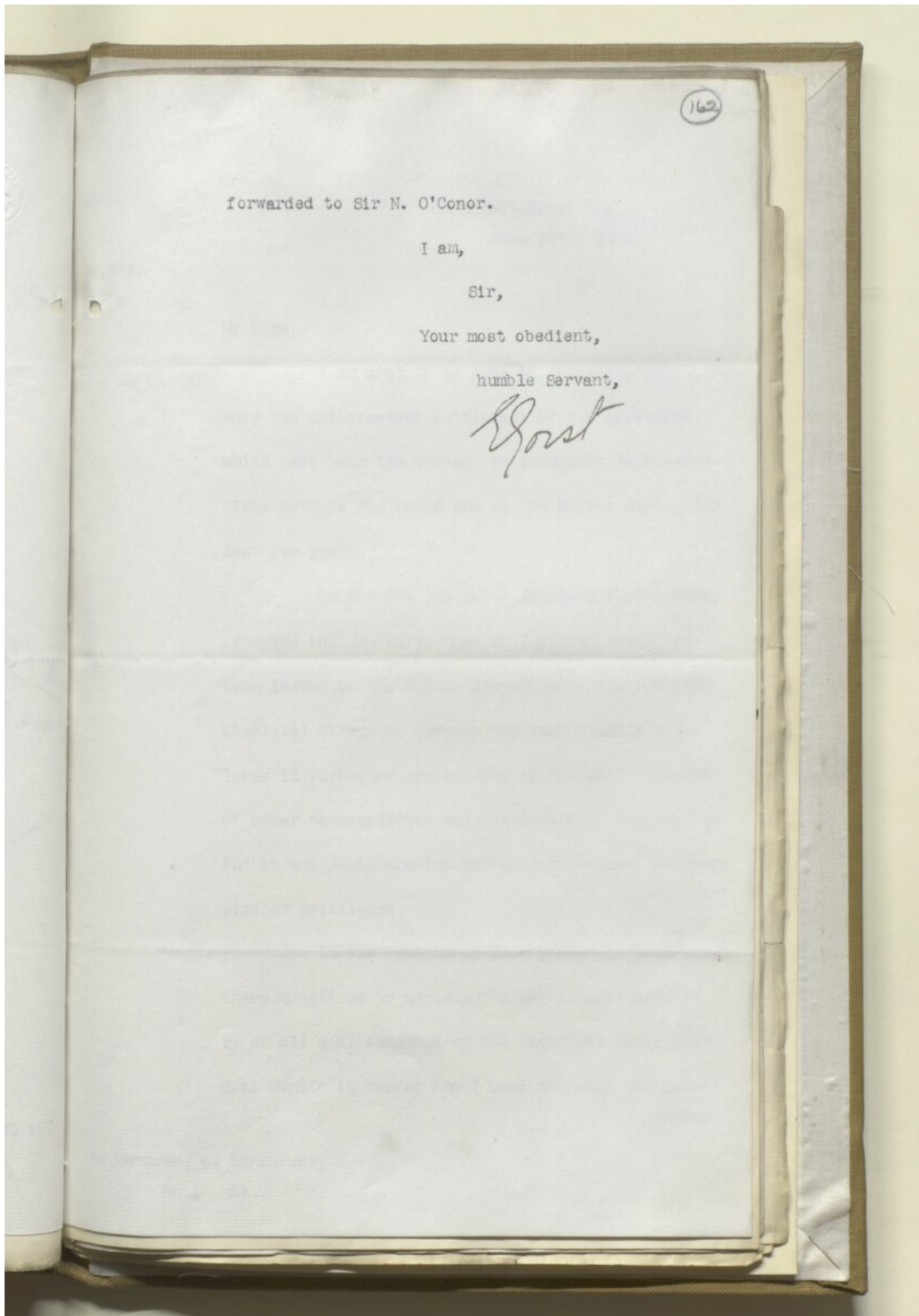


ملف رقم ١٨٥٥ لسنة ١٩٠٤، الجزء ٥، "الكويت: مستودع الفحم." [١٦١ظ]
(٣٧٤/٣٣١)



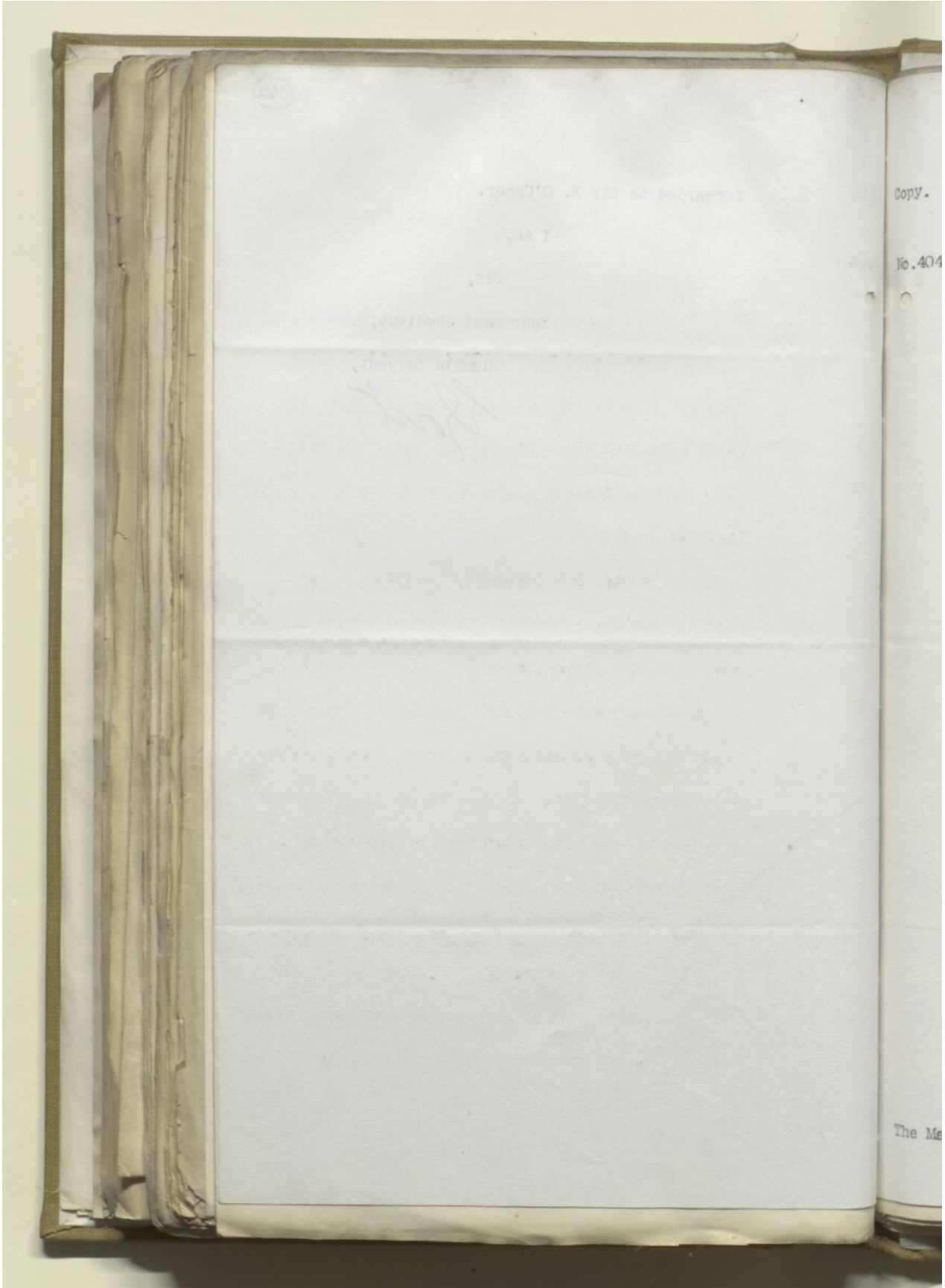


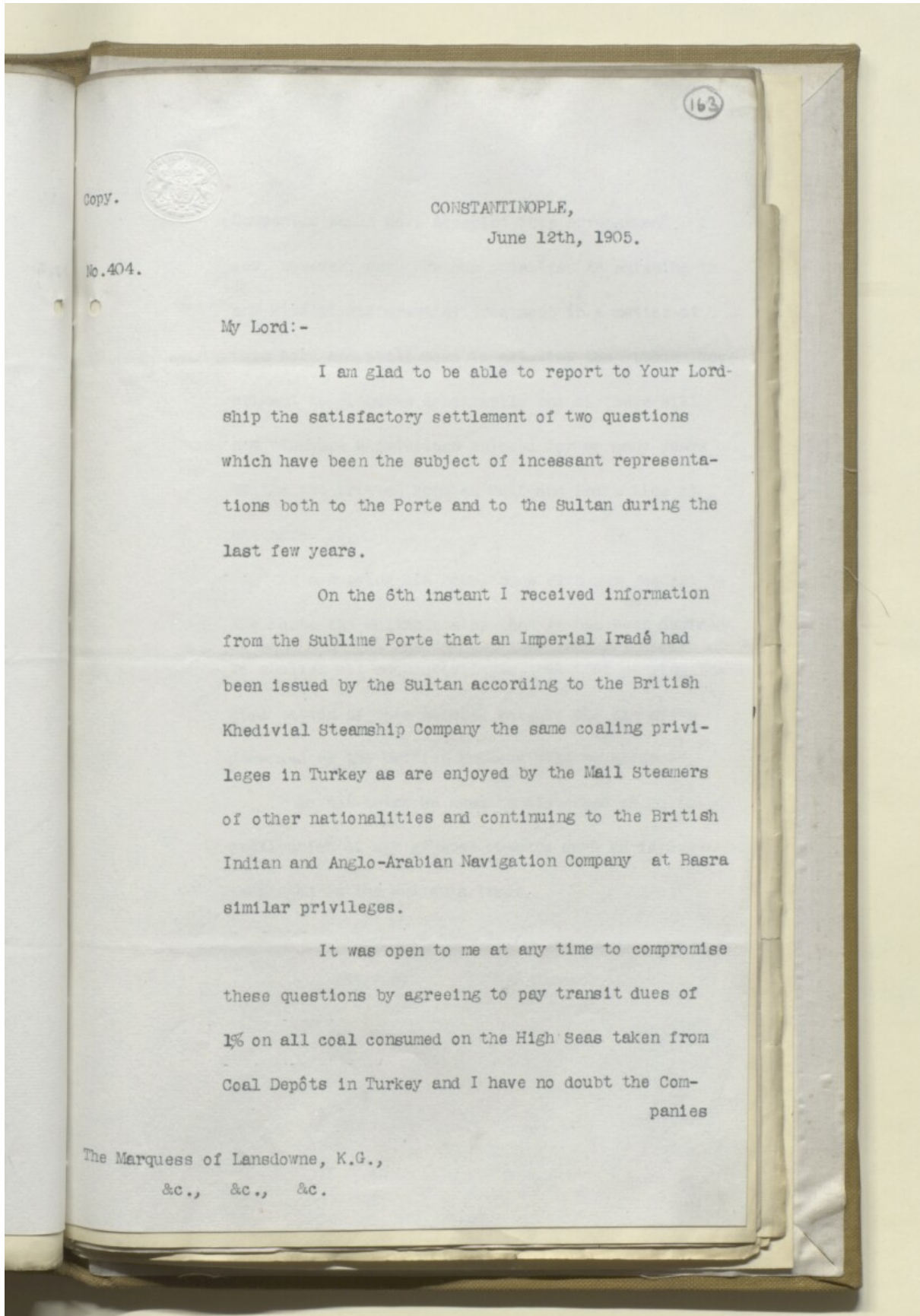
ملف رقم ١٨٥٥ لسنة ١٩٠٤، الجزء ٥، "الكويت: مستودع الفحم." [١٦٢و]
(٣٧٤/٣٣٢)





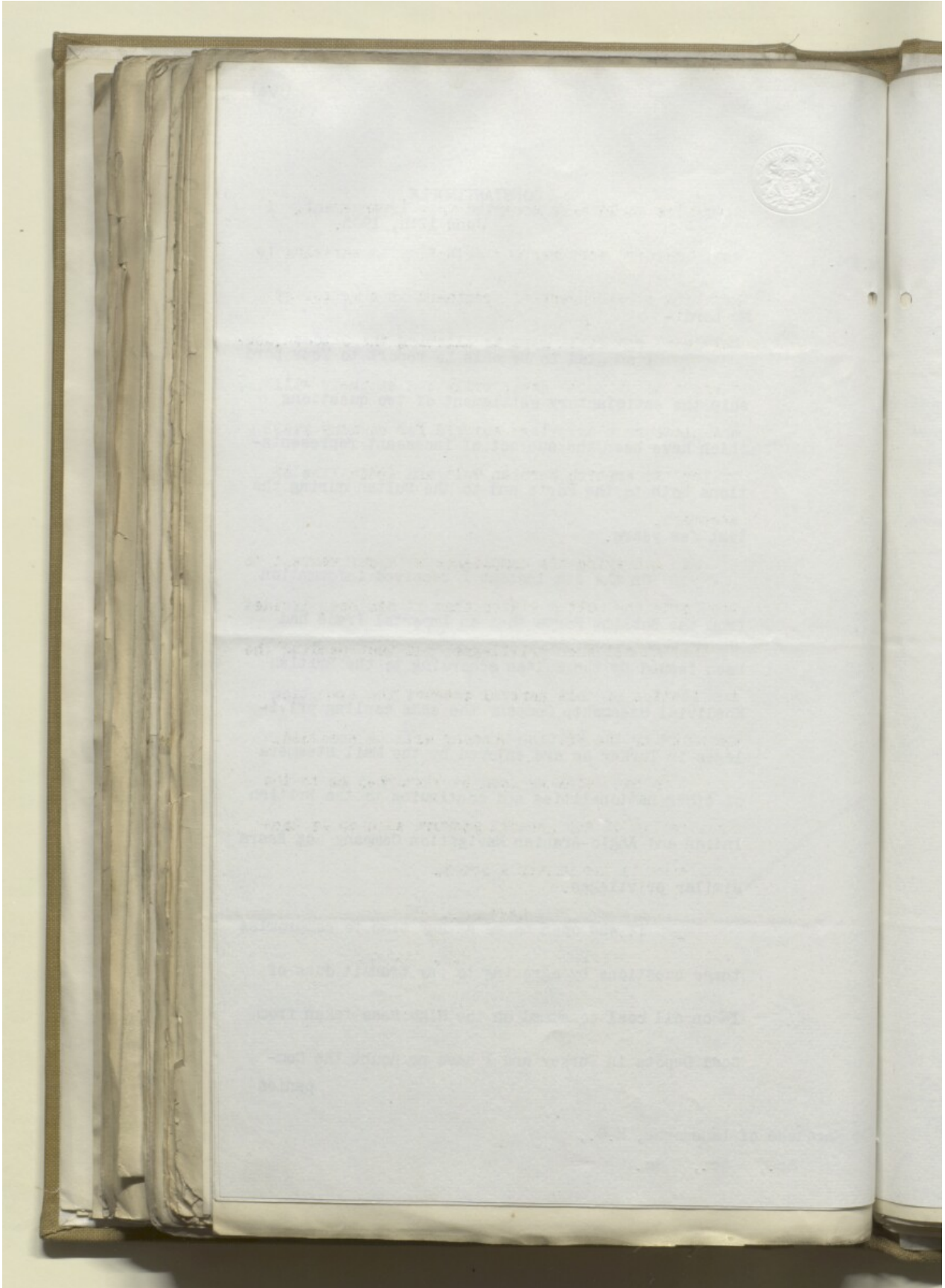
ملف رقم ١٨٥٥ لسنة ١٩٠٤، الجزء ٥، "الكويت: مستودع الفحم." [١٦٢ظ]
(٣٧٤/٣٣٣)

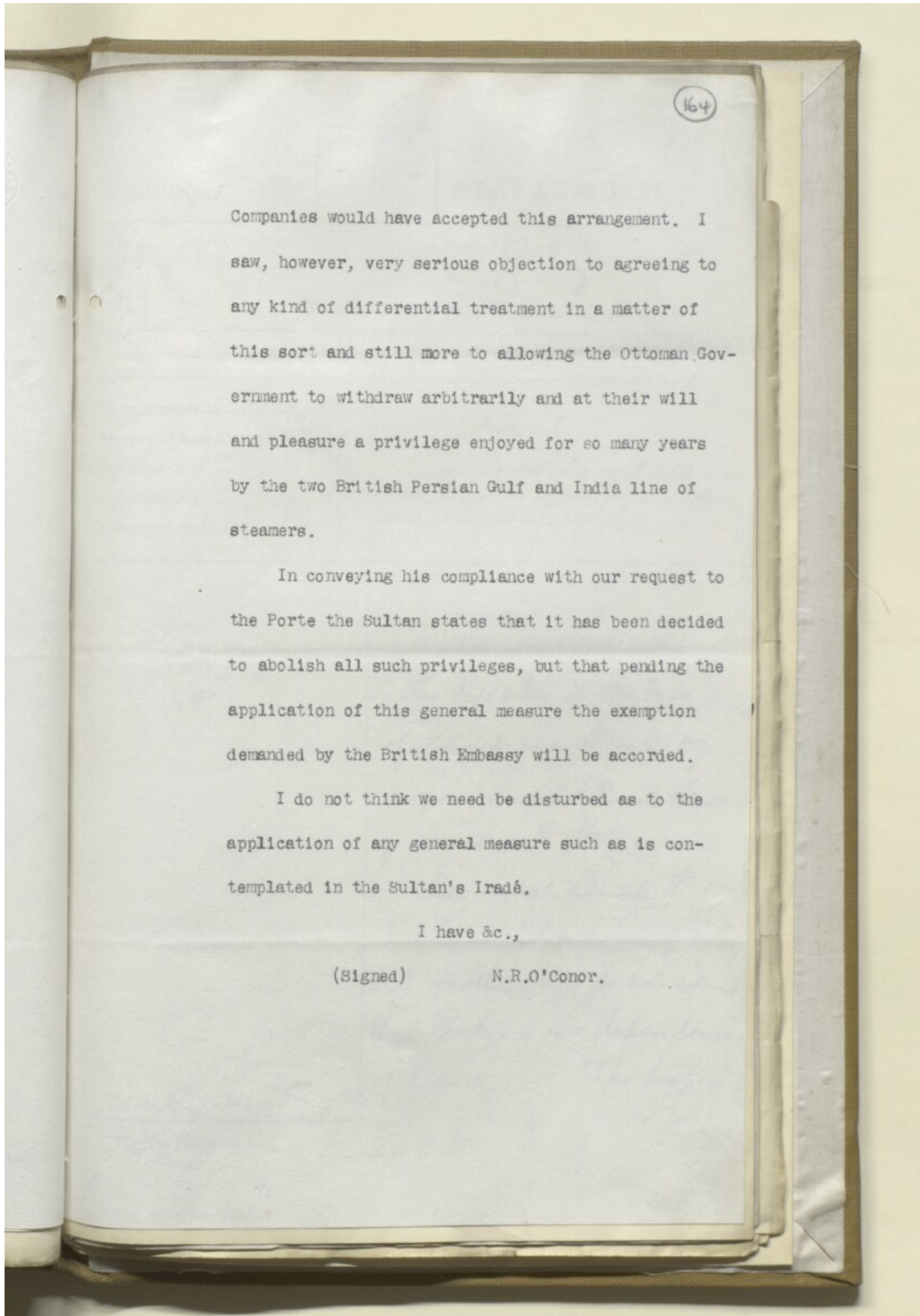






ملف رقم ١٨٥٥ لسنة ١٩٠٤، الجزء ٥، "الكويت: مستودع الفحم." [١٦٣ظ]
(٣٧٤/٣٣٥)





164

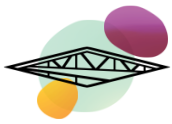
Companies would have accepted this arrangement. I saw, however, very serious objection to agreeing to any kind of differential treatment in a matter of this sort and still more to allowing the Ottoman Government to withdraw arbitrarily and at their will and pleasure a privilege enjoyed for so many years by the two British Persian Gulf and India line of steamers.

In conveying his compliance with our request to the Porte the Sultan states that it has been decided to abolish all such privileges, but that pending the application of this general measure the exemption demanded by the British Embassy will be accorded.

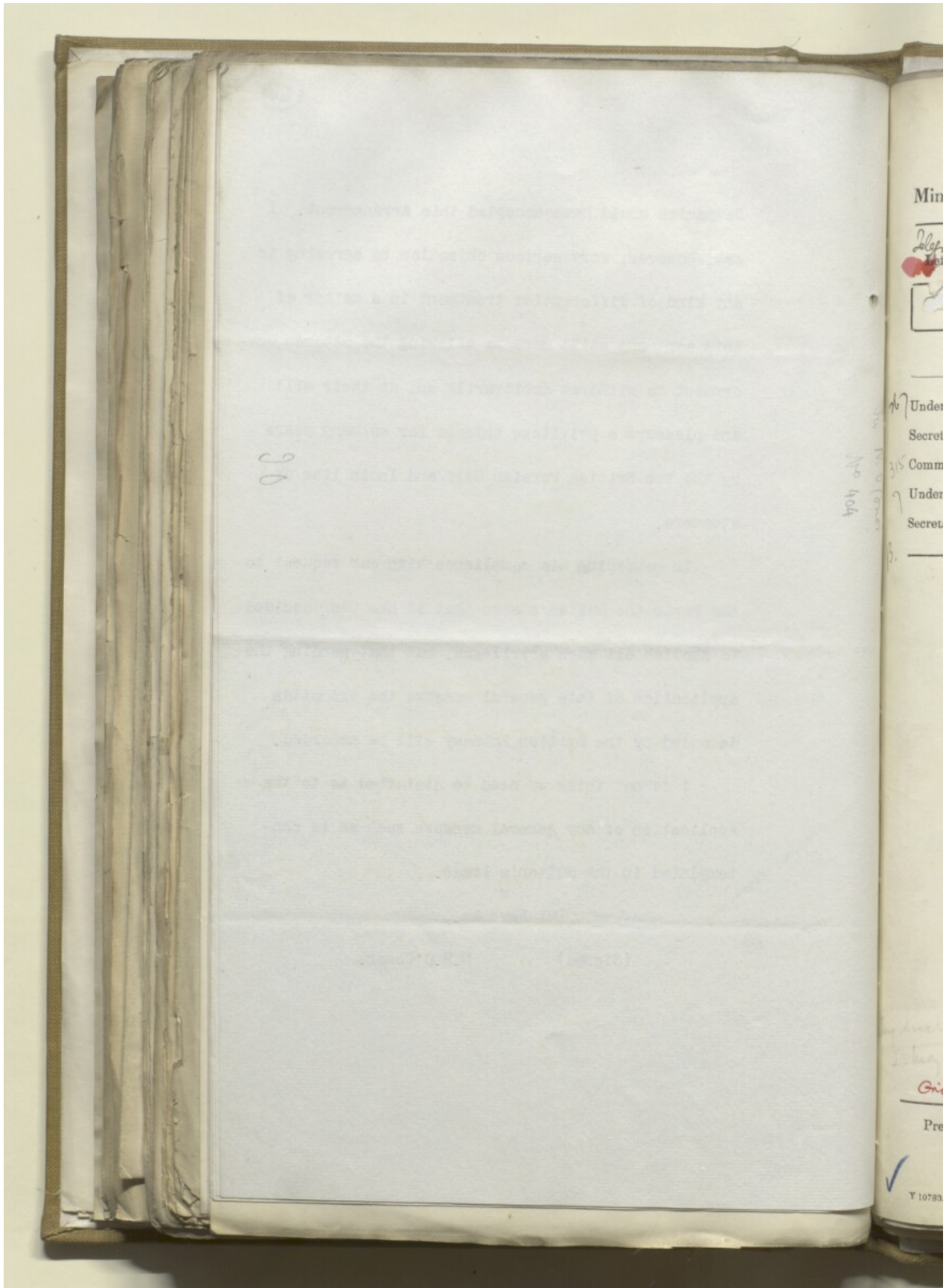
I do not think we need be disturbed as to the application of any general measure such as is contemplated in the Sultan's Iradé.

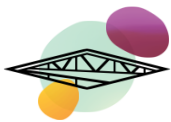
I have &c.,

(Signed) N.R.O'Conor.



ملف رقم ١٨٥٥ لسنة ١٩٠٤، الجزء ٥، "الكويت: مستودع الفحم." [١٦٤ظ]
(٣٧٤/٣٣٧)





ملف رقم ١٨٥٥ لسنة ١٩٠٤، الجزء ٥، "الكويت: مستودع الفحم." [١٦٥]
(٣٧٤/٣٣٨)

165

Register No. 1184

Minute Paper.

SECRET DEPARTMENT.

Dated 18th July 1905.

Rec. 18th July

Telegram Letter from Viceroy,

Formally acknowledged

	Date.	Initials.	SUBJECT.
Under Secretary.....	21 July	KM	Koweit. Proposal to establish a coal depot at Koweit. Major Cox suggests "some site on Bahyan Island", political advantage of which seems obvious.
Secretary of State	22	ag	
Committee	25	SM	
Under Secretary.....	1 Aug.	KM	
Secretary of State			

Copy to
4 August 1905
SECRETARY IN CHARGE

The suggestion of Bubyas instead of Koweit imports into the proposal an additional element of pressure on the Porte.

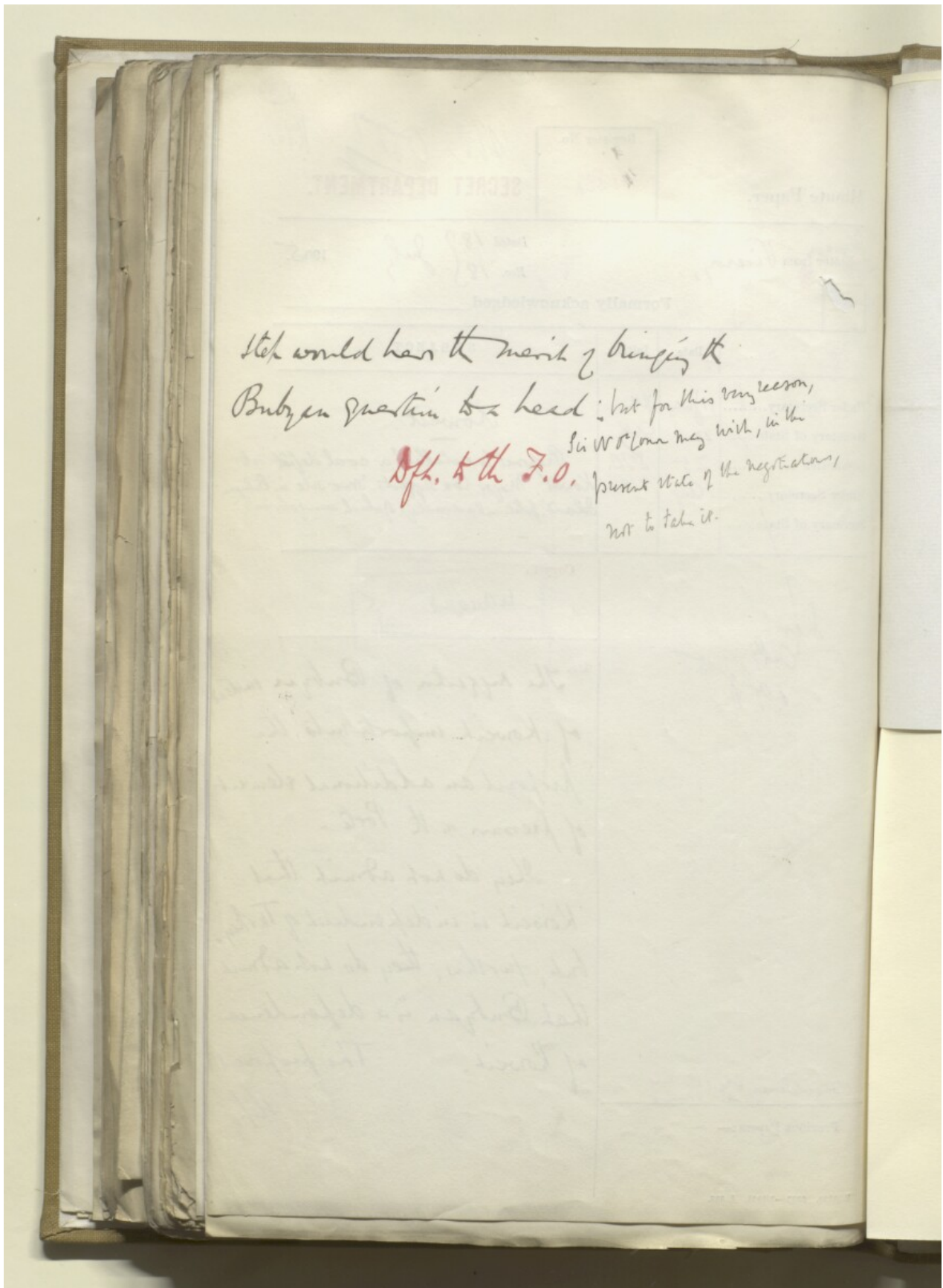
They do not admit that Koweit is independent of Turkey, but, further, they do not admit that Bubyas is a dependence of Koweit. The proposer

Step

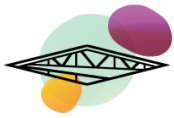
Orig. enclosed to be of 23 May returned 8 Aug 05

Previous Papers:—

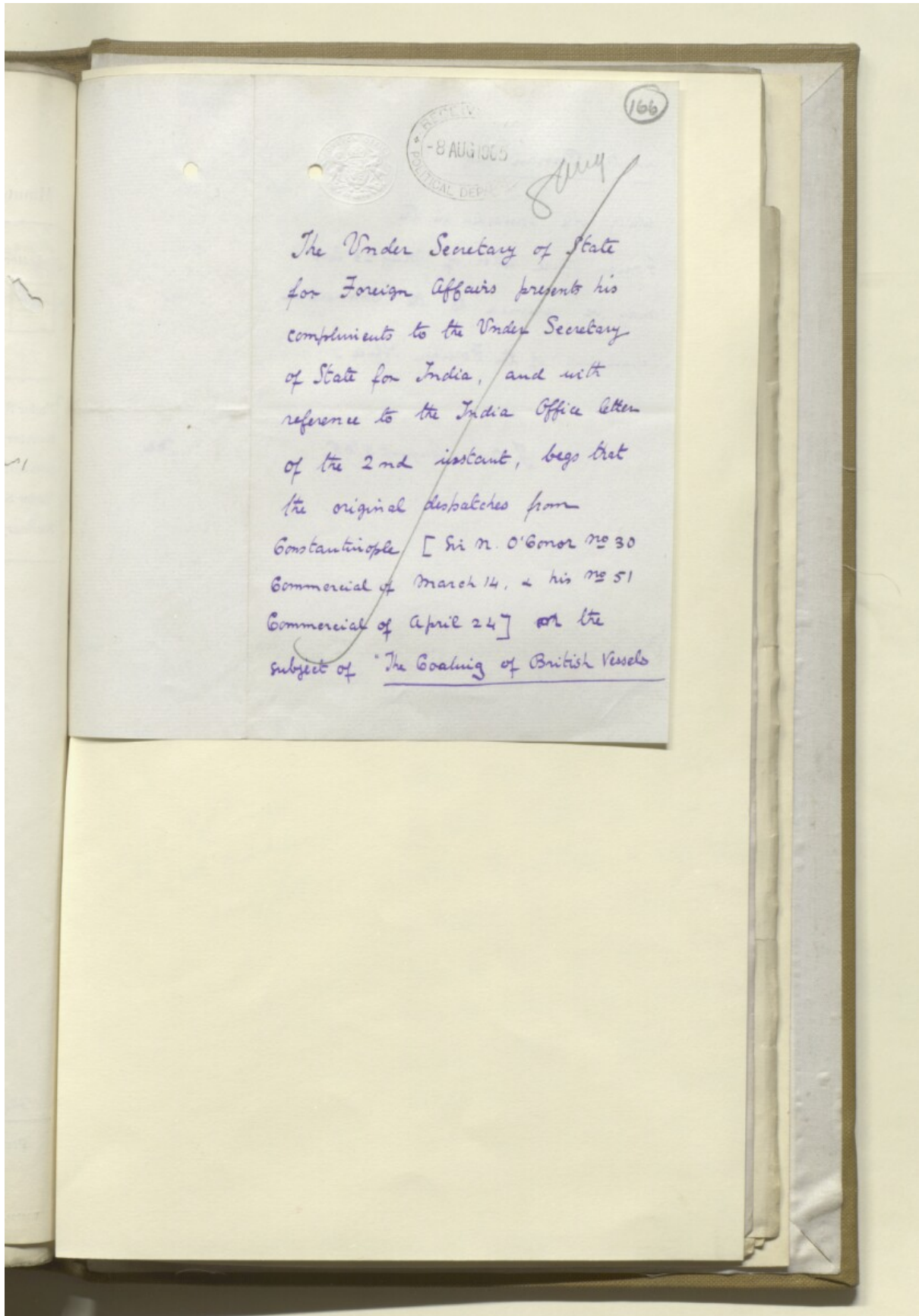
Y 19780. 2333.—3/1905. I. 536.



Step would have the merit of bringing the
Buzen question to a head: but for this reason,
Sir Wolcott may wish, in the
present state of the negotiations,
not to take it.

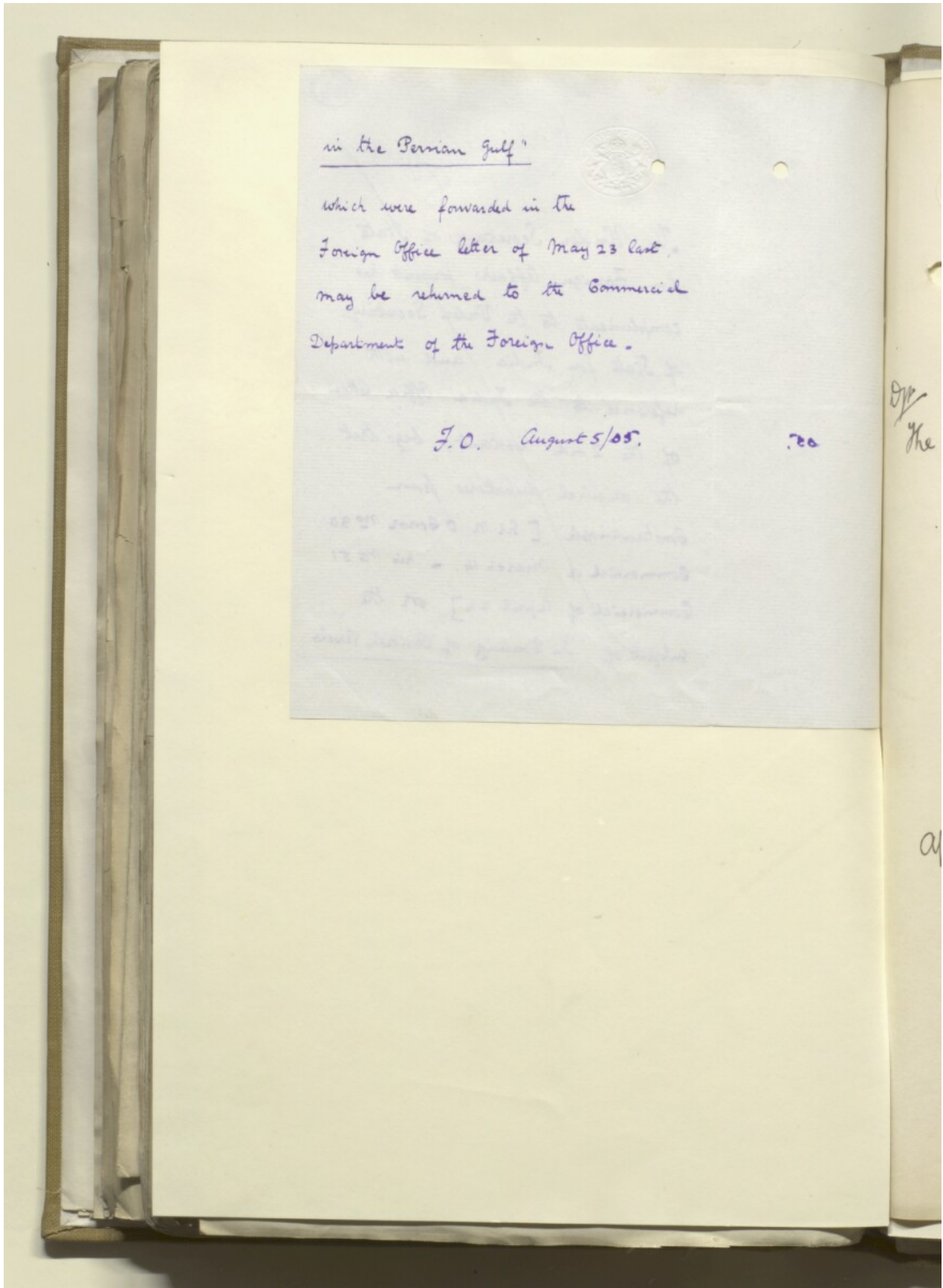


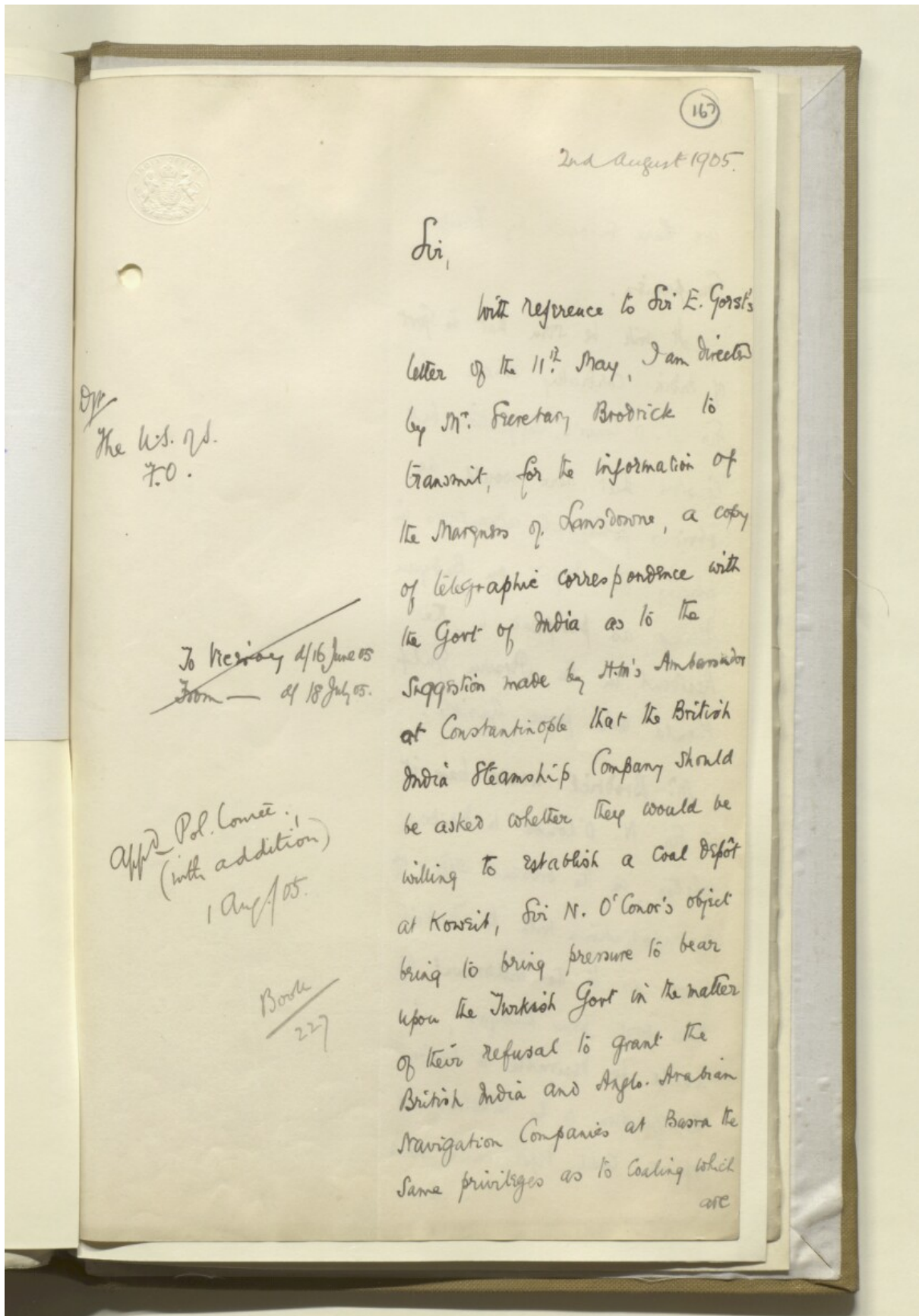
ملف رقم ١٨٥٥ لسنة ١٩٠٤، الجزء ٥، "الكويت: مستودع الفحم." [١٦٦و]
(٣٧٤/٣٤٠)





ملف رقم ١٨٥٥ لسنة ١٩٠٤، الجزء ٥، "الكويت: مستودع الفحم." [١٦٦ظ]
(٣٧٤/٣٤١)



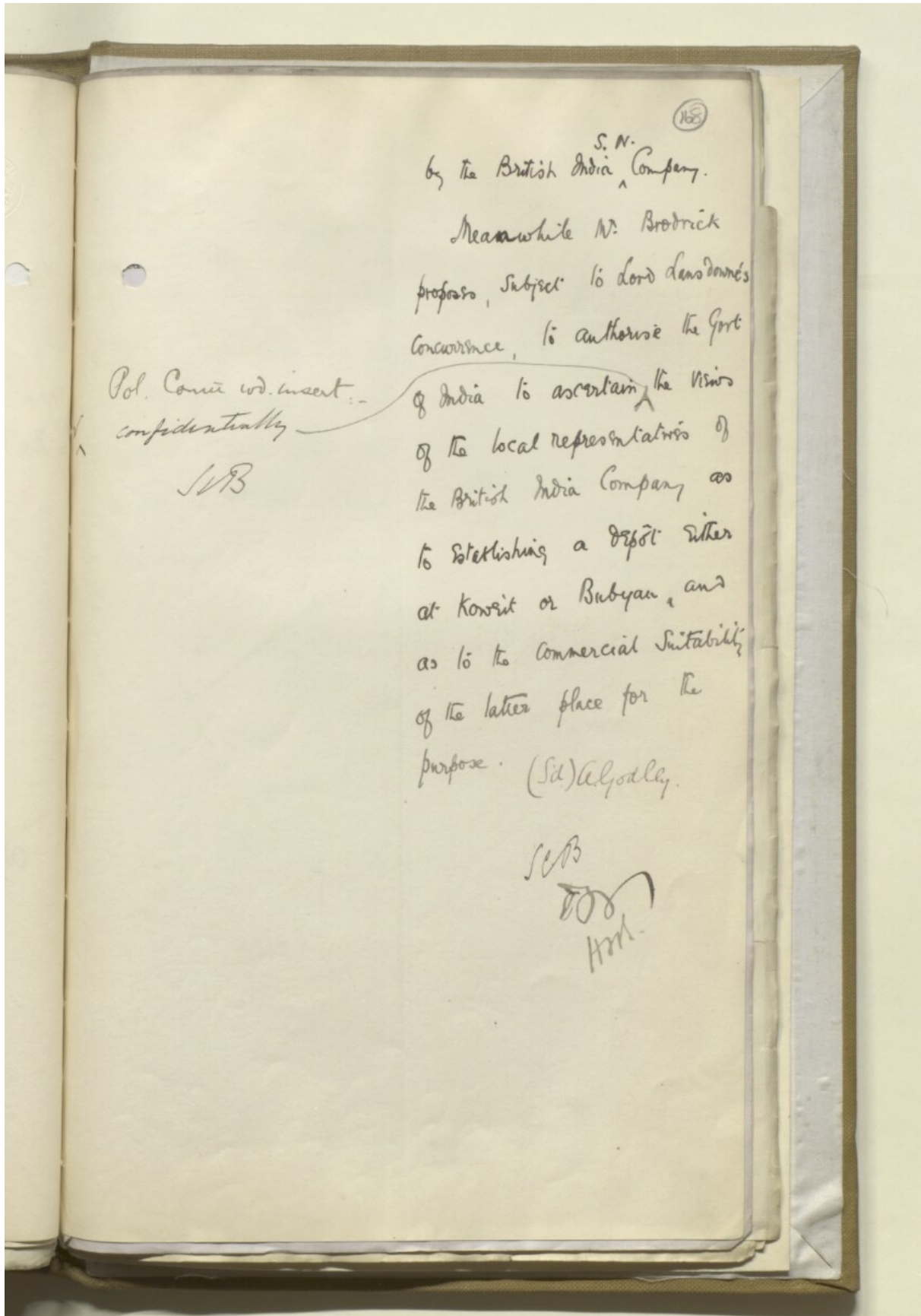




are there enjoyed by Foreign
Companies.

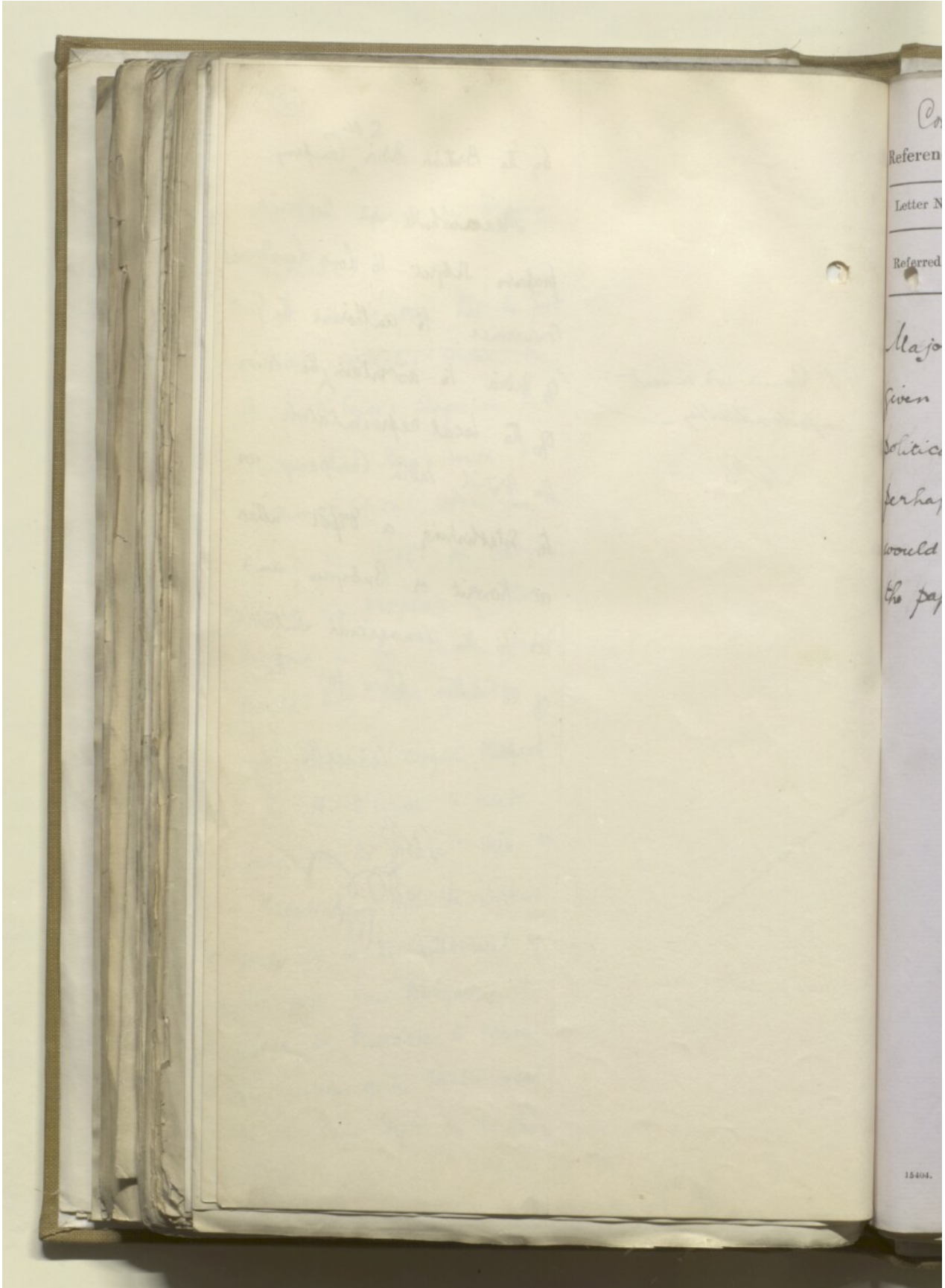
It will be seen that the Govt
of India cordially concurs in
Sir N. O'Connor's suggestion but
considers that there would be
obvious political advantages in
placing the depot on Bubyau
Island, as proposed by the
Resident in the Persian Gulf,
should this prove feasible.

Mr. Brodrick would leave it
to Sir N. O'Connor to decide
whether, in the present stage of
the negotiations with the Turkish
Govt as to the withdrawal of
their post from Bubyau, it
would be desirable to raise
the question of the establishment
of a coal depot on the island
by





ملف رقم ١٨٥٥ لسنة ١٩٠٤، الجزء ٥، "الكويت: مستودع الفحم." [١٦٨ظ]
(٣٧٤/٣٤٥)





ملف رقم ١٨٥٥ لسنة ١٩٠٤، الجزء ٥، "الكويت: مستودع الفحم." [١٦٩]
(٣٧٤/٣٤٦)

Conf
Reference Paper.

Political and Secret
Department.

Letter No. 1184 Rec. 18 July 1905.

Referred to the R. & S. Secy., 19th day of July 1905.

Major Cox's suggestion has
given this proposal so
political a complexion that
perhaps the Revenue Secy.
would prefer to transfer
the papers to this Dept. ?
White

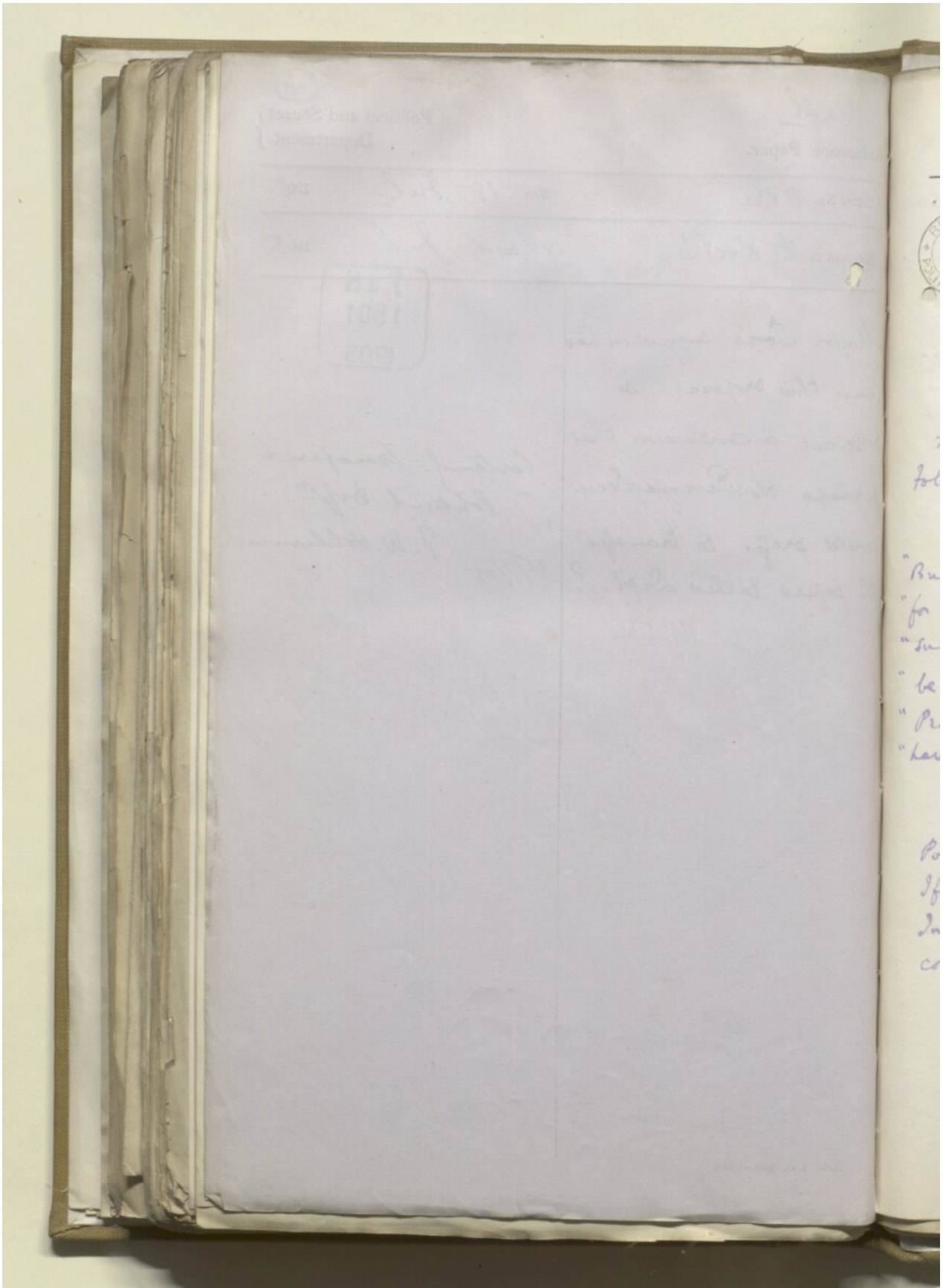
R&S
1901
1905

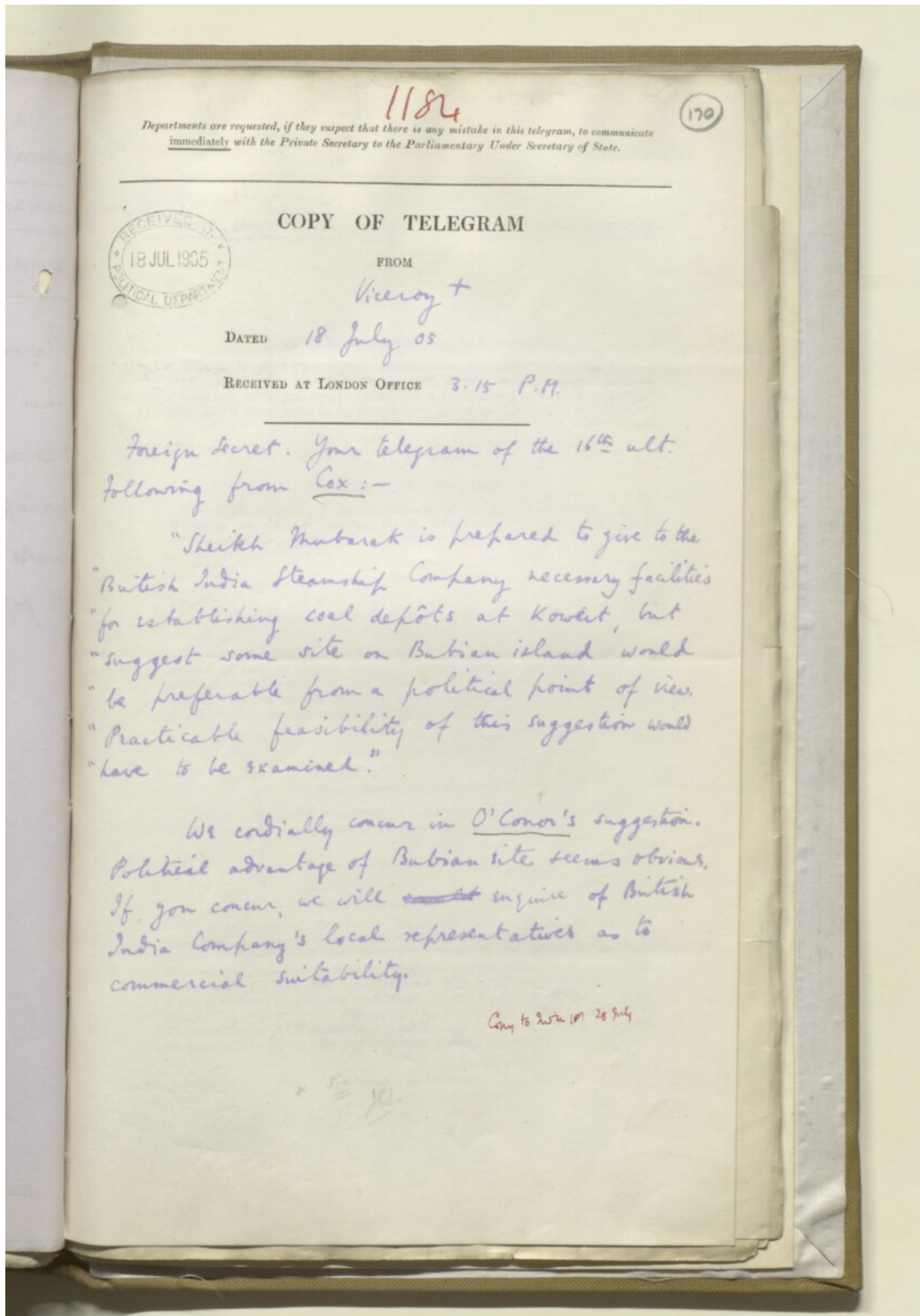
Certainly. Transfer to
Political Dept.
J. W. Holderness
26/7/05

13404. I. 18. 1000.—1/1905.



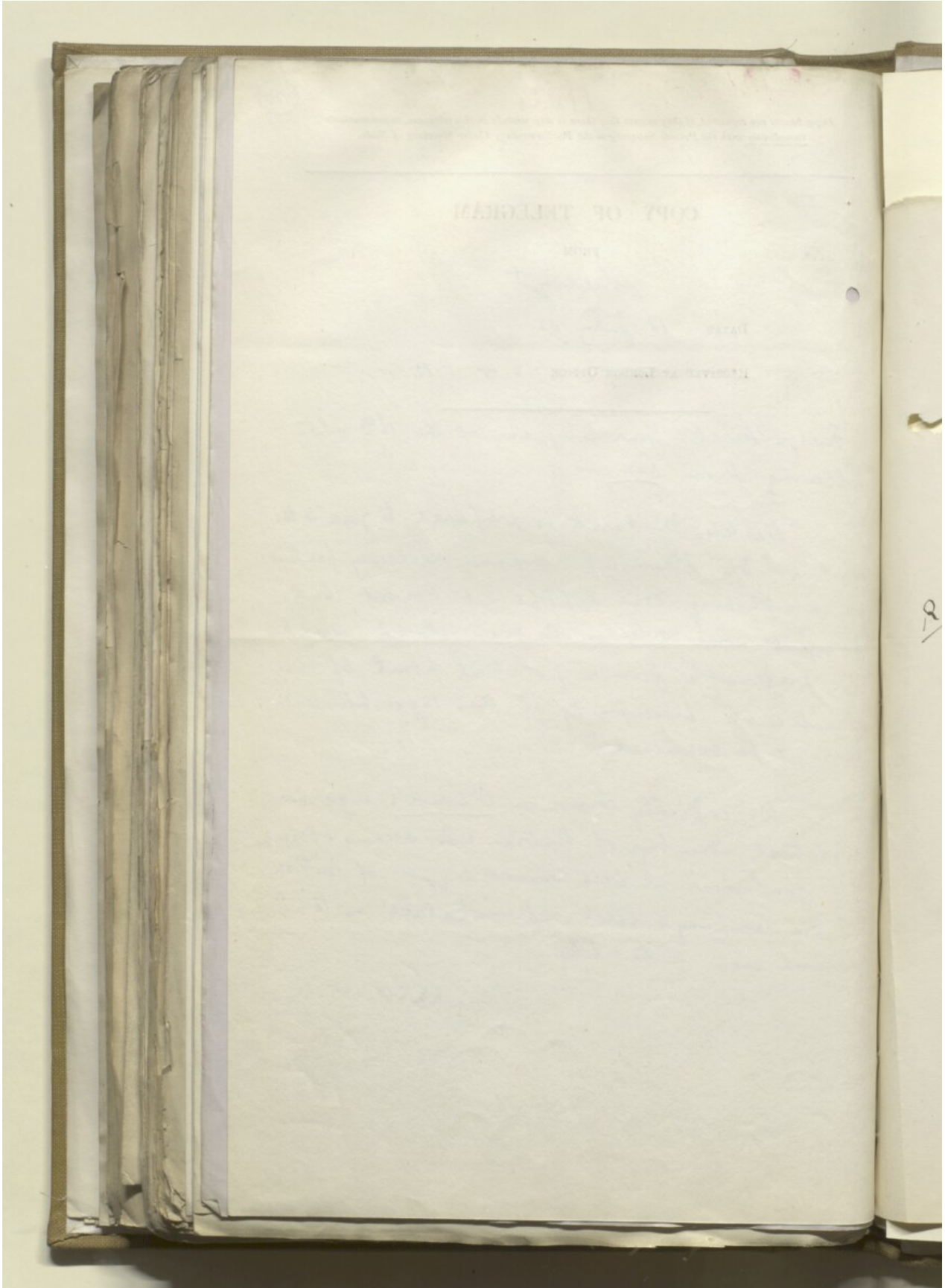
ملف رقم ١٨٥٥ لسنة ١٩٠٤، الجزء ٥، "الكويت: مستودع الفحم." [١٦٩ظ]
(٣٧٤/٣٤٧)







ملف رقم ١٨٥٥ لسنة ١٩٠٤، الجزء ٥، "الكويت: مستودع الفحم." [١٧٠ظ]
(٣٧٤/٣٤٩)





Secret Department.

Political Secretary.

(171)

From Government of Bombay, 16th June 1905.

Plague, Bombay Presidency. Deaths from all causes in Bombay City in May last, 5,541; reported plague cases, 2,878; deaths, 2,600. Rest of Presidency, 3,850 and 3,038; Aden, 5 and 5; Europeans, 2 and 1 in Bombay City, and 7 cases Aden in April last not previously reported.

From Viceroy, 16th June 1905.

P.—With reference to your telegram of the 8th June, Colonel H. S. Wheatley and Major-General E. de Brath are the additional officers recommended for appointment to the Order of the Bath.

*From Secretary of State to Viceroy, Foreign Department,
16th June 1905.*

P.—A suggestion has been made by Sir N. O'Connor that, as privilege of import of coal at Busra has been withdrawn, a coal depot should be established at Kuwait by British India Steam Navigation Company for their vessels. Do you see any objection to this suggestion? Through whom do you think that arrangements should be made for the site?

From Viceroy, 16th June 1905.

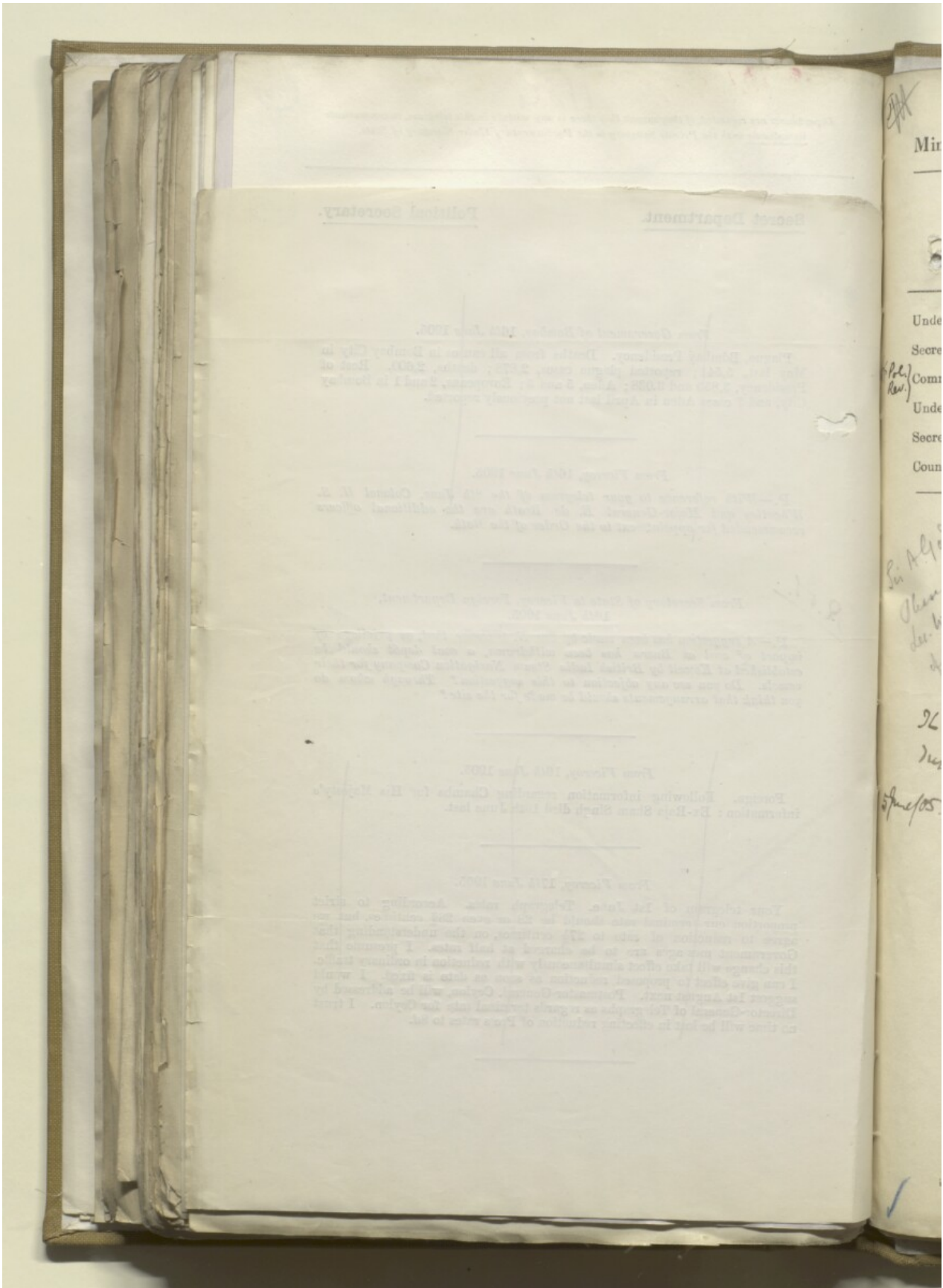
Foreign. Following information regarding Chamba for His Majesty's information: Ex-Raja Sham Singh died 10th June last.

From Viceroy, 17th June 1905.

Your telegram of 1st June. Telegraph rates. According to strict proportion our terminal rate should be 28 or even 28½ centimes, but we agree to reduction of rate to 27½ centimes, on the understanding that Government messages are to be charged at half rates. I presume that this change will take effect simultaneously with reduction in ordinary traffic. I can give effect to proposed reduction as soon as date is fixed. I would suggest 1st August next. Postmaster-General, Ceylon, will be addressed by Director-General of Telegraphs as regards terminal rate for Ceylon. I trust no time will be lost in effecting reduction of Press rates to 8d.



ملف رقم ١٨٥٥ لسنة ١٩٠٤، الجزء ٥، "الكويت: مستودع الفحم." [١٧١ظ]
(٣٧٤/٣٥١)





Pat. 1184/05 Transferred to Polt. Dept. *172*

Minute Paper. *1225/05* Revenue and Statistics.

Register No. *1362+1225* Received *24/5* 1905.

Formally acknowledged

	Date.	Initials.	SUBJECT.
Under Secretary.....	<i>26/5</i>	<i>T.W.H.</i>	
Secretary of State....	<i>26</i>	<i>as</i>	
Committee.....	<i>30</i>	<i>S.S.H.</i>	
Under Secretary.....	<i>16/6</i>	<i>J.H.S.</i>	
Secretary of State....			
Council			

Foreign Office reference regarding a coaling depot at Kuwait for B.I.S.N. Co?

Minute.

The correspondence now sent to us by the F.O. shows that the privilege of importing coal for the use of steamers free of import duty has been & is enjoyed by steam-ship Companies plying between Constantinople & foreign ports, and up to recently has been similarly enjoyed at Basra by the B.I.S.N. Co & by the Anglo-Arabian Co. Two or three years ago a West Hartlepool Co applied for the same privilege for their steamers at Basra, and the Porte by way of refusing the request withdrew the privilege from the B.I.S.N. Co & the Anglo-Arabian Co. & those

*See Appendix
Please see S.W.
des. trans. copy at end
of draft. J.H.S.*

*Sent
as
16 June 05
Sent
16.6.05
R.*

*26 Pat. 1184/05
Rev.*

*16 June 05
R.R.D.
to des
H.S.H.*

S.H.S.

18430 L. 54. 2000.—1/1905.

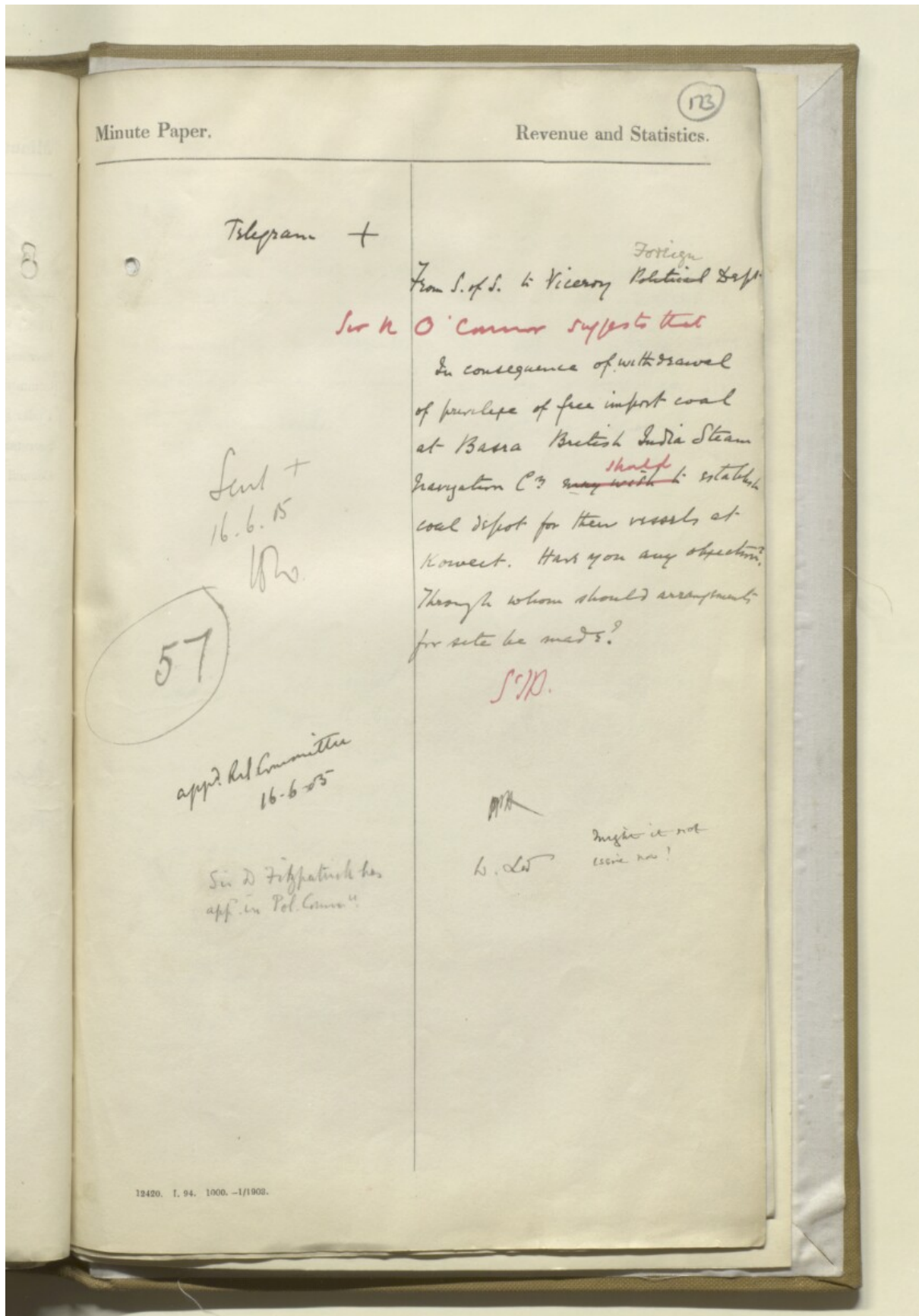


Companies had enjoyed for 27 years. At the same time the Porte withdrew from the Khedivial line C³ at Constantinople the like privilege, w^h it had enjoyed there up to its transfer from Egyptian to British hands.

The Porte has been remonstrated with by the F.O. & our Ambassador, and has taken refuge in a series of excuses; such as, its intention to withdraw gradually the coal privilege from all other companies, the invalidity of the Khedivial line & the like.

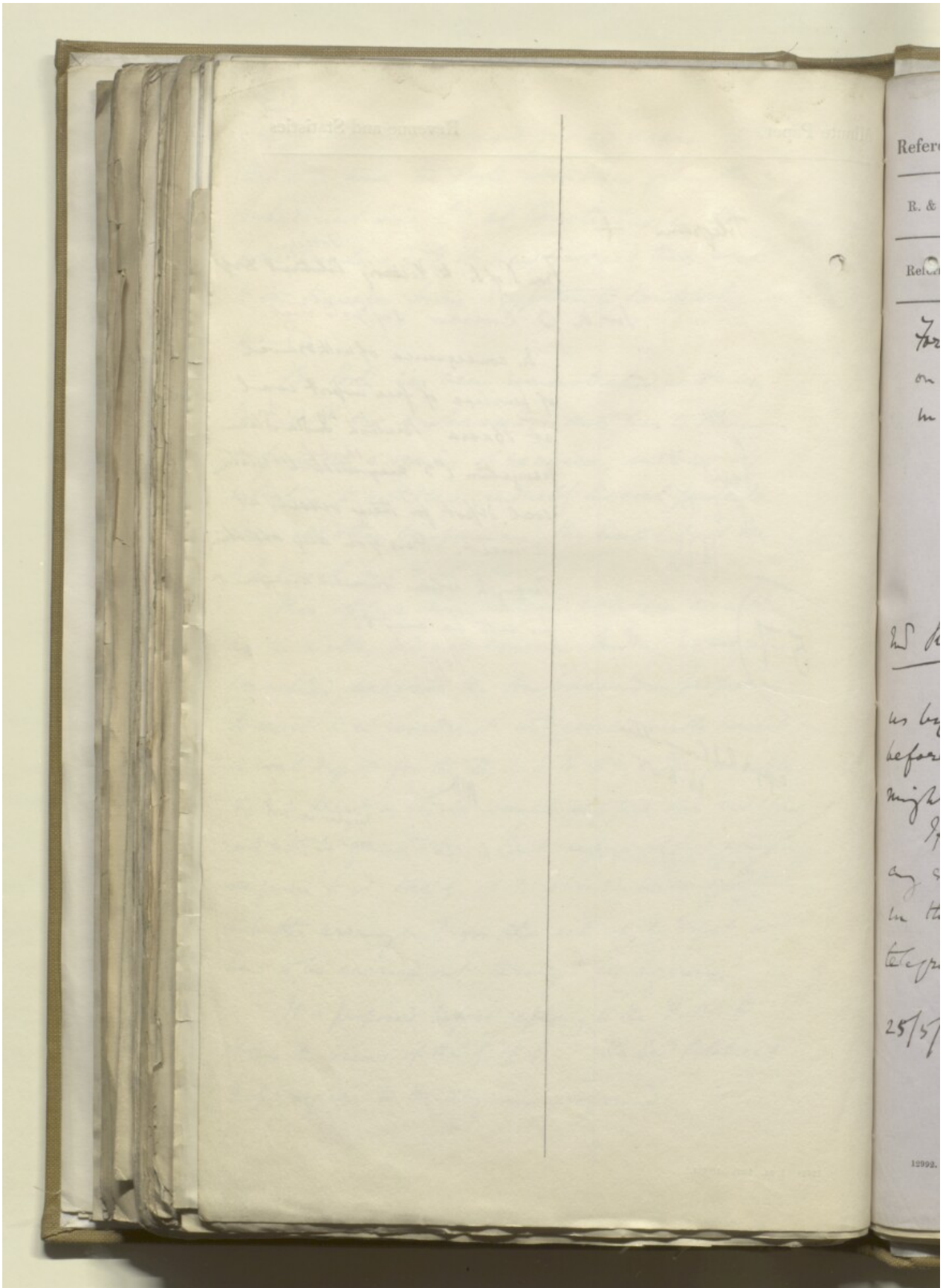
This office has hitherto not been consulted as the matter did not concern India. We are now consulted, because the Ambassador proposes to resort to an expedient w^h would make Kuwait a coal depot for the B. I. S. N. C³. - It is possible that a threat in itself would suffice and that effect need not be given to it. But before effect could be given to it, the G. of I. should be consulted and the arrangements for the site of the depot w^h have to be carried out through its agency.

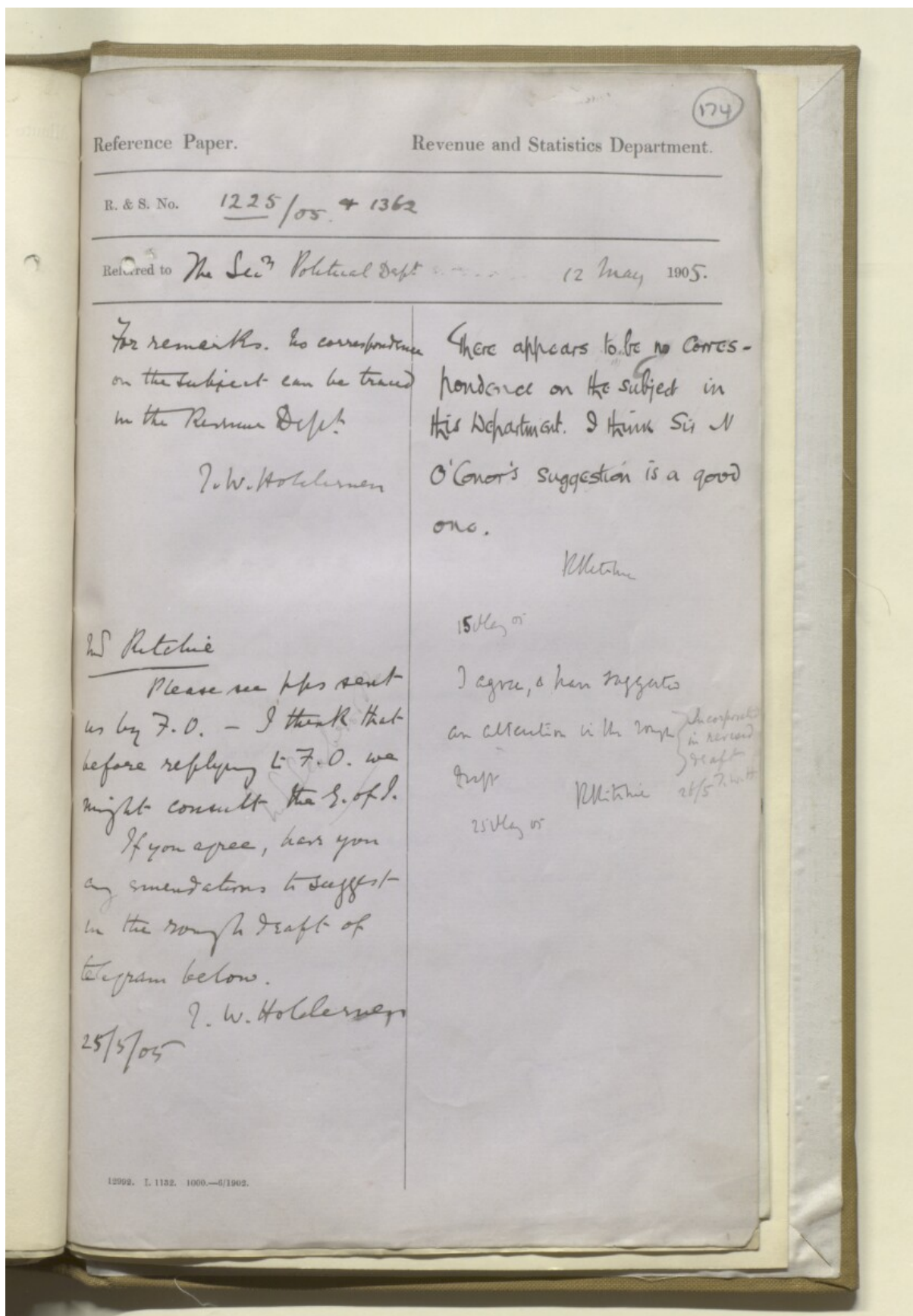
It is proposed before replying to the F.O. to obtain the views of the G. of I. - The Sec^y Political Dept. agrees to the telegram proposed.





ملف رقم ١٨٥٥ لسنة ١٩٠٤، الجزء ٥، "الكويت: مستودع الفحم." [١٧٣ظ]
(٣٧٤/٣٥٥)





Reference Paper.

Revenue and Statistics Department.

R. & S. No. 1225/05. + 1362

Referred to The Secy Political Dept 12 May 1905.

For remarks. No correspondence on the subject can be traced in the Revenue Dept.

J. W. Holderness

There appears to be no correspondence on the subject in this Department. I think Sir M O'Guer's suggestion is a good one.

Mitchie

15 May 05

Mr Ritchie

Please see pps sent us by F.O. - I think that before replying to F.O. we might consult the S. of S.

If you agree, have you any amendments to suggest in the rough draft of telegram below.

J. W. Holderness

25/5/05

I agree, & have suggested

an alteration in the rough draft

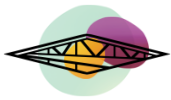
Supp

Mitchie

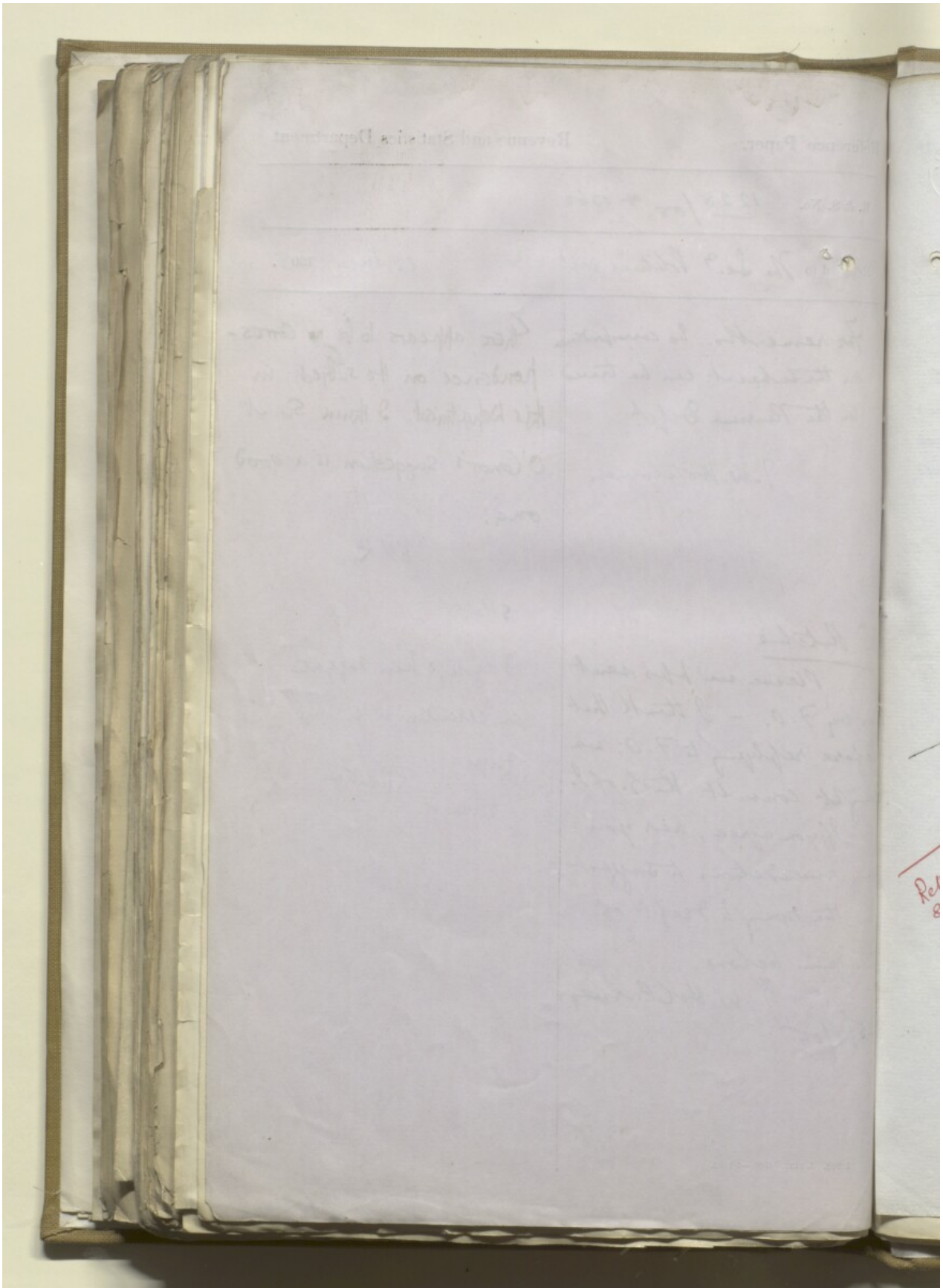
25 May 05

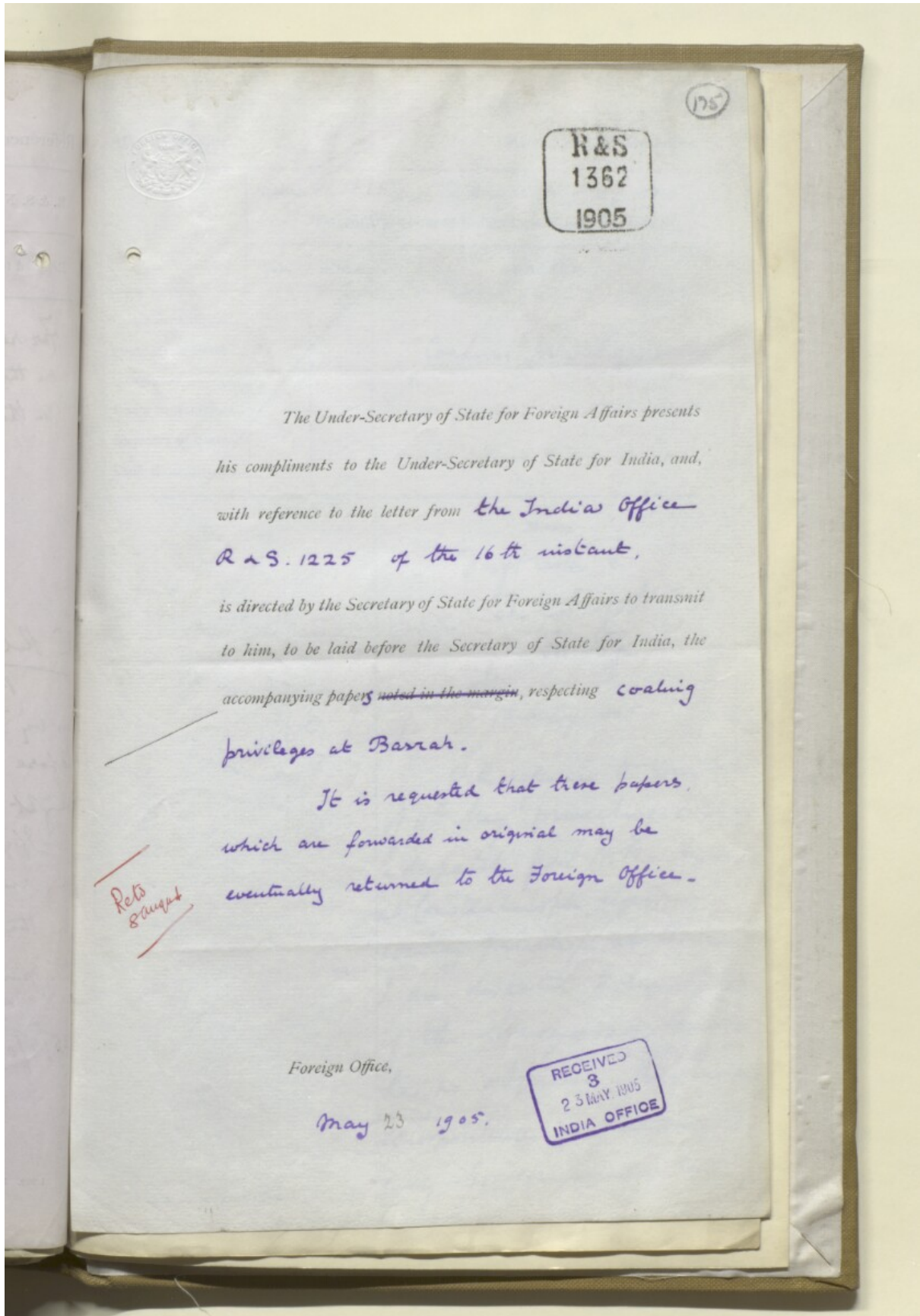
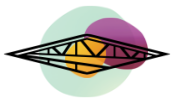
Incorporated in revised draft

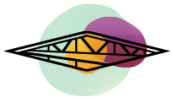
26/5/05



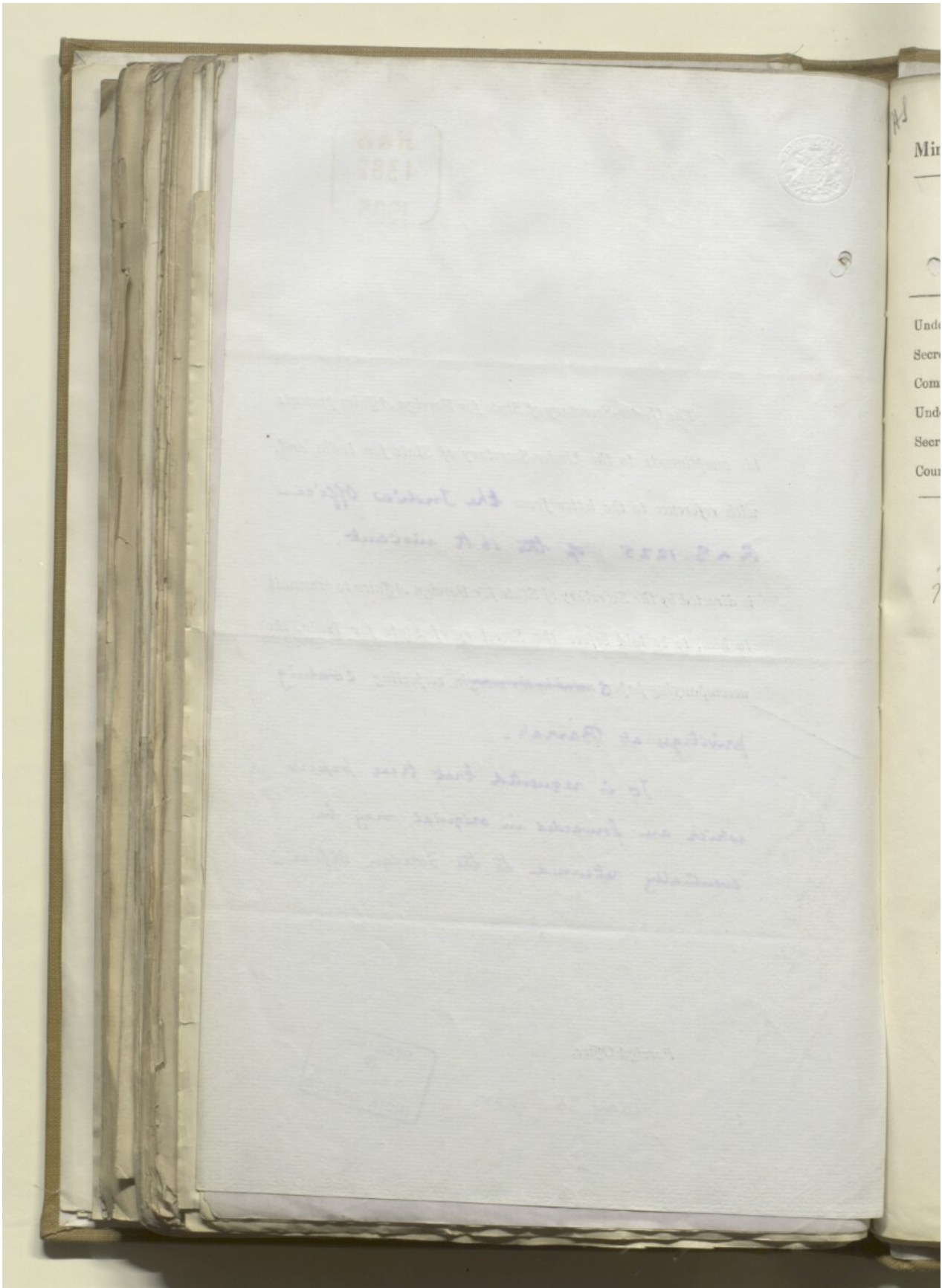
ملف رقم ١٨٥٥ لسنة ١٩٠٤، الجزء ٥، "الكويت: مستودع الفحم." [١٧٤ظ]
(٣٧٤/٣٥٧)







ملف رقم ١٨٥٥ لسنة ١٩٠٤، الجزء ٥، "الكويت: مستودع الفحم." [١٧٥ظ]
(٣٧٤/٣٥٩)





Minute Paper. *225* Revenue and Statistics. (176) MR

Register No. *225* Received *11 May* 1905.
Formally acknowledged *[Signature]*

	Date.	Initials.	SUBJECT.
Under Secretary.....			<i>Coaling privileges at Basrah</i>
Secretary of State....			
Committee			
Under Secretary			
Secretary of State....			
Council			

2. W. H.

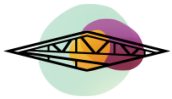
2
460.

Minutes
Draft letter to
The U.S. of S.
For. Office
20
16 May 1905
Sir

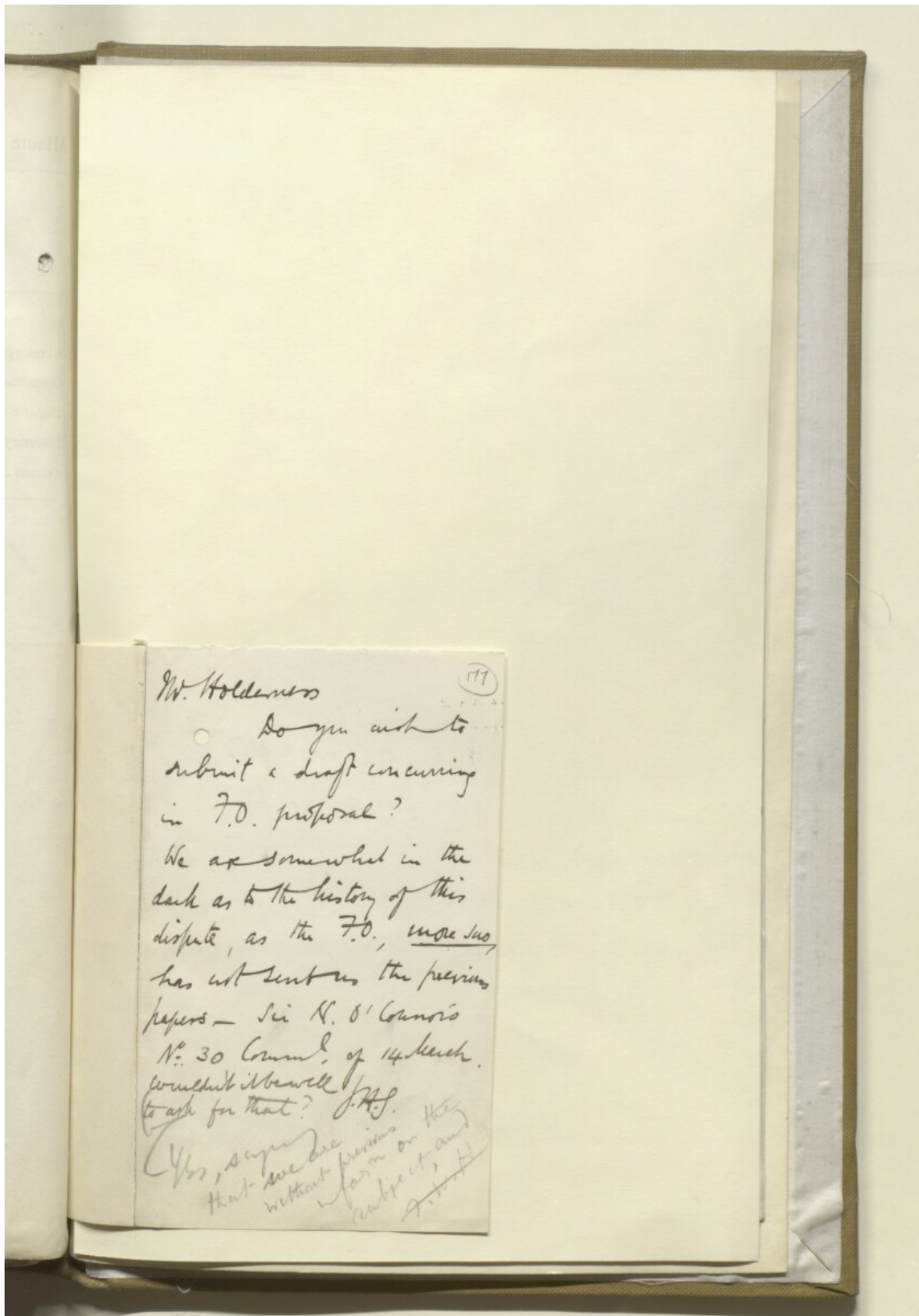
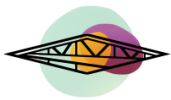
With reference to your letter of 11th May, forwarding copy of a despatch from H. M.'s Ambassador at Constantinople regarding coaling privileges at Basrah, I am directed to request that, if the Marquess of Lansdowne has no objection, ^{a copy of the} ~~the~~ ^{earlier} correspondence on this subject may be communicated,

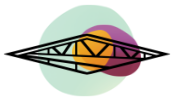
as

10430 I. 54. 3000.—1/1905.

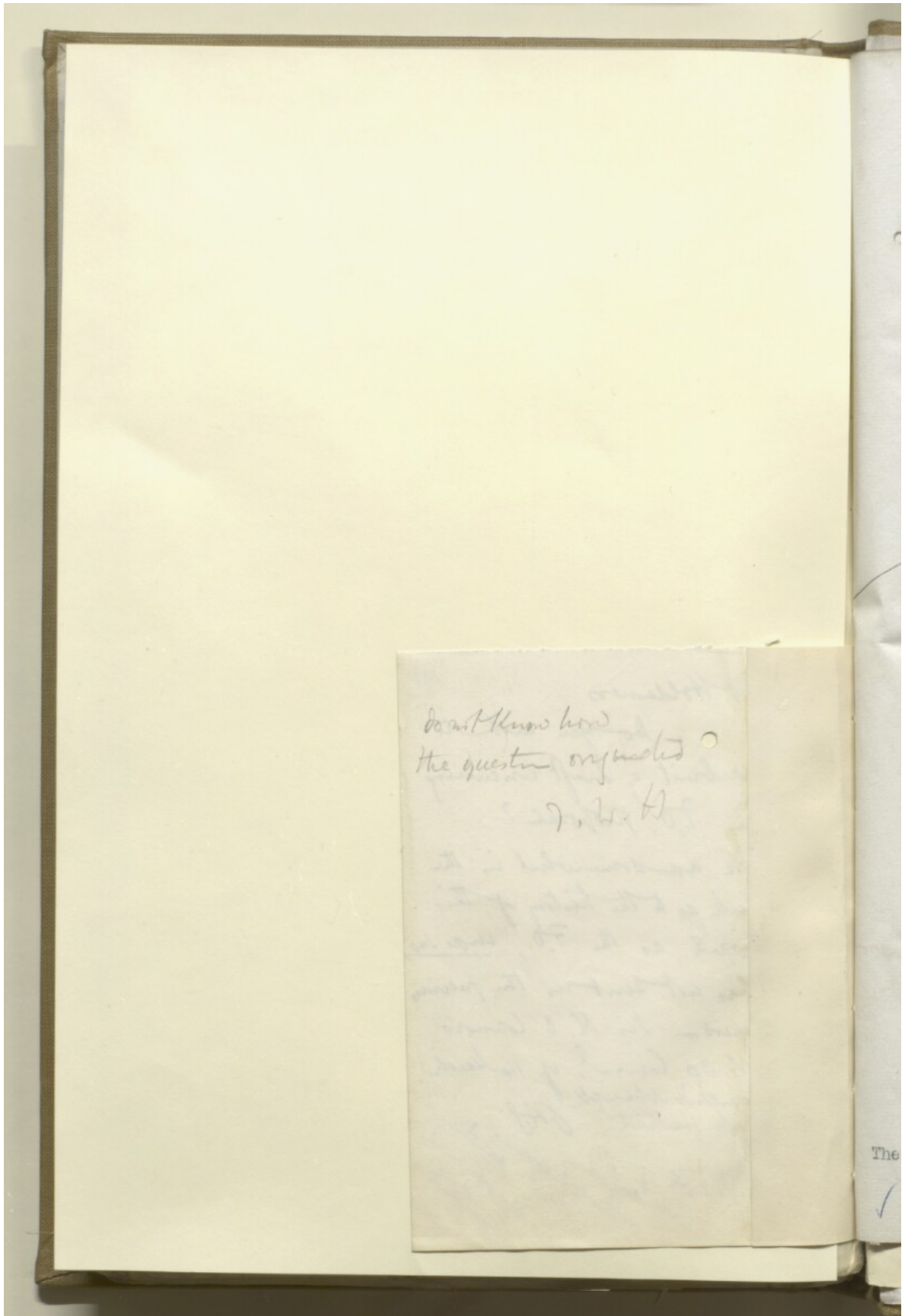


as Mr. Secretary Brodrick
~~has~~ is without previous
information on the subject,
is not aware
and has ~~no~~ information
~~as to~~ how the question originated.
(Sd) J. W. Holderness.



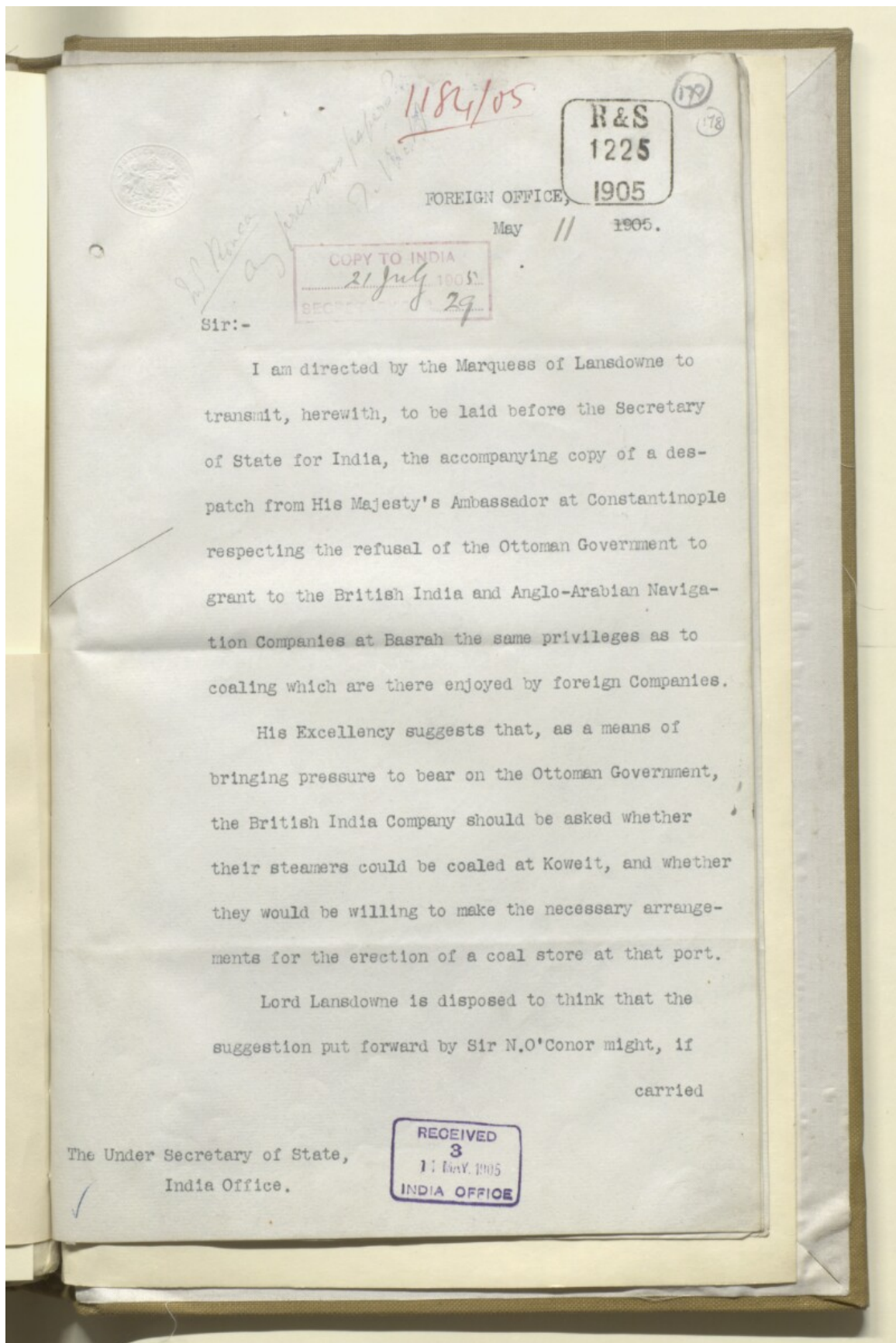


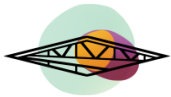
ملف رقم ١٨٥٥ لسنة ١٩٠٤، الجزء ٥، "الكويت: مستودع الفحم." [١٧٧ظ]
(٣٧٤/٣٦٣)



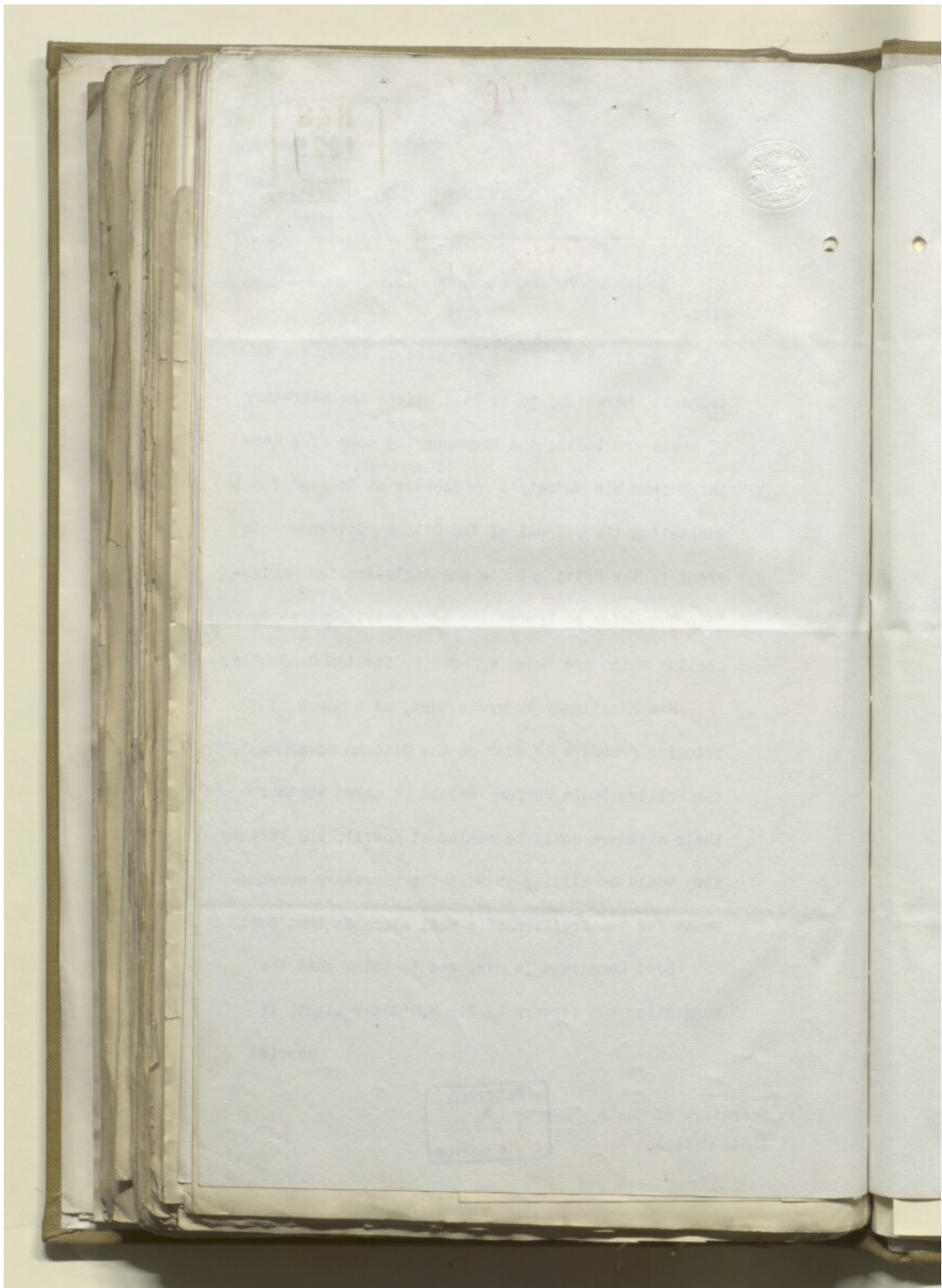


ملف رقم ١٨٥٥ لسنة ١٩٠٤، الجزء ٥، "الكويت: مستودع الفحم." [١٧٨و]
(٣٧٤/٣٦٤)



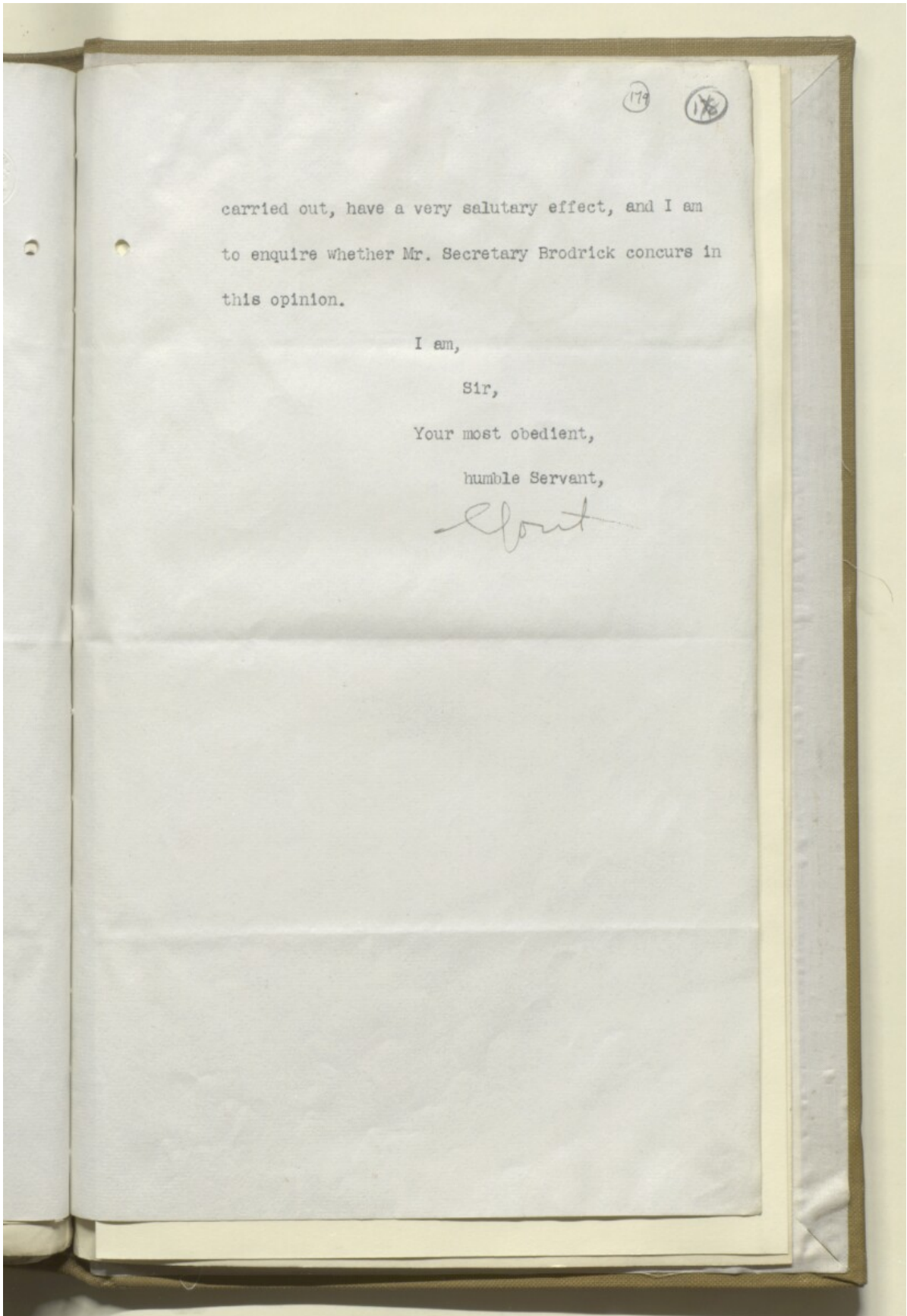


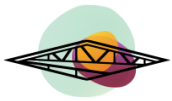
ملف رقم ١٨٥٥ لسنة ١٩٠٤، الجزء ٥، "الكويت: مستودع الفحم." [١٧٨ظ]
(٣٧٤/٣٦٥)



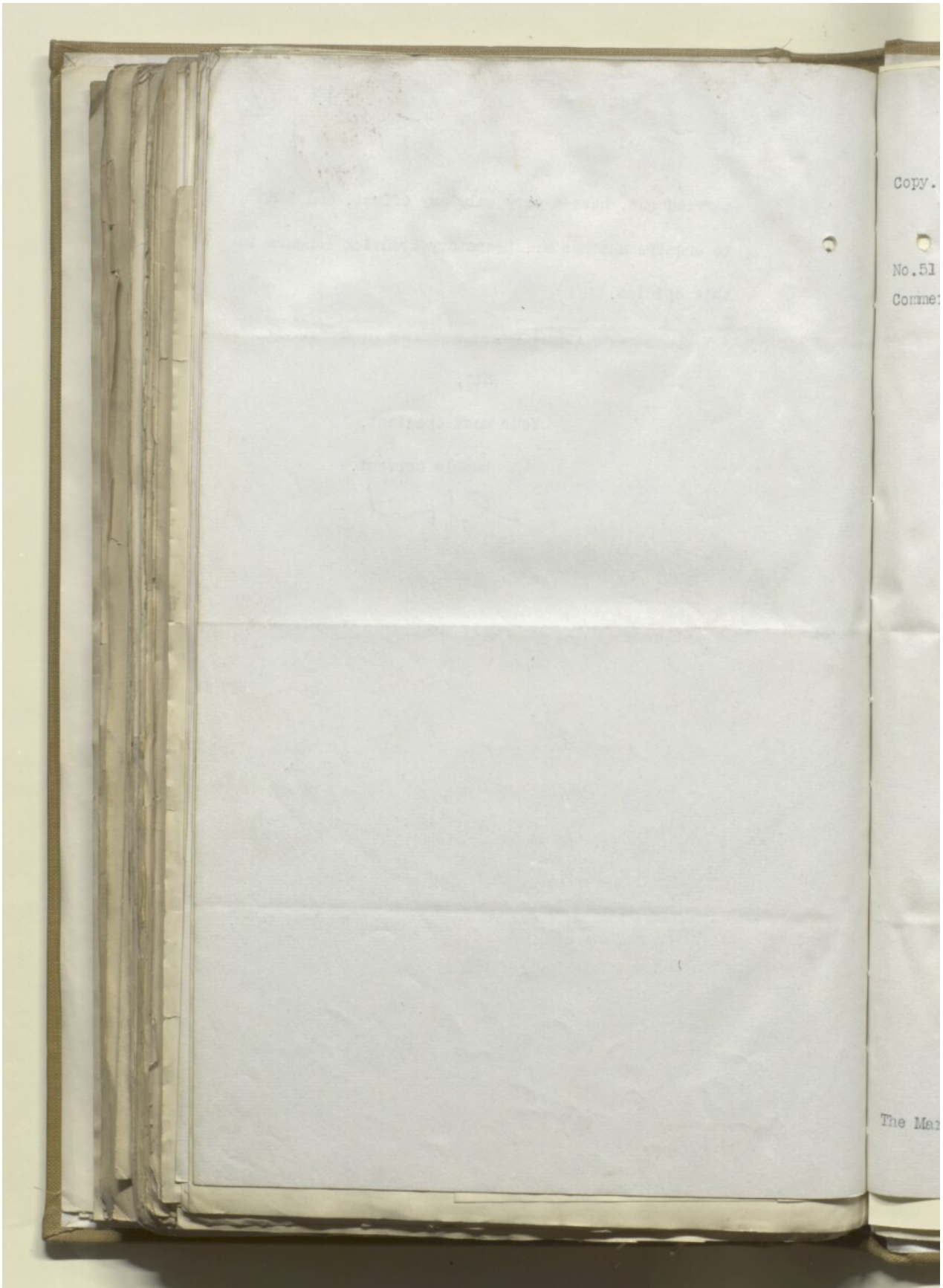


ملف رقم ١٨٥٥ لسنة ١٩٠٤، الجزء ٥، "الكويت: مستودع الفحم." [١٧٩و]
(٣٧٤/٣٦٦)





ملف رقم ١٨٥٥ لسنة ١٩٠٤، الجزء ٥، "الكويت: مستودع الفحم." [١٧٩ظ]
(٣٧٤/٣٦٧)

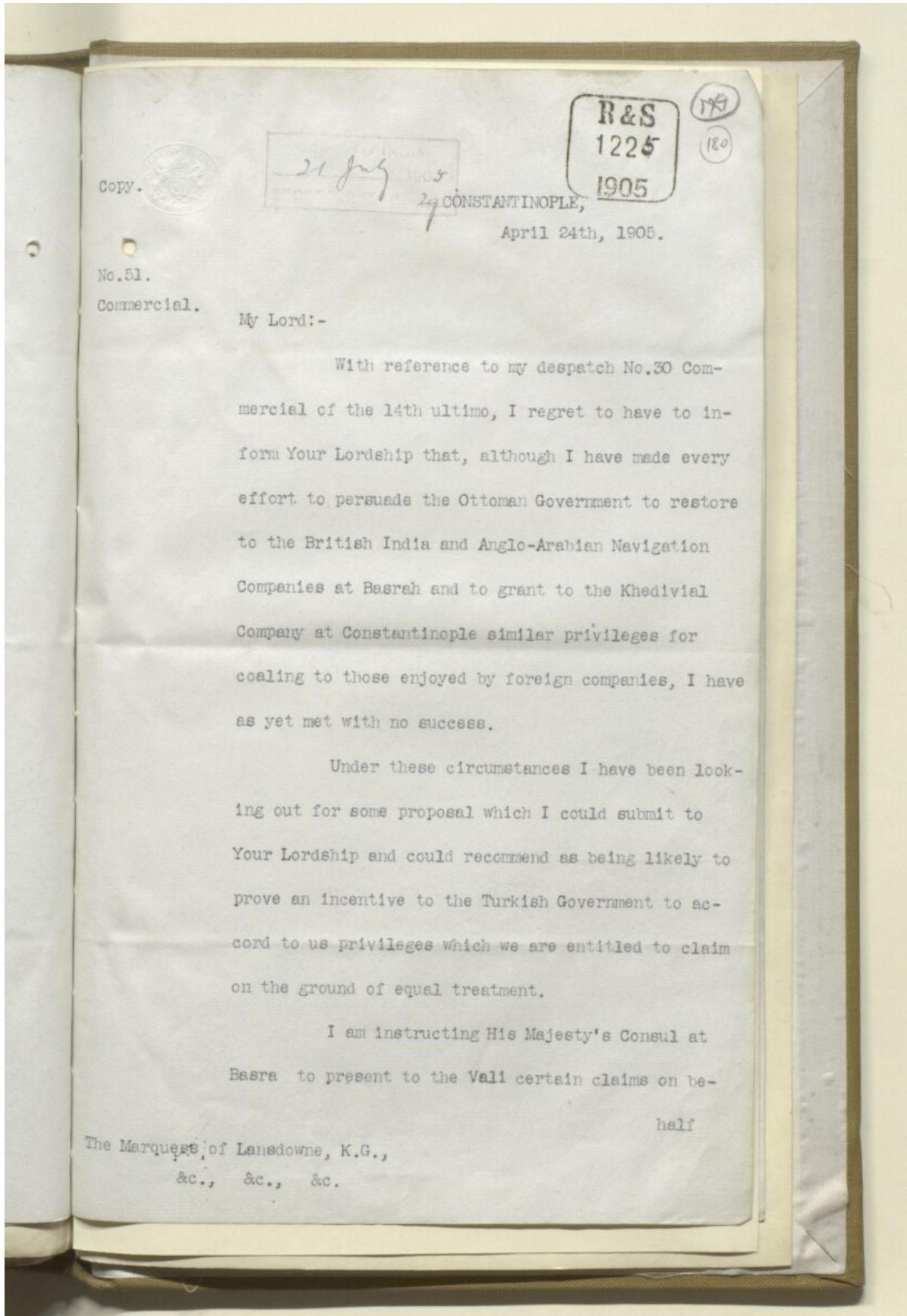
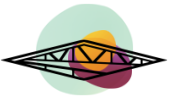


Copy.

No. 51

Comme:

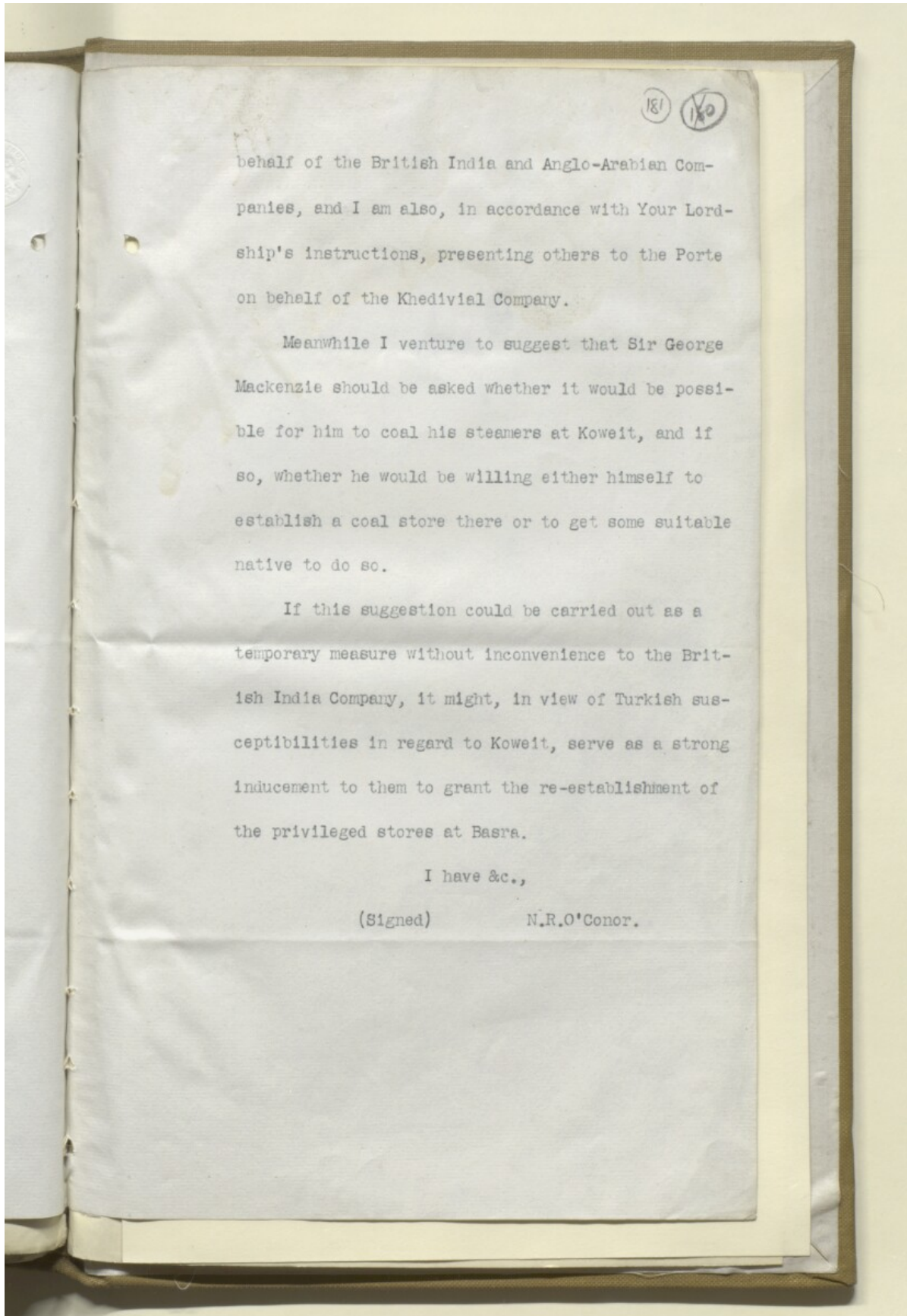
The Mar





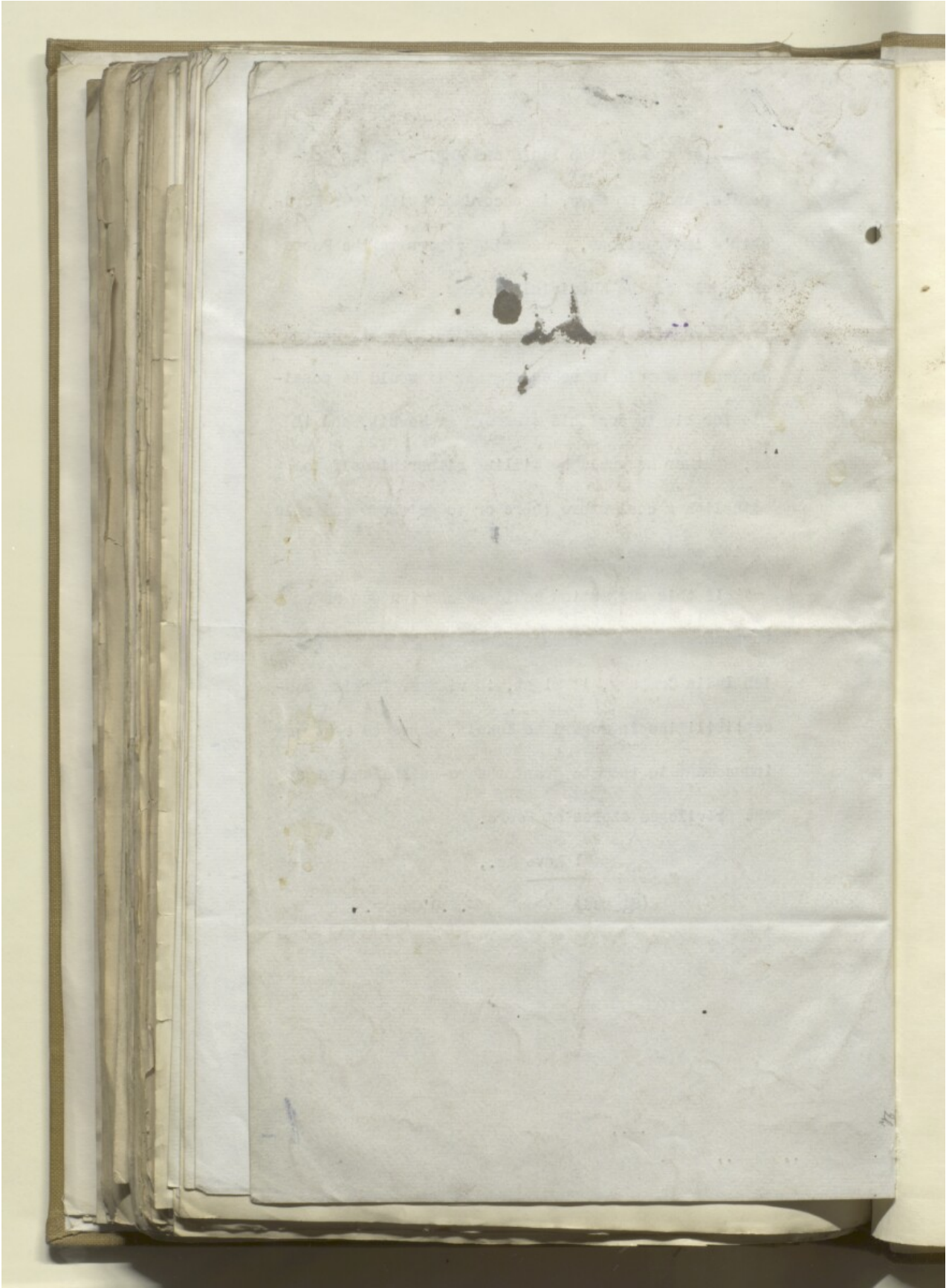
ملف رقم ١٨٥٥ لسنة ١٩٠٤، الجزء ٥، "الكويت: مستودع الفحم." [١٨٠ظ]
(٣٧٤/٣٦٩)





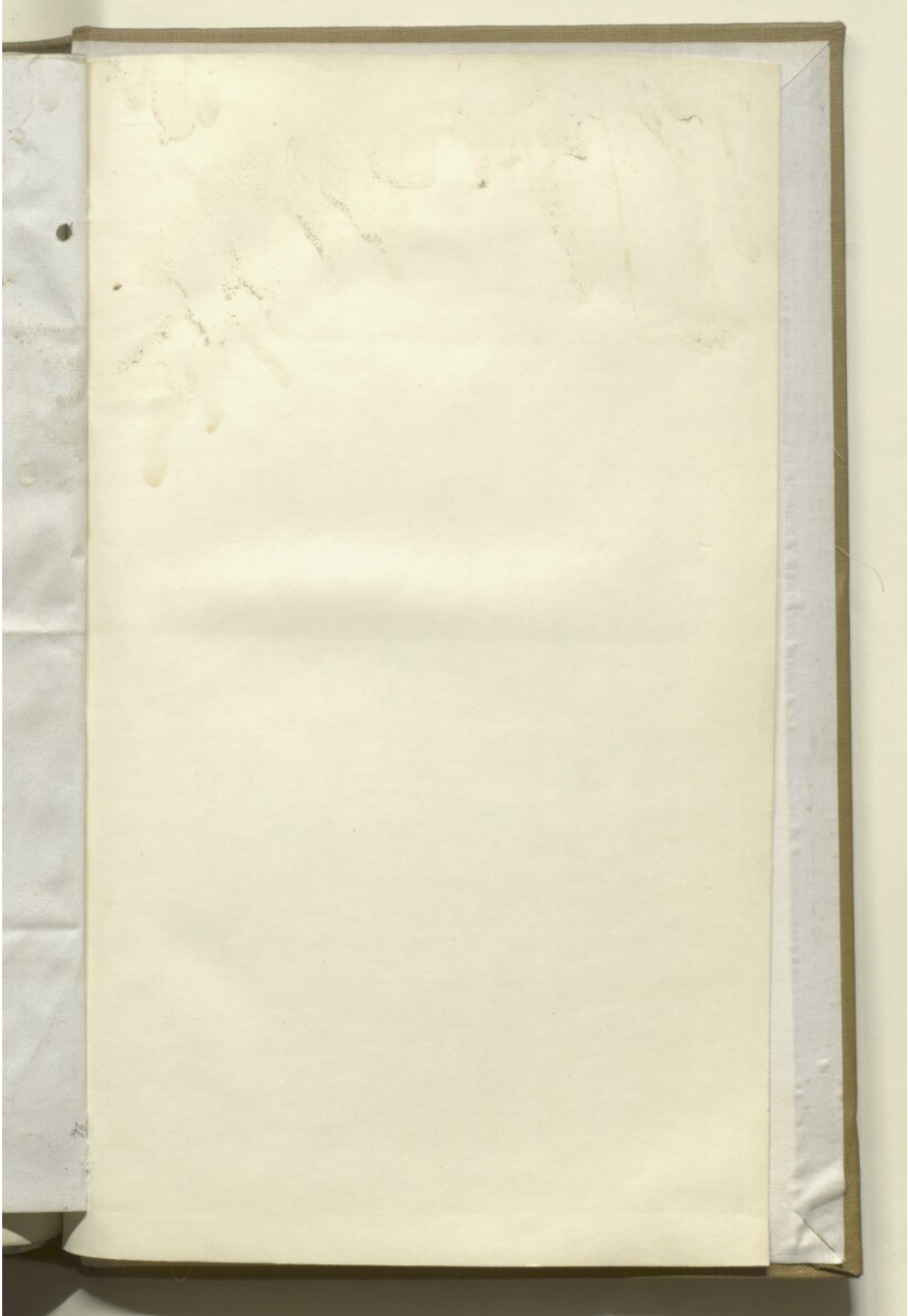


ملف رقم ١٨٥٥ لسنة ١٩٠٤، الجزء ٥، "الكويت: مستودع الفحم." [١٨١ظ]
(٣٧٤/٣٧١)



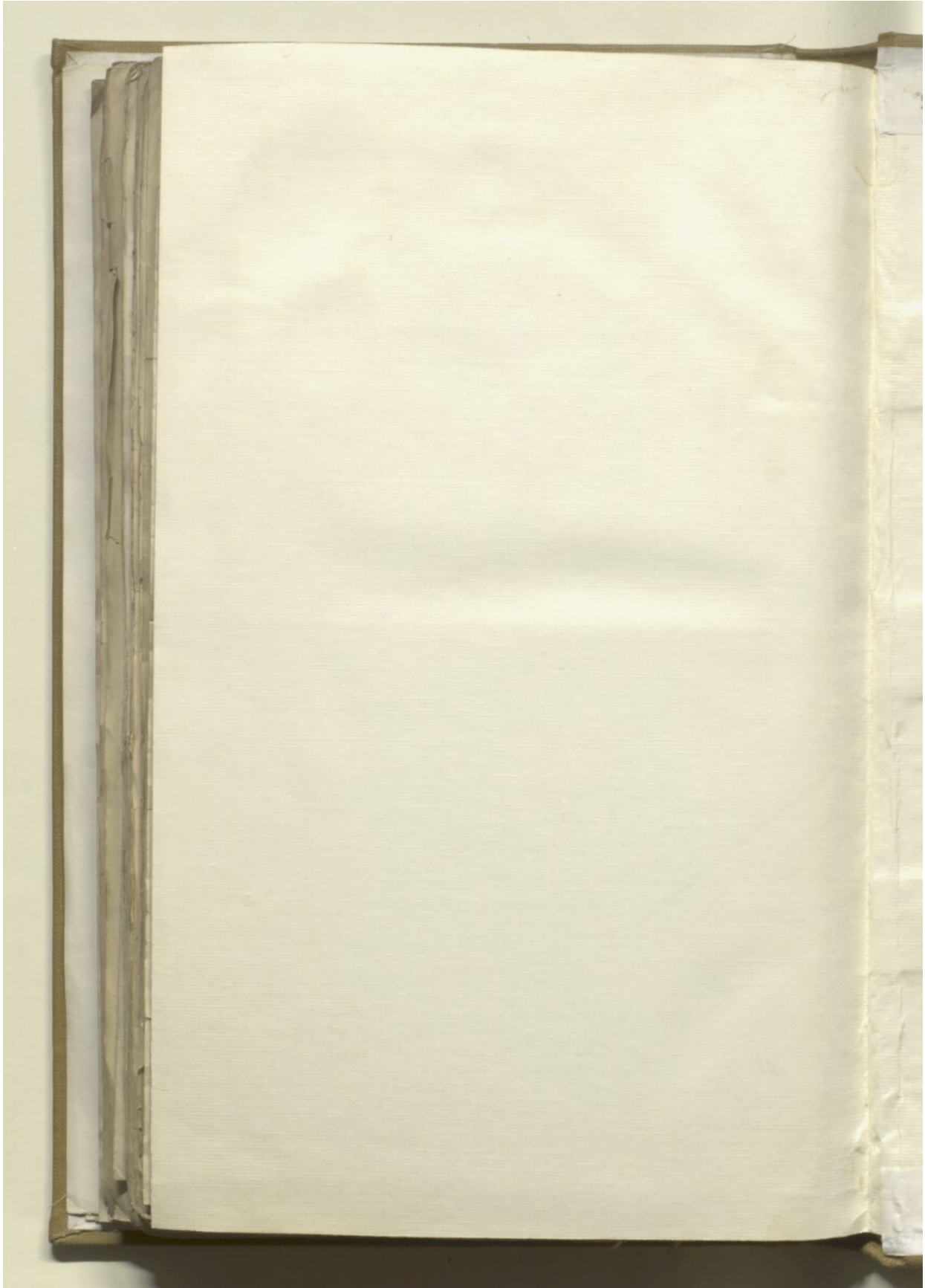


ملف رقم ١٨٥٥ لسنة ١٩٠٤، الجزء ٥، "الكويت: مستودع الفحم." [ii-و]
(٣٧٤/٣٧٢)





ملف رقم ١٨٥٥ لسنة ١٩٠٤، الجزء ٥، "الكويت: مستودع الفحم." [ii-ظ]
(٣٧٤/٣٧٣)





ملف رقم ١٨٥٥ لسنة ١٩٠٤، الجزء ٥، "الكويت: مستودع الفحم." [خلفي-داخلي]
(٣٧٤/٣٧٤)

